WAPP-REGIONAL ELECTRICITY ACCESS PROJECT – PHASE I

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

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Abbreviations & Acronyms

ANR	Agriculture and Natural Resources
BP	Best Practice
CBO	Community-based Organisation
CILSS	Inter-state Committee for Control of Drought in the Sahel (French acro.)
CO2	Carbon dioxide
DoF	Department of Forestry
DPWM	Department of Parks & Wildlife Management
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESIA	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental & Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental & Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental & Social Management System
ESS	Environmental Safeguards Specialist
FMS	Financial Management Specialist
GESP	Gambia Electricity Support Project
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
IDA	International Development Association
JPIU	Joint Project Implementation Unit
KV	Kilowatts
LRR	Lower River Region
LV	Low Voltage
MD	Managing Director

MDFT	Multi-disciplinary Facilitating Teams
M&ES	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
MOFEA	Ministry of Finance & Economic Affairs
MoPE	Ministry of Petroleum & Energy
MV	Medium Voltage
NAWEC	National Water & Electricity Company
NEA	National Environment Agency
NEMA	National Environment Management Act
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
N-PIU	National-Project Implementation Unit
NPMU	National Project Management Unit
OMVG	Organization of Gambia River Basin (French abbreviation)
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project-affected Persons
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PIZ	Project Implement Zone
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Units
PS	Procurement Specialist
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PURA	Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
ROW	Right-of-Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHE	Safety, Health & Environment
SSS	Social Safeguards Specialist
T & D	Transmission & Distribution
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TS	Technical Specialist
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity

UNCCD	United Nations Convention on Combatting Desertification
WAPP	West Africa Power Pool
WB	World Bank
WCR	West Coast Region

Executive Summary

The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, and Mali are to prepare for the West Africa Power Pool (WAPP) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)-Regional Electricity Access Project (Phase 1) for World Bank financing. The Project objective is to increase access to reliable energy services in the three countries and to enable cross-border electrification in those countries. In this regard, the Government of The Gambia through NAWEC, with World Bank support, is preparing for the West African Power Pool (WAPP) under ECOWAS -Regional Electricity Access Project (Phase 1). The ultimate aim of this phase is to increase access of reliable energy services in The Gambia, to the rural and peri-urban communities in particular. This phase has two components:

1. The expansion and reinforcement of electricity distribution infrastructure to reach a maximum of affordable new connections;
2. Project Management and Technical Assistance to the West African Power Pool (WAPP) under ECOWAS joint implementation unit at the regional level and national implementation units.

Component '1' involves the installation of electricity transmission distribution infrastructure and will leverage the construction of two transmission substations in Brikama, WCR, and Soma in LRR and connecting the two stations with a double 160 km of transmission line. It is envisaged that any development project could have potential social and environmental impacts which may be of lesser magnitude or high as well as positive and negative for the beneficiary during implementation.

To ensure that these investments are carried out in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner, the project developed the present Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The rationale for preparing an ESMF for the WAPP-Regional Electricity Access Project Phase 1 is essentially to evaluate the project's potential environmental and social risks and impacts in the PIZ for its implementation. The process of the ESMF will examine ways of improving project site selection, planning, design, and implementation; it also to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or

compensate for adverse environmental impacts, and to enhance positive impacts throughout project implementation.

Several methods were involved in the preparation of this ESMF to meet Government of The Gambia environmental management requirements and World Bank Operational Policies for environmental safeguards. The methods applied to gather relevant and adequate information within the project intervention areas took a qualitative of data collection through consultation meetings with stakeholders. Information project sites maps and relevant secondary data to project activities as well field visits where necessary were collected.

Overview of major environmental & social risks

The overall anticipated negative impacts on environmental and social of project implementation are considered minimal and localized. This could be minimized and managed if the mitigation measures spelt out in the ESMF report are duly considered and adhered.

The significant environmental impacts are as follows:

- nuisance of noise and vibration from heavy machinery and trucks;
- nuisance, and problems, of fugitive dust;
- fragmentation of forests and woodlands from the creation of ROWs;
- fragmentation of, and soil compaction in, farmlands from creation of ROWs;
- health effects of fumes and particulates from power transformers/generators during operations;
- waste oil and used fuels from power transformers/generators during operations;
- Accumulation of waste and debris during construction;
- Damage/disruption of roads, existing T&D and other infrastructure during works

Social impacts

- The ROWs and related fragmentation of farmlands have potential of low productivity of farmlands since affected areas can be permanently taken out cultivation; the soil structure could be destroyed or the ROW area totally avoided by the farmers for simple fear of the overhead high-tension line;

Health impacts

- There are serious health risks, especially lung-related from potential dust, fumes and particulates;
- The site clearance, and construction, waste from both substations and transmission lines network pose risks to humans as well as animals;
- The high-tension lines will always remain a source of danger for human and animal life;
- Serve as obstruction to fly birds when moving in groups.

Institutional framework, laws & regulations

NAWEC will be the national implementing agency of the WAPP-Regional Electricity Access Project and together with other stakeholders will need to identify all institutions and arrangements that will contribute meaningfully to the effective and efficient implementation of the Project.

Relevant institutions in the implementation and monitoring of ESMF are:

- Ministry of Petroleum & Energy
- National Environment Agency (NEA)
- Ministry of Petroleum &Energy (MoPE)
- National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC)
- Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA)
- Ministry of Lands and Regional Government (MoLRG)
- Department of Forestry (DoF)
- the Department of Physical Planning and Housing,

- Department of Lands and Surveys

The following national pieces of legislation are relevant to the proposed WAPP Regional Energy Access Project:

- National Environment Management Act, NEMA, 1994;
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014;
- The Forest Act, 1998;
- The Biodiversity and Wildlife Act ,2003;
- The Anti-Littering Regulations, 2007;
- Local Government Act, 2002;
- State Lands Act, 1990 (Amended 2008);
- Land Acquisition & Compensation Act, 1990;
- Physical Planning and Development Control Act, 1991;
- Development Control Regulations, 1995;
- Public Health Act, 1990;
- The Gambia Roads and Technical Services Authority Act, 2003;
- The Mines and Quarry Act 2005;
- Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management act 1994.
- Relevant National Policies for consideration include:
  - The National Development Plan 2017;
  - The National Energy Policy (2014 - 2018);
  - The Gambia Electricity Sector Roadmap -2017;
  - The Gambia Environmental Action Plan, GEAP, (2009-2018);
  - SEA Policy 2017 – 2021;
  - SEA Guidelines 2016;
  - The National Health Policy (2012-2020).

International policies and treaties ratified by The Gambia that are most relevant to the Project includes:

- ECOWAS Energy Protocol A/P4/1/03 of 2003
- United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 1994
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 1996
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) 2004
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) 1994
- The Permanent Inter-State Committee to Combat Drought in the Sahel (CILSS).

The following Safeguard/operational policies and associated documents are of particular interest to the Regional Access project considering the potential of significant negative environmental and social impacts

- Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)
- Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)
- Forestry (OP/BP 4.36)
- Management of Cultural Property (OPN 11.03)
- Conservation of Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)
- Occupational and Community Health and Safety

Risks and generic potential impacts of each subproject

The assessment looked at the construction, and operations including the distribution network, leverage of the two substations for power transmission at Brikama and Soma that will be connected to a 225 KV distribution loop.

Construction phase impacts

1. Site clearance for substations and distribution network

- Noise and vibration ***nuisance to the neighborhood*** from movement and use of heavy equipment;
- Following impacts of *fugitive dust* from land clearance by use of heavy equipment:
  - ***nuisance to neighborhood;***
  - ***visual obstacles in the streets and homes;***
  - ***face and lung irritation.***

- Air pollution from use of fossil fuel by clearing equipment resulting:
  - ***nuisance to the neighborhood;***
  - ***possible lung irritation.***
- Waste management issues related to ***debris from the clearance.***

2. Construction of substations and distribution network

- Effects of noise & vibration as listed above from delivery trucks;
- Effects of fugitive dust as listed above from delivery trucks;
- Effects of air pollution as listed above from delivery trucks.

3. Transmission and distribution network

The potential impacts are associated with existing land cover or land uses from the effect of the *right-of-way (ROW)* for TLs that comes with clearance of vegetation, especially tall trees and the heavy movement of heavy vehicles. Furthermore, Land preparation and installation of towers/poles (Excavation for foundation of poles; erecting new pole/ removing /replacing poles).

The key effects are therefore:

- fragmentation of forest parks and woodlands with its own dangers to biodiversity and entire composition of the ecosystem;
- increased access to forest resources that could increase illegal logging;
- accidental killing of wildlife and livestock across the ROW by heavy vehicles, loss of birds;
- safety hazards from placement of poles and installation of wires;
- fragmentation of farmlands;
- felling of trees;
- temporary suspension of crop production from continuous traversing of the ROW by heavy vehicles;
- increased chance of soil erosion in farmlands by removal of cover along the ROW;
- Damage/disruption of roads, existing T&D and other infrastructure during works;

- Air & noise pollution; onsite noise and vibration effects on workers and nearby PAPs;
- Accumulation of waste and debris during construction.

Operations phase impacts

The anticipated impacts are as follows:

- health effects such as lung diseases from emissions of gases and particulates from power transformers/generators;
- waste oils and used fuel produced from operations and maintenance of power transformers/generators;
- nuisance from noise of transformers and transformer units of the substations as well as from the high-tension current flow through the transmission line;
- dangers of electromagnetic fields around transmission lines;
- obstruction of farm machinery by transmission lines passing through farmlands;
- possible low productivity from farmlands from removed top soils and compacted areas in ROW created during construction;
- aesthetic impact of the transmission and distribution lines being eyesores;
- destruction of crops along ROWs during frequent repair works.

Typology of potential environmental and social impacts

The findings reveal that positive impacts of the project among others would be through the provision of reliable electricity to the communities along the PIZ and this will surely improve lives of the people in terms of small business activities within the project implementation zone. In addition, the construction phase could create employment opportunity, especially for the youths and also enhanced local economies.

The project shall also build capacities of institutions for sustainability of the facilities post project operations. Nonetheless, the activities such as clearing of right-of-way for power lines, building and enhancement of the distribution network, two substations for the transformers, loss of vegetation, and air pollution could potentially impacts negatively on the environment and the social wellbeing of workers and local people along the project

sites. The use of heavy machines, in terms of noise and used oil disposal, could be a concern during both construction and operational phases.

Framework Environmental & Social Management Plan

a. Environmental & Social Management Framework Guidelines

The framework for environmental and social impact assessment comprises the ESIA ESMP and ESMS. This section outlines the guidelines for these three elements that is impact prediction process in ESIA, identification of mitigation measures in the ESMP and the framework for effective management and implementation of the mitigation and enhancement measures in the ESMS.

b. Subproject environmental and social management procedure

The screening process is the mandate of the NEA and details of the screening form applied by the institution is provided in Annex III. The core information requested on subprojects in the form includes the following:

- Purpose of the subproject;
- Nature of the subproject that is whether it is: *a new project, extension of an old project or component of an existing project;*
- Description of the project detailing its specific objectives and activities and resource uses;
- Detailed location information describing its immediate physical and social environment.

The starting point is to define the scope of the assessment, hence the terms of reference to guide the assessment process; this should be done by the NEA in partnership with NAWEC in this case. Various tools are applied in impact prediction that includes professional judgments, GIS and network analyses to mention a few. These should be applied within the context of the following procedure:

- field visit to subproject locations to document nature and conditions of the physical, social and biological environment within the zone of influence of the subproject; GPS is a very useful tool during such visits for map production;

- extensive consultations with communities within the zone of influence of the subproject and those that will benefit from it and may be away from the location;
- extensive consultations with institutions, partners and other stakeholders, which will be largely involved with the implementation of the sub project;
- review of similar projects, especially those located in similar environments;
- identification of impacts and describing their significance;
- Proposing mitigation measures for the significant impacts.

c. Public communication and consultation

Public information and participation is important in the preparation and implementation of safeguard instruments throughout the life span of the project. Consultation and Public participation in the WAPP Regional Electricity access project will involve a various types of stakeholder consultations. The following approaches can be used to achieve the objective namely :-Focus Group Meetings; consultation workshops; one to one consultation Meetings; Participation in implementation of Project Activities; Traditional communicators Drama Presentations; Use of multi Media including, radio, TV and websites

d. Consultation workshops and meetings Specific and targeted capacity building

- To conduct capacity-needs assessment of the institution and its major partners for both individual and systemic capacity for environmental management.
- Recruit and maintain for The WAPP-Regional Electricity Access Project National-PIU dedicated *Environmental and Social Officers*.
- The National-PIU to mainstream environmental safeguard issues in the sub-projects;
- Strengthen the TACs including its ANR sub committees and other stakeholders in environmental management mainstreaming;

e. Grievance Redress Mechanism

It should be expected that the implementation of the Project will cause grievances to individuals and communities such that there is the need to have a system in place to effectively attend to, and resolve, these complaints, hence the need of a GRM, the details of which are proposed below.

I. Scope

Complaints will be taken from individuals, communities and institutions. Grievances shall be referred to a project-independent *complaints Committee* to be resolved using traditional and administrative mechanisms, or the law courts at national, regional and community levels.

II. Complaint registration & submission

We recommend the following process that assumes that NAWEC has publicized the mechanism and its existence is widely known. The Project Manager shall be the registrar of complaints, working with community workers to ensure quick and easy access at community level.

- Individual or community complaints at the community level will be registered with community workers
- NAWEC community workers will be urged to physically record complaints using the complaint registering form (Annex VIII); the following basic information should be collected for every complaint:
    - Identity and telephone contacts of the complainant;
    - Identity, and telephone contacts, of the submitter of the complaint if not the complainant;
    - the nature of complaint;
    - the source of complaint.
- The *community worker* immediately relays the complaint to the Project Manager after recording it; first, it is relayed by telephone and then the completed form is forwarded by means of the internet.

- Institutions and other individuals outside of the communities affected by the Project will submit their complaints directly to the PM through email and telephone (NAWEC will publicize these contacts).

III. Addressing the complaint

We recommend a project-independent complaints Committee is set up. It will, among others, review complaints for eligibility and propose appropriate redress. The PM will serve as secretary to the Committee. The Committee is recommended to include local authorities as members. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit http://www.worldbank.org/GRS. The structure or steps of the grievance mechanism shall comprise of:

- Receive, register and acknowledge complaint
- Screen and establish the foundation of the grievance
- Implement and monitor a redress action
- Advise for if alternative action is required
- keeping records of the process for future reference

f. Listing of some performance indicators

The main outcome indicators of the project are:

- Access: 100,000 units connected to national electricity including households, schools, health centers, and also regional administration offices gaining access to electricity in the project implementation zone.
- Quality: Sustained reliability of electricity supply for existing and new consumers by: building, rehabilitation and upgrading of distribution infrastructure network within the Project implementation zone;
- Capacity building: number of persons trained and improved project planning and, as well as capacity existing for the implementing, monitoring and reporting of the measures defined in the ESMP , and improved execution of the

ESMF,RFP and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Furthermore, improved capacities of institutions for sustainability of the facilities post project operations;

i. The progress during implementation will be measured by the timely commencement of the work, consultations with the stakeholders, Project Management Team and partners, timely submission of quarterly progress reports and implementation of the ESMP/RAP and other safeguards instruments, and annual audit reports.

ii. Number of direct jobs created during construction phase

g. Comprehensive institutional arrangement (roles and responsibilities) for implementation of ESMP

Table 1: institutional role & responsibilities for ESMF/ Framework Environmental and Social Management Plan implementation

Table 1: Role and responsibilities (focus on the NPIU)

No	Steps/Activities	Responsible	Collaboration	Service Provider
1.	Identification and/or siting of the sub-project	NAWEC Management/ N-PIU	• Local authorities; • Department of Lands and Surveys; Department of Physical Planning	
2.	Screening, categorization and identification of the required instrument (use the national EIA procedure)	Environmental safeguards specialist (ESS) on the N-PIU	• NEA • local authorities • Social Safeguards Specialist (SSS) on the	Consultant

			N-PIU	
3.	Approval of the classification and the selected instrument by the Public National Environment Agency(NEA)	Project Coordinator/ Manager	• ESS-PIE • SSS-PIE	• National Environment Agency(NEA) • The World Bank
4.	Preparation of the safeguard document/instrument (ESIA, Env. Audit, simple ESMP, etc.) in accordance with the national legislation/procedure (considering the Bank policies' requirements)			
	Preparation and approval of the ToRs	PC/M ESS-NPIU	NEA	• The World Bank
	Preparation of the report	ESS-NPIU	• Procurement specialist (PS-PIU) • SSS-PIU • Local authority • NEA	• Consultant
	Report validation and issuance of the permit (when required)	PC ESS	• Procurement specialist (PS-NPIU) • SSS-NPIU • Local authority/ • TACs • NEA	• NEA • The World Bank • consultant
	Disclosure of the document		Project Coordinator NAWEC	• Media;

			NEA	• The World Bank
5.	(i) Integrating the construction phase mitigation measures and E&S clauses in the bidding document prior they're advertised; (ii) ensuring that the constructor prepares his ESMP (C-ESMP), gets it approved and integrates the relevant measures in the works breakdown structure (WBS) or execution plan.	Technical staff in charge of the sub-project (TS-PIE)	• ESS-NPIU • PS-NPIU • NAWEC • Engineer • contractor	• Control Firm (Supervisor) • contractor • NEA
6.	Implementation of the other safeguards measures, including environmental monitoring (when relevant) and sensitization activities	ESS-NPIU	• SSS-NPIU • PS-NPIU • TS-NPIU • Financial Staff (FS-NPIU) • PSC • Local authority • NEA & EIA working group • NGO • General public	• Consultant • National specialized laboratories • NGOs
7.	Oversight of safeguards implementation (internal)	SSES PC	• Monitoring and Evaluation specialist	• NAWEC management

			(M&E-NPIU) • FS-NPIU) • Local authority • PSC	
	Reporting on project safeguards performance and disclosure	Coordinator	• M&E-NPIU • ESS-NPIU • SSS-NPIU	NAWEC management
	External oversight of the project safeguards compliance/performance	NEA	• PC • M&E-PIE • ESS-PIE • SSS-PIE • PS-PIE • PSC	NAWEC management
8.	Building stakeholders' capacity in safeguards management	ESS-NPIU	• PC • SSS-NPIU • PS-NPIU • NEA	• Consultant • Other qualified public institutions
9.	Independent evaluation of the safeguards performance (Audit)	ESS-NPIU	• SSS-PIE • PS-PIE • NEA	• Consultant

Capacity Building

Capacity building is an important aspect in the implementation of these safeguards instruments and outcome of the stakeholder consultations showed the need for capacity building in NAWEC and key stakeholder institutions. Capacity building will therefore be

organized for implementing agency and its partners at the central as well as the decentralized (local) levels. In the medium and long term it is recommended that NAWEC includes safeguards training in the training program of the NAWEC Training Institute. Estimated project budget of **US$78,000.00** for the capacity strengthening measures is detailed in Table 4 under section 9.6

g. Itemized estimates of the budget

The ESMF implementation budget refers to all costs that will be incurred to implement the requirements or recommendations of the ESMF. The ESMF requirements ensure that Project implementation integrates environmental and social issues for the sustainability of the project as well as the sub-projects. Among other things the ESMF recommends the following key issues, namely; training, capacity building, screening, reviewing and monitoring mechanisms. Actual costs will be determined during the implementation phase, when the specific number of people required for training will be identified and the level of technical assistance required. To ensure that the mitigation measures in the ESMF are fully implemented, training and sensitization on the issues are essential in addition to constant monitoring. Total budget of US$178,000 is detailed in Table 5

Table 2: Budget for the ESMF Implementation

#	Item	Unit	Unit Cost		Total		Source of financing
			Local(GMD)	US$	Local(GMD)	US$	
1	Preparation of specific ESIA				1,350,000	30,000.00	IDA
2	Capacity Building	• Sensitization workshops for NAWEC and actors at national and regional level on the ESMF • Capacity building for NAWEC and	225,000 450,000	5,000.00 10,000.00	4,860,000	108,000	IDA & GoG

		Partners at national and regional level • Capacity strengthening measures • Public sensitization & education	35,100,000 675,000	78,000.00 15,000.00			
3	Implementation of specific ESMP				4,500,000	100,000.00	IDA
4	Mid-term audit of ES performance		900,000	20,000.00	900,000	20,000.00	IDA
5	Completion audit of ES performance		900,000	20,000.00	900,000	20,000.00	IDA
..							
x	**Total**				12,510,000	**178,000**	

h. Public consultation during ESMF preparation

The consultation of the stakeholders included key actors, and potential affected communities & beneficiaries were considered pivotal during the development of the ESMF, within the potential Project Intervention Zone (PIZ). Various discussions / meetings were held with the NAWEC staff, OMVG energy project national coordinator relevant institutions and the regional Local Government Officials as well as communities within the potential project intervention zone. The consultations also served to gather information on the mandates and relevant requirements to inform the development of the project. In consultation with NAWEC, selected communities were visited during the public consultation period taking into consideration the time availability from the7th -9th March 2018. Meetings were held with the communities and with local authorities that is the Technical Advisory Committees (TACs) in administrative areas of Western Coast region(Brikama area) and Lower River region (Soma area)respectively.

j. Mention of other project safeguards documents

Other safeguard instruments are to complement the ESMF for the project, these include the prepared RFP, carry out of the ESIA, to be guided by the ESMF, shall include environmental and social management plan (ESMP) that specifically identifies all potential impacts and mitigation measures, costs, responsibilities for mitigation and monitoring. Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) to be developed as recommended in the RFP. The focus aimed at addressing the key environmental and social components of the project with respect to social and environmental ramifications during implementation.

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1 Introduction

The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, and Mali are to prepare for the West Africa Power Pool (WAPP) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)-Regional Electricity Access Project (Phase 1) for World Bank financing. The Project objective is to increase access to reliable energy services in the three countries and to enable cross-border electrification in those countries.

The Government of the Republic of Gambia through NAWEC, with World Bank support, is therefore preparing for the West Africa Power Pool (WAPP)-Regional Electricity Access Project (Phase 1). The proposed project Phase 1 operation is to increase access to reliable energy services in The Gambia.

To ensure that these investments are carried out in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner, the project developed the present Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared under separate terms of reference, and will be implemented in conjunction with this ESMF.The project is to provide electricity to 500,000 households in West Africa. The project will therefore be focused on last-mile connections. The WAPP/ECOWAS Regional Electricity Access Project has the potential to finance the reinforcement and extension of the medium voltage (MV) and low voltage (LV) distribution network in The Gambia as part of the regional program. The components are:

- the expansion and reinforcement of electricity distribution infrastructure (MV and LV) to maximize the number of new connections; and
- Project management and technical assistance to a joint coordination unit as well as national implementation teams concerned.

The WAPP/ECOWAS Regional Electricity Access Project will also leverage the construction of a network of substations currently ongoing under the OMVG regional interconnection project and first phase of the other regional interconnector project. The project aims to provide access to electricity to 100,000 households in The Gambia benefiting thousands of people living within the potential Project Implement Zone (PIZ).

1.1. The Purpose of the ESMF

It is envisaged that any development project could have potential social and environmental impacts which may be of lesser magnitude or high as well as positive and negative for the beneficiary during implementation. The activities of the project are likely to generate potential negative impacts (physical, biological and social) including loss of vegetation and deforestation, soil erosion among others. In that respect this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is being prepared as a requirement aimed at managing the potential risks that may arise from the implementation of the project with these key purposes:

1. Provides guidance to implementers to ensure the environment assessment process is carried out in compliance with national legislation and bank safeguards policies;
2. Provides an environmental and social screening process to allow for identification, assessment and mitigation of potential impacts by proposed works at the time the detailed aspects are known;
3. Serve as a reference document for assessing the potential environmental and social impacts of investment alternatives;
4. Serve as guidelines for the development of sub-project/site-specific Environmental Social Management Plans (ESMPs), Environmental Assessments (EAs), due diligence reports, environmental audits, among others;
5. It is an integral part of the project Operational Manual and applicable to all Financial Institutions investments, regardless of its funding source or implementing agencies.

1.2 Objective and Rationale of the ESMF

The objectives of the ESMF are mainly:

i. Establish procedures for screening all proposed sub-projects for their potential adverse environmental and social impacts;

ii. Specify measures for managing, mitigating and monitoring environmental impacts during project operation;

iii. Outline training and capacity-building arrangements needed to implement the ESMF provisions.

The rationale for preparing an ESMF for the WAPP-Regional Electricity Access Project Phase 1, is essentially to evaluate the project's potential environmental and social risks and impacts in the project implementation zone. The process of ESMF will examine ways of improving project site selection, planning, design, and implementation; it also attempts to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse environmental impacts, and to enhance positive impacts throughout project implementation. Whenever feasible, preventive measures are preferred over mitigation or compensatory measures. The general framework for the assessment and management of environmental and social safeguards of development/projects in the Gambia is provided in the National Environment Management Act (NEMA), 1994, and the EIA Guidelines and Procedures 1999, EIA Regulations 2014, SEA Policy 2017 – 2021 and SEA Guidelines 2016.

Consequently, the WAPP-Regional Electricity Access Project (Phase 1) being funded by the World Bank has to comply with the Banks safeguards policies and its Operational Safeguard Requirement Standards. Furthermore, program based projects whose specific subproject sites are not yet identified or known would require development of an ESMF along with an ESMP.

1.3. Methodology

In developing the ESMF the following methodology was adopted:

- **Desktop Review**

This consisted of reviewing relevant documentation (both print and electronic) made available and they include: the World Bank Concept Note for the proposed project; national legal and policy documents on Environmental Management and Environmental

Impact Assessment, and the World Bank's Operational Policies including the (OP)/Bank Policy (BP) 4.01 and related annexes.

- **Field visits and consultations with potential PAPs**

The visits and the consultations provided the opportunity to:

- See some of the potential project intervention sites and interact with the local communities about the project and its potential environmental and social impacts (both positive and negative);
- Provide an opportunity for the potential beneficiaries to express their views and concerns with respect to the planning and implementation of the project;
- Based on the discussions identify specific interests and discuss potential roles and responsibilities of stakeholders that would facilitate their participation, ownership and sustainability of the project.

- **National workshop**

A national workshop was convened on the 26th of April 2018 to discuss the draft report with the stakeholders (for the minutes of meeting and list of participants see Annex VI). The comments/observations coming out of the workshop and those that come from the World Bank are duly incorporated in the final report.

The consultations took the form of interviews with representatives of relevant government institutions and focus group discussions with potential project beneficiaries and PAPs at the community level. The summary of the interviews and the community consultations and the list of persons consulted are attached as Annex VIII.

2 Project description

The Gambia is one of three countries preparing for the WAPP-Regional Electricity Access Project (Phase 1) for World Bank financing. The project intends to increase access to reliable energy services in targeted areas and enable cross-border electrification between the countries involved. The expected outcomes include: (i) increased electricity access rate that will contribute to the development of the countries and (ii) increased cross-border electricity trade between participating countries that will allow more cost-efficient coverage of power demand. The Gambian portion of the project will be implemented by the identified national implementing institution in this case is the National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC) on behalf of The Gambia Government, a vertically - integrated water and electricity public company that handles the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity in The Gambia. Details of the components are presented below:

2.1 Component 1

The expansion and reinforcement of electricity distribution infrastructure to reach a maximum of affordable new connections; (Project Cost USD 440 million)

2.1.1 Sub-component 1a. Access through Grid Extension and Reinforcement

Distribution extension and reinforcement: This component involves the construction of 33 KV distribution network connecting all localities from the existing OMVS substations in Mali and under-construction substations (Brikama and Soma) of OMVG. It includes the extension of distribution network within each locality, the reinforcement of existing distribution networks to reduce technical losses, the implementation of cross border distribution network. This component will focus on the construction of new and reinforcement of existing distribution lines that are essential for the localities. Location maps of the two sub-stations at Brikama and Soma are given in figures 1 and 2 below; figure 3 shows the locations relative to each other.

Figure 1: location map of Brikama sub-station; data source: *Google Earth Pro*

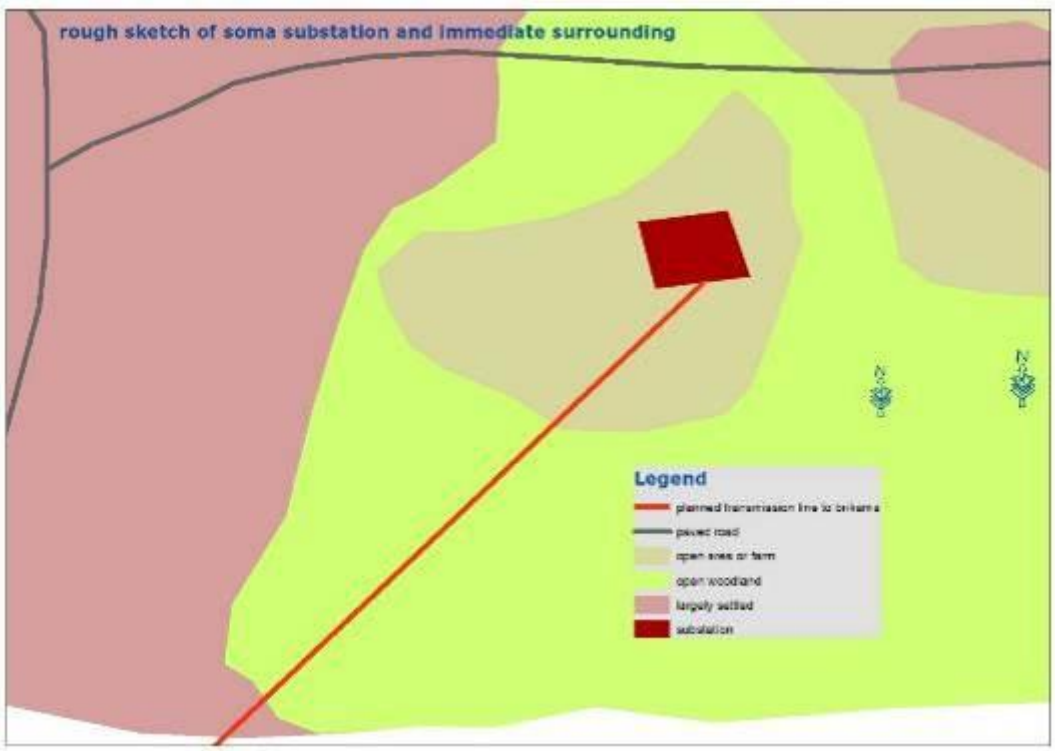

Figure 2: location map of Soma sub-station; data source: *Google Earth Pro*

Figure 3: relative locations of the two sub-stations

Cross border electrification: This component involves the construction of 33 KV distribution network connecting all localities from the substations (Brikama and Soma) of OMVG. It also includes the extension of distribution network within each locality.

2.1.2 Sub-component 1b. Supplies of Connection Equipment:

This component supports the provision of all connections supplies required for 100 000 connections in The Gambia, the delivery of smart meters for large consumers, and provision of prepaid meters with service connection materials for 100 000 low voltage (LV) customers.

2.2 Component 2

Project Management and Technical Assistance to the WAPP regional joint implementation unit and national implementation units (Project IDA Credit US$ 20 million).

2.2.1 Sub-component 2a. Project Coordination and Implementation Support

- ***Project Coordination and Implementation:*** This sub-component will focus on all aspects related to overall project management, including fiduciary aspects, M&E, procurement, financial management, knowledge management, communication and

the monitoring of safeguards mitigation measures, strengthen the capacity of implementing agencies.

- ***Services and supervision****:* The JPIU will play a crucial role in the hiring of unique supervision firm for all countries. The supervision engineer will deploy satellite in each country. The regional Joint-PIU will also support in monitoring and reporting including defining of joint technical standards. The services and operating costs of the project includes external auditors, and the project operating costs.

2.2.2 Sub-component 2b. Access planning support

Least Cost Electricity access development Plan: This activity will establish a least cost development plan for The Gambia electricity roadmap;

2.2.3 Sub-component 2c. Sustainable environment for cross border electrification

Institutional and commercial support: This activity will provide the institutional and commercial arrangements to be put in place in order to ensure a sustainable performance of the cross-border electrification. It will also care for some critical cross-cutting institutional strengthening and training needs identified at national levels. Activities will include power purchase agreement.

3. Environmental and Socioeconomic Baseline Conditions

The Gambia has a land area of 11,300 square kilometers and is bounded to the West by the Atlantic Ocean and by Senegal to the other sides. It lies 150 longitudes at equal distances from the Equator and the Tropic of Cancer. It is divided into the North and South Banks by the River Gambia which claims at least 20% of the country area, with the latter being more populated and developed. Activities of the WAPP Access project will be implemented in two administrative regional namely:

- West Coast Region (WCR) – Brikama (substation);
- Lower River Region (LRR) –Mansakonko /Soma (substation).

As the Project sites are yet to be identified, the general environmental conditions in The Gambia is outlined, where specific information about the PIZ is available will be included.

3.1 The Physical and biological Environment

3.1.1. Climate

The climatic condition of the Gambia is of the Sudano-Sahelian type, and is characterized by the occurrence of two distinct seasons: a hot rainy season from June to October, and a dry season from November to May. Monthly mean temperatures in the rainy season vary between 29oC and 32oC and from 15oC to 23oC in the cooler dry season. During the rainy season, south-westerly monsoon winds combined with heat from the continent, and because of the northward movement of the wind, give rise to the formation of thundery activities. This is usually accompanied by strong winds, heavy downpours and severe lightning flashes. July, August and September are the highest rainfall months. In the dry season (during the months of December to April) North-easterly winds (Harmattan*)* blow from the Sahara towards the western coast of Africa resulting in the presence of dust particles in the air, and general cloudless skies and dry air.

3.1.2. Forests and Vegetation

Forests play multiple functions including the provision of domestic energy for cooking, building materials in the form of poles and timber, medicinal products, wild fruits and nuts, honey and other services. The environmental functions include soil erosion control, carbon sequestration and the enhancement of local climatic conditions. The Gambia's vegetation is dominated by Savannah woodland. The Guinea Savannah, characterized by broad-leafed trees, is dominant in the west of the country. The Guinea Savannah thins into the Sudan Savannah, characterized by shrubs and grasslands, and moving east of the country. Gallery forests and mangroves dominate the coastline vegetation, with the latter extending inland to the saline limit of the estuary.

The Gambia's total forested area is estimated at approximately 505, 300 hectares (about 43 per cent of the total landmass of the country) and includes the mangrove forests. Approximately 32,729 hectares, (7 per cent of the total forest area) constitutes the 66 gazetted forest parks located in different parts of the Country, including those within the PIZ. The Access interconnection T&D route may specifically have negative impacts on three forests parks namely Furya, Mutaro kunda and Kalenji and they have ecological usefulness in protecting and preserving the nation's forest resources. Project impacts on biodiversity will be assessed in line with the WB's E&S requirements, notably WB OP 4.36 and national laws. The 225 kV transmission line from Soma to Brikama may run through the border edges of the forest parks mentioned above within the PIZ thereby affecting some trees species. The vegetation of these forest Parks include eucalyptus, gmelina, teak, 'Jalo' 'keno' and other local tree species.

It should be noted that fruit trees are common around and in the villages located within the PIZ. They are planted as orchards, fenced and well protected from stray animals, or only planted and left to grow unattended over the years. These types of fruit trees are mainly mango and cashew. Other fruit trees include the baobab which is planted for its shade as well as for food, its fruits are eaten and have certain uses as medicine; its leaves are used as vegetables, for sauces; its bark can be used as rope for tethering cattle.

The Rhum Palm tree is also found within the PIZ. It provides food and timber. The Eucalyptus is commonly found, used as live fences. Its trunk and branches are useful for timber and as fence posts. This tree can grow up to 14 meters, and the branches can be in the way of the transmission lines and thus create some obstruction to the lines. It worth to note that trees along existing T&D corridors are usually trimmed by NAWEC (when preparing for the rainy season), rather than fell the tree. This practice is an ongoing exercise on regular basis as to avoid obstruction with the transmission lines network.

3.1.3 Wildlife

The climatic condition across the country is largely homogeneous such that its wildlife follows the same pattern. The most notable wildlife in project areas are mammals dominated by primates and rodents. The avifauna is also considerable.

3.2. The Socio-economic Environment

3.2.1 Agriculture

Generally Gambian agriculture is characterized by subsistence production of food crops comprising cereals such as early millet, late millet, maize, sorghum, rice and findo; semi-intensive cash crop production which include groundnuts, cotton, sesame and horticulture. Farmers generally practice mixed farming, although crops account for a greater portion of the production; it should be noted that the continuous conversion of agricultural lands to other uses, especially infrastructural development, will reduce the productivity being realized from farming.

The cultivation of horticultural crops i.e. vegetables and fruits is also widely practiced where women grow different types of vegetables such as onions, tomatoes, small and large pepper, cabbage, lettuce, garden egg, bitter tomatoes, okra and sorrel among others. Livestock production is also practiced, and involves the rearing of cattle, small ruminants such as sheep and goats, poultry and draft animals. The agricultural fields are usually grazed by these livestock immediately after harvest of the crops for the animal droppings to serve as organic manure to improve the soil quality.

3.2.2 Harvesting of Wood and Non-wood Forest Produce

The communities around the forests area with the PIZ collect medicinal plants, herbs and the bark of trees, wild fruits and honey for personal consumption and/ or for sale.

3.2.3 Operation and Sale of Charcoal

Charcoal is widely used by households in The Gambia as an important source of domestic energy supply and its exploitation is controlled by the Department of Forestry.

3.2.4 Firewood Collection

The communities within the PIZ depend a lot on the land resources including vegetation and forest resources for the provision of firewood. The high prevalence of dry season fires in the woodland areas often results in the death of many trees, which maintains a supply of dead timber. The firewood collected is for both home use and for selling to provide extra income for the family.

3.2.5 Petty Trading

Petty trading is tradition in the Gambia where, women in particular, sit along roads or at the market place to sell food, fruits, vegetation and other items at small scale. Selling various other items such as firewood, charcoal, fish amongst others are also common in the PIZ.

3.2.6 Land use and property rights

Property rights and land tenure & use provide equal incentives to all for improved land management. Land administration in The Gambia is governed by the State Lands Act of 1990 and the Land (Regions) Act 1991. The former designates lands in Banjul, the Kanifing Municipality, Kombo South, Kombo Central and Kombo North as State lands to be administered by the State. In most of the administrative regions the land is held under customary tenure and administered by the District Authority as provided for in the Land (Regions) Act, 1991.

Customary or traditional tenure is an interest or title which any member of the larger

community acquires in the communal land. It is an interest which is held as of right by virtue of being a member of the community. The PIZ in within the two administrative regions (WCR & LRR) where there is mixed land use. There are residences, public areas, schools, markets, health centres, worship places, agricultural farmland and/or forests. Within the PIZ, any physical and economical displacement as a result of the Project will be assessed and mitigated in line with national laws, and WB OP 4.12.

3.2.7 Cultural heritage

Within the PIZ, any proposed project components will make all attempts to avoid sites of cultural heritage, including those having cultural, historical, religious or archaeological significance. In the event during site/land clearance for the works within the PIZ, there is a possibility of discovering objects, features and any forms of cultural heritage such as sacred, cultural site ,practices and knowledge. Therefore, the appropriate national and international Procedures will be used to guide action for such findings. The Ministry of Arts and Culture through its technical agency, National Art and Centre Authority will be duly informed and action taken accordingly.

4 Legal and regulatory framework

The World Bank has a series of safeguard/operational policies dealing with different but largely related subjects with overall objectives that include the following:

- Protect people and environment from adverse impacts of programs and projects;
- Enhance social equity and promote environmental sustainability.

The following Safeguard/operational policies and associated documents are of particular interest to the Regional Access project considering the potential of significant negative environmental and social impacts.

4.1 World Bank Regulations

4.1.1 Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)

The OP 4.01 requires among others that screening for potential impacts is carried out early, in order to determine the level of EA to assess and mitigate potential adverse impacts. The Bank's project screening criteria group projects into three categories:

- Category A – Detailed Environmental Assessment;
- Category B - Initial Environmental Examination and
- Category C – Environmentally friendly

The EA ensures that appropriate levels of environmental and social assessment are carried out as part of project design, including public consultation process, especially for Category A and B projects. The OP 4.01 is applicable to all components of the Bank's financed projects, even for co-financed components.

4.1.2 Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)

The Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is intended to assist displaced people arising from development projects, in order not to impoverish any affected people within the area of influence of projects. An action plan that at least restores the standard of living must be instituted, in cases where resettlement is inevitable or loss of assets and impacts on livelihood occurs.

4.1.3 Forestry (OP/BP 4.36)

The OP/BP 4.36 aims at enhancing the environmental and social contribution of forested areas, and the need to reduce deforestation. The protection of forests through the control of forest-related impact of all investment operations is a concern of the policy. It promotes the restriction of operations affecting critical forest and conservation areas, while requiring that the sector and other relevant stakeholders should be consulted as appropriate.

4.1.4 Management of Cultural Property (OPN 11.03)

The policy is premised on the need to investigate and take inventory of cultural resources likely to be affected. Mitigations are provided for in cases of adverse impacts on physical cultural resources. Mitigation measures should be undertaken in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, organizations and institutions that are also required to be consulted and involved in the management of cultural property.

4.1.5 Conservation of Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)

This policy recognises that the conservation of natural habitats is essential for long-term sustainable development. The Bank, therefore, supports the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats in its project financing. The Bank supports, and expects the borrowers to apply, a precautionary approach to natural resource management to ensure opportunities for environmentally sustainable development. Construction of infrastructure will also comply with World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) guidelines on Electric Power Transmission and Distribution.

4.1.6 Occupational and Community Health and Safety

There is no specific policy on Occupational and community health and Safety, but requirements and provisions are built into OP4.01. The Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines of the World Bank Group are applicable to all projects with physical works. The guidelines require all projects to anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project affected communities during the project life cycle; and to ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to project-affected communities. Worker safety requirements are an obligation of the project and are to be built into contractor bid documents.

4.2 National legislation relevant for the proposed Project

The following are relevant to the proposed WAPP Regional Energy Access Project:

- National Environment Management Act, NEMA, 1994;
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014;
- The Forest Act, 1998;
- The Biodiversity and Wildlife Act ,2003;
- The Anti-Littering Regulations, 2007;
- Local Government Act, 2002;
- State Lands Act, 1990 (Amended 2008);
- Land Acquisition & Compensation Act, 1990;
- Physical Planning and Development Control Act, 1991;
- Development Control Regulations, 1995;
- Public Health Act, 1990;
- The Gambia Roads and Technical Services Authority Act, 2003;
- The Mines and Quarry Act 2005;
- Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management act 1994.
- Relevant National Policies for consideration include:
  - The National Development Plan 2017;
  - The National Energy Policy (2014 - 2018);
  - The Gambia Electricity Sector Roadmap -2017;

- The Gambia Environmental Action Plan, GEAP, (2009-2018);
- SEA Policy 2017 – 2021;
- SEA Guidelines 2016;
- The National Health Policy (2012-2020).

It is worth noting that based on initial screening of proposed development projects, national environmental laws and WB policies have similar requirements for ESIA studies for the various levels of safeguards protection and management especially where the proposed project may have great impact on the environment and social aspect. The Gambia is also a signatory and a party to several regional and international agreements and protocols which directly or indirectly influence the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the protection of the environment.

Therefore, relevant for this proposed project include the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC), and the Permanent Inter-State Committee to Combat Drought in the Sahel (CILSS). Not the least, the ECOWAS Energy Protocol A/P4/1/03 which "establishes a legal framework in order to promote long-term co-operation in the energy field, based on complementariness and mutual benefits, with a view to achieving increased investment in the energy sector, and increased energy trade in the West Africa region"

4.3 Information Disclosure

Information disclosure is mandated by OP4.01, OP4.12 and the Bank's Disclosure Policy. Dedicated channels for information dissemination will be established to ensure consistent communication at national and regional levels throughout the Project. Safeguard instruments including the ESMF (and its Annexes) are disclosed in a language and format accessible to people, communities and civil society who may be interested in, or affected by, project activities to ensure sufficient understanding of the project activities, potential impacts and management arrangements, as well as the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

4.4. Public Consultations and Participation

Public information and participation is important in the preparation and implementation of safeguard instruments throughout the life span of the project. Consultation and Public participation in the WAPP Regional Electricity access project will involve a various types of stakeholder consultations. It will involve local leaders and elders, area council authorities and institutions, NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs). The consultations shall be based on an Information, communication and Education (IEC) strategy that seek to increase transparency, easy communication and people participation in the development and implementation of the ESMF/ESMPs. The strategy will have clear and consistent messages to be delivered to the public through the following:

a) Focus Group Meetings
b) consultation workshops
c) one to one consultation Meetings
d) Participation in implementation of Project Activities
e) Traditional communicators Drama Presentations
f) Use of multi Media including, radio, TV and websites

The consultations mentioned shall, in all cases, take due consideration of representativeness particularly gender balance to include women, youths and other marginalized groups within the project implementation zone. Taking clue from past experience these groups can sometimes have limitations to express themselves during community meetings. In this regard, it is recommended to reach out to them for their participation in the project activities. In addition, all meetings will be in the local languages understood by the communities. The consultations and discussions will be complemented by the disclosure of key documents (for example, this ESMF and the subsequent ESMPs). Documentation of all consultation meetings including dates, attendance list, aim of the meetings and a recording of the proceedings will be done as required.

5 Institutional arrangements

NAWEC will be the implementing agency of the WAPP-Regional Electricity Access Project and together with other stakeholders will need to identify all institutions and arrangements that will contribute meaningfully to the effective and efficient implementation of the Project. At this project preparatory stage no institutional structures have been established yet, notwithstanding, to coordinate the preparation of the Project and its preliminary safeguards studies, the Project Coordination Unit of the existing Gambia Electricity Support Project (GESP) at NAWEC is coordinating. Specific Roles and Responsibilities Implementation of the ESMF is the main responsibility of the NAWEC National-PIU in close collaboration with the National Environment Agency (NEA) in line with its mandate in the implementation of environmental and social safeguards as well as other relevant institutions.

An ESMF is the required approach because implementation of the project as it serves as generic overview of the basic situation on the ground and subsequently paves way for site assessment specific intervention or sub project within the project objectives where necessary. It also outlines specific roles and responsibilities of relevant institutions that shall be identified in the implementation of the ESMF/ESMP. Notwithstanding, certain important entities are crucial at the preparatory stage mainly for technical advice and regulatory information provision; these may include the Department of Forestry who eventually will be responsible for all forest related issues; the Department of Physical Planning and Housing, and the Department of Lands and Surveys for resettlement issues. The multi-sector TACs (specifically, the ANR/EIA Sub Committees) at the Offices of the Regional Governors in collaboration with OMVG regional coordinating committees will be the regional oversight bodies to monitor ESMF&ESMP implementation at the regional levels and The Local Authorities and project affected persons are also relevant in project planning.

Relevant institutions in the implementation and monitoring of ESMF are:

- National Water and Electricity
- Company (NAWEC)

- National Environment Agency(NEA)
- Ministry of Petroleum Energy (MOPE)
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MOFEA)
- Ministry of Lands and Regional Administration
- Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources
- Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA)
- Department of Forestry (DoF)
- OMVG National set up -: the NPMU; and Local Monitoring and Coordination Committees.
- Department of Physical Planning and Housing
- Department of Lands and Surveys for resettlement
- Department of Parks and Wildlife Management
- West African Power Pool (WAPP) under ECOWAS

Specifically the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Framework ESMP will consist of the following:

- Project Steering Committee (PSC)
- Project Implementing Unit (PCU)
- Local Authority
- National Environment Agency (NEA)
- OMVG –National PMU and LCMCs within the project intervention zone(LRR & WCR-Soma & Brikama)

5.1 Project Steering Committee (PSC)

Project Steering Committee: this will be the decision-making body of the project; is major responsibilities include ensuring implementation to the desired objectives as well as ensuring conditions of environmental approval are being adhered to. The membership should include government, NGO/CBO and donor representation as mentioned above. It is recommended for the Committee to hold quarterly meetings.

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implementation of the Project. At this project preparatory stage no institutional structures have been established yet, notwithstanding, to coordinate the preparation of the Project and its preliminary safeguards studies, the Project Coordination Unit of the Gambia Electricity Support Project (GESP) at NAWEC is coordinating. Specific Roles and Responsibilities Implementation of the ESMF is the main responsibility of the NAWEC/ management/ National-PIU in close collaboration with the National Environment Agency (NEA) in line with its mandate in the implementation of environmental and social safeguards as well as other relevant institutions.

5.2 Project Implementing Unit (PCU)

There is a temporary team in place overseeing the preparation of the Project at NAWEC level. Moving forward, a National Project Implementing Unit will be setup and hosted by NAWEC. The Unit will be responsible for the ESMF/ESMP implementation process and other safeguard instruments such as the RFP, RAP).

The N-PIU will consist of the following key staffing:

- Project Coordinator/Manager(PC/M)
- Environmental Safeguards Specialist (ESS)
- Social Safeguards Specialist (SSS)
- Procurement Specialist (PS)
- Technical Specialist (TS)
- Financial Management Specialist (FMS)
- Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (M&ES)

The tasks and responsibilities of the N-PIU shall include:

Day to day management of the project activities including the ESMF, ESMPs and other safeguards instruments.

- Recruitment of relevant staffing which includes an environmental safeguard specialist and a social safeguard specialist for the project to be responsible for all the environmental and social aspects of the Project including coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the ESMF/ESMP and the Project's grievance redress mechanisms amongst others.

- The social safeguard specialist shall be responsible in consultation with NAWEC management to select NAWEC regional safeguards focal points at the Regional offices to work with at the regional level. The focal points will be trained to carry their project duties which include support, monitor and report during project implementation.
- Responsibility for completion of EIA Screening Forms and work with the NEA team to ensure that subproject environmental assessment and plans are developed and implemented as required.
- Work with the technical and procurement teams to ensure that contract documents contain environmental and social clauses that contractors must fully implement.
- Coordinate internal monitoring and evaluation based on monitoring plans.
- Coordinate Project related grievance redress activities.
- Where appropriate, to facilitate Project related activities of partner stakeholders

5.3 National Environment Agency

NEA is the technical arm for environmental management in The Gambia and enforces the NEMA, 1994; EIA Regulations 2014, EIA guidelines and similar legislation SEA Policy 2017 – 2021 and SEA Guidelines 2016. Responsible for giving the final approval of environmental assessments and certifying, where appropriate the compliance of the proposed activities with Gambia's environmental protection legislation. NEA will also ensure that the full implementation of the ESMF/ESMP/ESIA/RFP/RAP activities of the project for compliance in line with national laws and World Bank policies through quarterly monitoring field visits with EIAWG.

5.4 Organisation pour la mise en valeur du Fleuve Gambie (OMVG)

The Organisation for the Development of the Gambia River Basin (OMVG) is a membership organisation which consist of the following west African countries- Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal. The aim of the organisation is to promote the socio-economic development of the river basins of the River Gambia, the Kayanga/Geba and the Koliba/Corubal by harnessing the river's resources for electricity production and Agricultural irrigation among others to promote sustainable development for the OMVG countries. The WAPP energy project is one of the regional projects being promoted by the OMVG organization. To facilitate its implementation in the member states a Joint Project implementation Unit will be established at the OMVG

Headquarters and at national level will set up OMVG structure which consists of National PMU, and Local Monitoring and Coordination Committees (LCMC). The National coordinator PMU will be a member of the PSC for better coordination and networking of activities implementation. The LCMC to be set up within the PIZ at the can work with the TACs to implement the safeguards instruments activities at the regional particularly monitoring activities.

5.5 Technical Committee:

This will be set up to purposely support the N-PIU. As indicated earlier the project's effects is multi-sectoral; in this regard, a multidisciplinary group representing, agriculture, forestry, energy, community development, lands to mention a few needs to be set up as an advisory body to the N-PIU & Project Coordinator/Manager on matters related to these numerous interests. The meeting should on-demand by the Project Coordinator/Manager.

5.6 Local Authorities

Local Government Authorities within the project implementation zone are relevant in land administration and management at the local regional level which include registration of properties, leasing and ownership within their jurisdiction for rates collection among others. In this regard, their role in the implementation of safeguard instruments including ESMPs and RAPs is important. The multi-sector TACs particularly the ANR/EIA Sub Committees at the Offices of the Regional Governors and in collaboration with OMVG regional coordinating committees will be the regional oversight bodies to monitor ESMF&ESMP,RFP and RAP implementation at the regional levels and The Local Authorities and project affected persons are also relevant in project planning and implementation.

5.7 Regional Committees:

This is purposely intended for the full participation of affected communities in the project's implementation activities. It is not enough to limit community involvement to a GRM when they could be source of traditional knowledge among others can add value to the Project's successful implementation and ownership. It is, therefore, necessary to have regional committees of community representatives including the OMVG local committee that will meet quarterly with Project's *Regional* representative; the PC/M

should also attend these meetings as way of direct contact with the beneficiaries. A clustered representation is desirable in view of the considerable number of villages. Table 1 below presents the different roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMF /Framework Environmental and Social Management Plan.

Table 3: institutional roles & responsibilities for ESMF/ Framework Environmental and Social Management Plan implementation

Table 1: Role and responsibilities (focus on the NPIU)

No	Steps/Activities	Responsible	Collaboration	Service Provider
1.	Identification and/or siting of the sub-project	NAWEC Management/ N-PIU	• Local authorities; • Department of Lands and Surveys; Department of Physical Planning	
2.	Screening, categorization and identification of the required instrument (use the national EIA procedure)	Environmental safeguards specialist (ESS) on the N-PIU	• NEA • local authorities • Social Safeguards Specialist (SSS) on the N-PIU	Consultant
3.	Approval of the classification and the selected instrument by the Public National Environment Agency(NEA)	Project Coordinator/ Manager	• ESS-PIE • SSS-PIE	• National Environment Agency(NEA) • The World Bank
4.	Preparation of the safeguard document/instrument (ESIA, Env. Audit, simple ESMP, etc.) in accordance with the national legislation/procedure (considering the Bank policies' requirements)			

	Preparation and approval of the ToRs	PC/M ESS-NPIU	NEA	• The World Bank
	Preparation of the report	ESS-NPIU	• Procurement specialist (PS-PIU) • SSS-PIU • Local authority • NEA	• Consultant
	Report validation and issuance of the permit (when required)	PC ESS	• Procurement specialist (PS-NPIU) • SSS-NPIU • Local authority/ • TACs • NEA	• NEA • The World Bank • consultant
	Disclosure of the document		Project Coordinator NAWEC NEA	• Media; • The World Bank
5.	(i) Integrating the construction phase mitigation measures and E&S clauses in the bidding document prior they're advertised; (ii) ensuring that the constructor prepares his ESMP (C-ESMP), gets it approved and integrates the relevant measures in the works breakdown structure (WBS) or execution plan.	Technical staff in charge of the sub-project (TS-PIE)	• ESS-NPIU • PS-NPIU • NAWEC • Engineer • contractor	• Control Firm (Supervisor) • contractor • NEA

6.	Implementation of the other safeguards measures, including environmental monitoring (when relevant) and sensitization activities	ESS-NPIU	• SSS-NPIU • PS-NPIU • TS-NPIU • Financial Staff (FS-NPIU) • PSC • Local authority • NEA & EIA working group • NGO • OMVG local team • General public	• Consultant • National specialized laboratories • NGOs
7.	Oversight of safeguards implementation (internal)	SSES PC	• Monitoring and Evaluation specialist (M&E-NPIU) • FS-NPIU) • Local authority • PSC	• NAWEC management
	Reporting on project safeguards performance and disclosure	Coordinator	• M&E-NPIU • ESS-NPIU • SSS-NPIU	NAWEC management
	External oversight of the project safeguards compliance/performance	NEA	• PC • M&E-PIE • ESS-PIE	NAWEC management

			• SSS-PIE • PS-PIE • PSC	
8.	Building stakeholders' capacity in safeguards management	ESS-NPIU	• PC • SSS-NPIU • PS-NPIU • NEA	• Consultant • Other qualified public institutions
9.	Independent evaluation of the safeguards performance (Audit)	ESS-NPIU	• SSS-PIE • PS-PIE • NEA	• Consultant

The Project Implementing Entity (PIE), and any institution participating in the implementation, will not issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) of any activity subject to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), without the construction phase's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) inserted in, and will not authorize the works to commence before the contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP) has been approved and integrated into the overall planning of the works. This entire section above, on the roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the Framework ESMP, will be insert in the E&S safeguards management section the project implementation manual (PIM).

6. Typology of potential environmental and social impacts

6.0 Summary of Project activities

The Project's components are detailed in section 2. The focus of this assessment is on component 1 that details the physical interventions of the project that are expected to interact, and cause, impacts. Specifically, the assessment will look at the construction, and operations including the distribution network, leverage of the two substations for power transmission at Brikama and Soma that will be connected to a 225 KV distribution loop. Both stations will have both *high* and *medium* voltage sections. The two will be connected by a 161 km transmission line that will be also assessed. Details of each substation are provided in Annex II.

6.1 Definition of impacts

The impacts are considered at the phases of construction and operation of the substations, distribution network and transmission line between the two substations within the project implement zone. Power generation systems have both global and local impacts. The global impacts such as climate change from the emission of CO_2 are not considered in this assessment; focus is on the local impacts. The *construction* phase looks at particularly at the last mile connectivity of the sub stations and the *transmission and distribution* lines.

6.2 Prediction of significant impacts

The impacts are analyzed through a combination of professional judgement, expert systems and impact matrices with limited application of GIS overlays. The *significance* of an impact, in other words its value, is usually defined by a multitude of criteria that includes its *magnitude, extent, legal requirements, public opinion* and *effects on sensitive ecosystems* to mention a few. For the purpose of this assessment any impact likely to occur and expected to last longer or permanently is considered significant.

6.3 Environmental factors

Considering the use of heavy machinery in construction, the location of the substations and, not the least, the path of the transmission line between Brikama and Soma and the network distribution, this assessment will focus on the environmental factors described below:

- **Noise and vibration** from use of heavy machinery that affects amenity of surrounding residents;
- **Particulates/dust** (fugitive dust) emissions that could be of problem to health during the construction phase;
- **Air** pollution from fumes generating from heavy vehicles during construction and from generators during the operations;
- **Waste management** that covers both solid waste from construction, used transformers, and used oil from operations of heavy machines and generators;
- **vegetation and wildlife** disturbance from the installation and operations of the transmission and distribution lines shall affect the fauna and flora within PIZ;
- **land and soil** that includes farmlands and surrounding areas of the site could have part of the land affected;
- **traffic congestions** and its effect from use of heavy vehicles during construction.

6.4 Human factors

The social and economic analysis of the impacts will look at the following human dimensions:

- **Social impacts** that cover effects on livelihoods and economic activities such as agriculture, tourism, employment to mention a few;
- **Health impacts** that focus on public health issues and diseases

6.5 Environmental Impacts

6.5.1 Construction phase impacts

The impacts are listed below by category.

4. Site clearance for substations and distribution network

- Noise and vibration ***nuisance to the neighborhood*** from movement and use of heavy equipment;
- Following impacts of *fugitive dust* from land clearance by use of heavy equipment:
  - ***nuisance to neighborhood;***
  - ***visual obstacles in the streets and homes;***
  - ***face and lung irritation.***
- Air pollution from use of fossil fuel by clearing equipment resulting:
  - ***nuisance to the neighborhood;***
  - ***possible lung irritation.***
- Waste management issues related to ***debris from the clearance.***

5. Construction of substations and distribution network

- Effects of noise & vibration as listed above from delivery trucks;
- Effects of fugitive dust as listed above from delivery trucks;
- Effects of air pollution as listed above from delivery trucks.

6. Transmission and distribution network

The potential impacts are associated with existing land cover or land uses from the effect of the *right-of-way (ROW)* for TLs that comes with clearance of vegetation, especially tall trees and the heavy movement of heavy vehicles. Furthermore, Land preparation and installation of towers/poles (Excavation for foundation of poles; erecting new pole/ removing /replacing poles).

The key effects are therefore:

- fragmentation of forest parks and woodlands with its own dangers to biodiversity and entire composition of the ecosystem;
- increased access to forest resources that could increase illegal logging;

- accidental killing of wildlife and livestock across the ROW by heavy vehicles, loss of birds;
- safety hazards from placement of poles and installation of wires;
- fragmentation of farmlands;
- felling of trees;
- temporary suspension of crop production from continuous traversing of the ROW by heavy vehicles;
- increased chance of soil erosion in farmlands by removal of cover along the ROW;
- Damage/disruption of roads, existing T&D and other infrastructure during works;
- Air & noise pollution; onsite noise and vibration effects on workers and nearby PAPs;
- Accumulation of waste and debris during construction.

6.5.2 Operations phase impacts

At this phase, the substations are equipped as listed in Annex II and transmitting. The anticipated impacts are as follows:

- health effects such as lung diseases from emissions of gases and particulates from power transformers/generators;
- waste oils and used fuel produced from operations and maintenance of power transformers/generators;
- nuisance from noise of transformers and transformer units of the substations as well as from the high-tension current flow through the transmission line;
- dangers of electromagnetic fields around transmission lines;
- obstruction of farm machinery by transmission lines passing through farmlands;
- possible low productivity from farmlands from removed top soils and compacted areas in ROW created during construction;
- aesthetic impact of the transmission and distribution lines being eyesores;
- destruction of crops along ROWs during frequent repair works.

6.5.3 Significant environmental impacts

As indicated in subsection 5.2 the key consideration in this case is the duration or permanence of the predicted impact and its effects. For examples, fugitive dust is short-lived but could cause long term complications for people with lung diseases from the short term exposure. In other words significance is attached to long-lasting impacts and impacts with long-lasting consequences. In line with this thought, the significant environmental impacts are agreed as follows:

- nuisance of noise and vibration from heavy machinery and trucks;
- nuisance, and problems, of fugitive dust;
- fragmentation of forests and woodlands from the creation of ROWs;
- fragmentation of, and soil compaction in, farmlands from creation of ROWs;
- health effects of fumes and particulates from power transformers/generators during operations;
- waste oil and used fuels from power transformers/generators during operations;
- Accumulation of waste and debris during construction;
- Damage/disruption of roads, existing T&D and other infrastructure during works.

6.6 Socioeconomic effects of the significant environmental impacts

6.6.1 Social

- The ROWs and related fragmentation of farmlands have potential of low productivity of farmlands since affected areas can be permanently taken out cultivation; the soil structure could be destroyed or the ROW area totally avoided by the farmers for simple fear of the overhead high-tension line;
- The construction will create employment opportunities for surrounding communities albeit the negative impacts;
- An effective power supply system accessible to, and affordable, by the rural communities is sure to reduce poverty in the sense that petty trading resulting from electricity such as cold water, ice, juice among other could be enhanced.

6.6.2 Health

- There are serious health risks, especially lung-related from potential dust, fumes and particulates;
- The site clearance, and construction, waste from both substations and transmission lines network pose risks to humans as well as animals;
- The high-tension lines will always remain a source of danger for human and animal life;
- Serve as obstruction to fly birds when moving in groups.

7 Mitigation & enhancement measures – significant impacts only

7.1 Mitigation measures for negative impacts

The measures are detailed in Table 2. Where multiple measures are recommended, it is recommended that all measures are implemented to ensure the maximum effect.

Table 4: mitigation measures

Negative impacts	Mitigation measures
Effects of fugitive dust	• Suppress the dust by sprinkling all exposed vehicle tracks and work area with water.
Effects of fumes and particulates from use of fossil fuels	• Ensure best quality unleaded fuel is used; • Ensure smoke stacks meet requirement of discharging well into the atmosphere; • High level scrubbers be installed to reduce noxious emissions.
Noise disturbance from heavy vehicles and equipment	• Ensure all vehicles and equipment have engine mufflers in good working condition; • Limit heavy equipment and vehicle activity to five days a week between 7am and 5 pm
Fragmentation of farmlands by ROWs	• prioritize using existing corridors such as existing power lines and roads that avoid farmlands; • Where crossing farmlands are inevitable adjust line position to the edge of farmlands that will only slightly reduce size of farm but not divide it; • Identify affected farms ahead of works and document concerns of the farmers with aim of resolving anticipated impacts; e.g. payments for temporary suspension of cropping or totally avoiding the cropping season; • Minimize as much as possible the use of guy-wires that could extend outside of the ROW, a further complications for farmers.
Fragmentation of forests and woodlands by ROWs	• Use of existing corridors as above;

	• Adjusting line positions to avoid need of extensive vegetation removal; • Allow shrubs that will not grow to the height of the lines to grow in the ROW.
Problems of used oil and fuel from generators and tranformers	• Ensure national guidelines are followed in the storage and disposal of used oil and fuel.
Health risks of the impacts - Long diseases - STI possibilities from migrant workers.	• Health education on risks of dust and particulates and precautions to reduce their effects; • Proper community sensitization on STI is highly required before the work starts.
Accumulation of waste and debris during construction (Waste management)	• Use appropriate waste management measures and avoid burning; • All waste should be contained properly before disposal.

7.2 Enhancement measures positive impacts

Table 3 below outlines enhancement measures for positive impacts.

Table 5: enhancement measures

Positive impacts	Enhancement measures
Employment of locals during construction.	• Prioritize employment of locals by contractors through relevant contractual clauses; • Ensure all non-skilled jobs are sourced from local populations.
Reduced rural poverty from affordable power supply.	• Provide special treatment for rural folks to ensure they can afford, and easily, access electricity
Economic development and income generation from improved electricity supply.	• to ensure gender equality in terms of they can afford, and easily, access electricity.
Improved education and health service delivery within the project zone.	• Provide special treatment for public facilities and services such as schools and health centres to ensure they can afford, and easily, access electricity within the communities.

8. Environmental & Social Management Framework Guidelines

8.1 Introduction

The framework for environmental and social impact assessment comprises the ESIA ESMP and ESMS. This section outlines the guidelines for these three elements that is impact prediction process in ESIA, identification of mitigation measures in the ESMP and the framework for effective management and implementation of the mitigation and enhancement measures in the ESMS. The section begins with guidelines for screening of subprojects.

8.2 Screening of subprojects

The process basically determines whether the subproject should undergo a full assessment or not. It is largely based on review of the environmental information about the subproject and reconnaissance field visits to subproject sites. The screening process is the mandate of the NEA and details of the screening form applied by the institution is provided in Annex III. The core information requested on subprojects in the form includes the following:

- Purpose of the subproject;
- Nature of the subproject that is whether it is: *a new project, extension of an old project or component of an existing project;*
- Description of the project detailing its specific objectives and activities and resource uses;
- Detailed location information describing its immediate physical and social environment.

The latter point on detailed location information is what is verified during the reconnaissance field visit and while the NEA screening form is not detailed on this; it should include nature of the *physical, biological & human* environments in the immediate vicinity of the subproject location. A checklist of factors that could be considered under these elements is provided in Annex IV; the list is not exhaustive. At the end of the screening process, the subproject could fall into one of the following categories, after the screening process, as per the EIA Regulations 2014.

- Category A: full assessment required;
- Category B: limited assessment required;
- Category C: no assessment required.

8.3 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

This is perhaps the core of the ESMF as it leads to the potential environmental and social impacts, both positive and negative, which could come as a result of the subproject. At this point, the subproject has been categorized as 'A' requiring full impact assessment. The starting point is to define the scope of the assessment, hence the terms of reference to guide the assessment process; this should be done by the NEA in partnership with NAWEC in this case. Various tools are applied in impact prediction that includes professional judgments, GIS and network analyses to mention a few. These should be applied within the context of the following procedure:

- field visit to subproject locations to document nature and conditions of the physical, social and biological environment within the zone of influence of the subproject; GPS is a very useful tool during such visits for map production;
- extensive consultations with communities within the zone of influence of the subproject and those that will benefit from it and may be away from the location;
- extensive consultations with institutions, partners and other stakeholders, which will be largely involved with the implementation of the sub project;
- review of similar projects, especially those located in similar environments;
- identification of impacts and describing their significance;
- Proposing mitigation measures for the significant impacts.

8.3.1 Description of the baseline conditions

The significance of the impacts, social or environmental, is determined by changes that will happen to the current baseline environmental conditions as a result of the Project. Therefore, a detailed description of the environmental elements provided in Annex IV should be provided in the ESIA report; every impact, positive or negative, should refer to an element of the baseline conditions.

8.3.2 Impact Assessment Report

As a framework where one element leads to another, we propose a single report format that incorporates all three elements (ESIA, ESMP and ESMS), which we provide in Annex V. It is worth mentioning that the *'analysis of alternatives'* as an important component of the ESIA is part of the report. A number of times this is not provided, which should be avoided at all cost. An impact assessment should ultimately provide a range of development options to the one proposed, especially where the alternative could have lesser impacts on the environment.

8.4 Environmental & Social Management Plan

This aspect of the framework identifies mitigation & management, measures and actions for the significant impacts predicted by the ESIA process. The chosen mitigation and management measures and actions should be described, clearly giving the reason for choosing that option for the negative impact in question. In essence, the ESMP section of the report should have the following details:

- summary of the potential negative and positive impacts of projects, citing which phase of the project (construction or implementation) the impact is expected to occur;
- Detailed description of the measures/actions for mitigating the negative impacts, bearing in mind the hierarchy of *avoidance, minimizing & mitigation*. In other words, the choices of measures/actions should first seek to avoid the impacts before considering minimizing its effects and choosing mitigation as the last resort;
- enhancement measures for the positive impacts;

- as an action plan, an implementation plan should be provided for the impact management measures that clearly spells out institutional arrangements/responsibilities for each impact;
- a detailed monitoring plan should also be provided that defines indicators, methods of data collection, schedules and responsibility;
- reporting responsibilities for both implementation and monitoring;
- not the least the budgetary requirements of both implementation and monitoring needs to be spelled out in addition to the source of the funds.

Templates for implementation and monitoring plans are provided in Annex VI.

8.5 Environmental and Social Management System

The objective of this aspect of the framework is to establish an effective framework for the implementation and management of the measures for a better social and environmental performance of the Project. In essence, its focus is on institutional practices for implementing the measures as well as monitoring the implementation process. The goal is to ensure that the right policies and procedure, as well as capacity, exists to effectively executive the implementation and monitoring exercises. Within the context of ESMF, the ESMS needs to establish that:

- existing policy framework is adequate for the implementing, monitoring and reporting on the measures defined in the ESMP;
- capacity exists for the implementing, monitoring and reporting of the measures defined in the ESMP;
- Stakeholder engagement strategy of the lead institution is adequate to ensure all relevant interests parties participate in the implementation of the ESMP.

It is therefore essential that each of the above elements is reviewed in the process and appropriate recommendations put forward as part of the overall implementation of the ESMP.

9 Subproject Preparation, Approval and Implementation

9.1 Introduction

The starting point for any impact assessment process is the screening of the proposed subproject to determine whether, or not, a full assessment will be needed before an environmental approval is granted, in the case of The Gambia, by the NEA. The section details the national framework for the preparation, approval and implementation of projects. Subproject approval is guided by national regulations hence the need to largely limit to the requirements of these regulations in describing the process within the national context.

9.2 Subproject Preparation

The development of subproject is the full responsibility of the proponent, in this case NAWEC. The Project document that comes out of this process determines whether the proposed subproject should undergo a full impact assessment or not. The process of screening subprojects and performing assessments, if necessary, are described below.

9.3 Subproject approval

The approval follows the process of preparing, and validating, the assessment report. The key elements are as follows:

- NAWEC submits the draft reports to NEA for public disclosure; the report is placed in the NEA's library and on its webpage, inviting comments from the public. NAWEC to pay for the advertisement of the invitation for comments on the local newspapers;
- The report is additionally put to a national validation workshop where all relevant stakeholders are invited for a thorough review of the documents; again NAWEC takes fully responsibility for the review that includes reproducing and distributing the draft documents, hiring the venue with food and transport refunds to invitees;
- NAWEC finalizes the documents based on comments from the workshop and the public disclosure, submits the final document to NEA;

- On accepting the document, the NEA communicates an environmental approval for the subprojects to NAWEC with additional conditions set out in the final documents;
- It is NAWEC's responsibility to ensure, during the entire process that World Bank's own requirements in preparing the two documents are adhered to.

It is recommended to have ESIA and ESMP in a single report since the latter is totally based on the findings of the former. A combined report format is provided in Annex IV.

9.4 Subproject implementation & monitoring

9.4.1 The institutional arrangements

A detailed institutional, or stakeholder arrangements is provided in section four. Each subproject has varied interests beyond power generation; the implementation of the project will affect agricultural and forest lands to mention a few. There are sure to be public and community grievances during implementation, which needs to be addressed. In this regard, the following institutional structure is proposed for the project's implementation that will represent all major interests.

1. National Steering Committee: this will be the decision-making body of the project; is major responsibilities include ensuring implementation to the desired objectives as well as ensuring conditions of environmental approval are being adhered to. The membership should include government, NGO/CBO and donor representation. The Committee to hold quarterly meetings;
2. Technical Committee: this will be set up to purposely support the PIU. As indicated earlier the project's effects is multi-sectoral; in this regard, a multidisciplinary group representing, agriculture, forestry, community development, lands to mention a few needs to be set up as an advisory body to the N-PIU & Project Coordinator/Manager on matters related to these numerous interests. The meeting should on-demand by the Project Coordinator/Manager;
3. Regional Committees: this is purposely intended for the full participation of affected communities in the project's implementation. It is not enough to limit community involvement to a GRM when they could be sources of other good

ideas to the Project's successful implementation and endurance. It is, therefore, necessary to have regional committees of community representatives including the OMVG local committee that will meet quarterly with Project's *Regional* representative; the PC/M should also attend these meetings as way of direct contact with the beneficiaries. A clustered representation is desirable in view of the considerable number of villages.

9.4.2 Monitoring

The primary objective here is to ensure the Project has the least negative impacts on the physical, biological and human environment. The Project, therefore, needs to conduct the following set of monitoring activities.

- **Baseline monitoring:** this will record basic parameters for environmental, as well as socioeconomic, factors before construction work begin. Changes in these parameters will be monitored as project progresses, and adjustments made in the project, if necessary, to ensure the very minimal negative consequences. Baseline monitoring will be one-off exercise and shall be the responsibility of NAWEC to assign a competent body. The ensuing report should be submitted to both NEA and World Bank.
- **Impact monitoring:** this will ascertain whether the predicted impacts will come to pass. Therefore, measurements of the parameters cited above will be repeated when construction works begin, and during operations, in order to determine, if any, changes to the baseline conditions. The frequency of monitoring during the construction phase will be based on work plans submitted by contractors. Tied to the various stages of the works as will be provided by work plans of the assigned contractors. The EIA Working Group, a multidisciplinary body from various government institutions, coordinated by NEA shall perform the monitoring as per EIA Regulations; NAWEC will bear the cost for the associated logistics as the Project's proponent. The ensuing report shall be submitted to NAWEC for action on the recommendations.
- **Compliance monitoring:** where impacts are established, it needs to be confirmed that the ESMP developed to deal with the impacts and other conditions attached to

the Project's implementation are being implemented as designed and planned. Again, the timeline of monitoring will be as defined in the ESMP; the exercise shall be performed by the EIA Working Group led by NEA under the responsibility of NAWEC. Applicable monitoring indicators are proposed in Annex V.

9.4.3 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The key performance indicators will be increased access to electricity and sustained reliable electricity supply in the project implementation zone for sustainable development and poverty reduction. The main outcome indicators of the project are:

i. Access: (a) 100,000 units connected to national electricity including households, schools, health centers, and also regional administration offices gaining access to electricity in the project implementation zone.

ii. Quality: Sustained reliability of electricity supply for existing and new consumers by: building, rehabilitation and upgrading of distribution infrastructure network within the Project implementation zone;

iii. Capacity building: number of persons trained and improved project planning and, as well as capacity exists for the implementing, monitoring and reporting of the measures defined in the ESMP , and improved execution of the ESMF,RFP and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Furthermore, improved capacities of institutions for sustainability of the facilities post project operations;

iv. The progress during implementation will be measured by the timely commencement of the work, consultations with the stakeholders, Project Management Team and partners, timely submission of quarterly progress reports and implementation of the ESMP/RAP and other safeguards instruments, and annual audit reports.

v. Number of direct jobs created during construction phase

vi. Implement effective waste management plan and evidence of order in waste handling and disposal

vii. A Social & Environmental Management and Monitoring Program shall be implemented by NAWEC for all phases. The main issues in the program shall include relevant environmental control standards involving a collation of the control limits against which results from the monitoring programs should be judged. It shall also include a required program for the monitoring of releases to

the environment at source and also for pollutant concentrations in the surrounding areas in terms of parameters to be monitored, sampling points and as well as methods for sampling and analysis. In essence, Non-violation of nationally-applied standards.

viii. After completion of the project, its effectiveness will be assessed via monitoring of productive use of electricity in the targeted project areas

9.4.4 Community Participation in Implementation

Already, a comprehensive consultation of all communities expected to benefit from the Project have been made; details of the consultations that include expectations, and concerns, raised are provided in Annex VI; below is a summary of the key conclusions;

- Weak mechanism for inter-institutional coordination, and inadequate implementation of policies and law enforcement;
- inadequate human resources and technical competencies at NAWEC level to implement safeguards activities for the project and at the institutional level;
- Inadequate capacity at the regional and TAC level;
- NAWEC have a training Institute which offers certificate and Diploma in electrical Engineering. It equally offers Mechanical courses and also conduct training periodically for NAWEC workers on safety at work but there is no teaching of environmental management and related subjects in the curricula. This is a big gap and need to be addressed;
- Need to address all the interconnection transmission gaps in the country such as around Kaur, Kautaur and Bansang in order to adequately deal with the issue of electricity access in The Gambia;
- Limited environmental awareness at the various levels among actors was highlighted;
- Community Based Organizations such as Farmers organizations like AFET have inadequate organizational and administrative capacities to participate actively in project implementation;
- Lot of several new interventions and the need to consult with relevant institutions before projects are implemented particularly the National Environment Agency regarding safeguard matters;

- Preservation of Biological resources, including wildlife corridors, birds and sensitive species.

At community level concerns/issues raised included:

- Compensation for land and economic trees;
- Employment opportunities;
- Provision of electricity supply;
- Identification of Project Affected Persons.

The participation of communities during implementation is proposed in the form of *regional committees* described in subsection 7.4.1. It is believed this will create the right platform for dialogue and consultations between the beneficiaries and the Project.

9.4.5 Gender Considerations during Implementation

Gender mainstreaming recognizes the different implications of subproject activities for men and women, advocating the need for a balanced consideration of the views of both men and women on all matters. Since these views are best expressed in representative committees, it is proposed that representation in the *regional committees* be fully balanced; a better arrangement could be a female and male representative for each set of villages.

9.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

It should be expected that the implementation of the Project will cause grievances to individuals and communities such that a system needs to be in place to effectively attend to, and resolve, these complaints, hence the need of a GRM, the details of which are proposed below.

9.5.1 Scope

The GRM will be limited to the implementation of the Project-proper and of the mitigation measures defined for the significant impacts. Complaints will be taken from individuals, communities and institutions. Grievances shall be referred to a project-

independent *complaints Committee* to be resolved using traditional and administrative mechanisms, or the law courts at national, regional and community levels.

9.5.2 Complaint registration & submission

The ultimately objective is to ensure that complaint registration is easily accessible and complaints easily registered. We recommend the following process that assumes that NAWEC has publicized the mechanism and its existence is widely known. The Project Manager shall be the registrar of complaints, working with community workers to ensure quick and easy access at community level.

- Individual or community complaints at the community level will be registered with community workers (NAWEC's own community workers or of government institutions working in the area; NAWEC should make the arrangement for the latter); the telephone numbers of all concerned extension workers will be made available to community-identified contact persons;
- NAWEC community workers will be urged to physically record complaints using the complaint registering form (Annex VIII); the following basic information should be collected for every complaint:
    - Identity and telephone contacts of the complainant;
    - Identity, and telephone contacts, of the submitter of the complaint if not the complainant;
    - the nature of complaint;
    - the source of complaint.
- The *community worker* immediately relays the complaint to the Project Manager after recording it; first, it is relayed by telephone and then the completed form is forwarded by means of the internet. The *community worker* then ensures the hard copy reaches the PM within three working days;
- Institutions and other individuals outside of the communities affected by the Project will submit their complaints directly to the PM through email and telephone (NAWEC will publicize these contacts).

9.5.3 Addressing the complaint

We recommend a project-independent complaints Committee is set up. It will, among others, review complaints for eligibility and propose appropriate redress. The PM will serve as secretary to the Committee. The Committee is recommended to include local authorities as members. The following general procedure should be followed:

- The PM acknowledges receipt of the complainant on the very day it is received through a telephone call and email if applicable;
- The PM calls a meeting of the complaints Committee within 3 working days of registering the complaint;
- The PM submits the recommendations of the Committee to the Managing Director of NAWEC for endorsement. The PM's submission and MD's response should be within 7 working days from meeting of the Committee;
- Where complaint is eligible and MD agrees to recommendations for resolution, the PM communicates this to the complainant within 2 working days in a formal letter, attaching details of the resolution process;
- Where issues are raised by the MD, the Committee reconvenes and addresses or clarify the issues within 3 days of receiving the MD's observations; the PM updates the complainant on efforts being made to address the complaint;
- Where Committee disqualifies the complaint and the process of notifying the MD followed, the PM notifies the complainant of this decision in a formal letter;
- Where a complaint is rejected and the complainant is not satisfied with this decision, the PM should inform the latter with the possibility of applying the World Bank's GRS.

For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit http://www.worldbank.org/GRS. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org. Where the traditional and administrative procedures fail to satisfy the complainant, one can resort to the courts in accordance with the Constitution of The Gambia, other national laws, and the international policies.

9.5.4 Monitoring and reporting

It is recommended that the same independent complaint Committee is engaged by the Project to monitor, and report, on the implementation of measures agreed for the resolution of complaints. The Committee reports to the PM.

9.6 Capacity building for implementation

The following capacity-related matters were noted during the public and institutional consultation process:

- majority of the ESMF implementation partners do not have adequate background of environmental management issues;
- NAWEC does not have a dedicated SHE unit, though an *Environmental Officer* that doubles as *Safeguards Officer* for WB-funded projects exists;
- The curriculum at NAWEC's training institute is largely on fire safety and barely deals with environmental management.

It is without doubt that NAWEC needs to address these gaps if it needs to fully tackle it environmental management obligations. We propose, as a starting point, a capacity-needs assessment of the institution and its major partners for both individual and systemic capacity for environmental management. The WAPP-Regional Electricity Access Project National-PIU needs to have dedicated *Environmental and Social Officers* as well. Meanwhile, NAWEC is encouraged to work closely with the NEA and to engage the services of consultants where necessary. For example, short-term consultants can help with the following:

- support the National-PIU to mainstream environmental safeguard issues in the sub-projects; and
- strengthen the TACs including its ANR sub committees and other stakeholders in environmental management mainstreaming; other stakeholders include but not limited to the following:
    - the MDFTs at the Region that would be very useful in community-level training programs and facilitation of the GRM process;
    - the municipal level technical committees and the VDC

The cost proposed for capacity development is proposed in Table 4 below:

Table 6: Capacity strengthening measures

Activity	**Output**	**Timeframe**	**Budget (US$)**
Training workshop on General environmental and social awareness, regulatory requirements, ESMF for project, environmental and social impacts for selected NAWEC staff	Informed about the role and responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMF and related processes	Initial start of the project	3,000.00
Recruitment of qualified and experience Environment & social safeguard officers (2) for the duration of the project. (salaries for the positions and operational costs for the recruitment process which include local newspapers advertisement for the positions)	Responsible for coordinating the safeguard activities. participate effectively and support the project as desired	Start of the project	55,000.00
Consultants to supplement NAWEC's capacity	Carry out assigned duties, Mentoring and on the job training for the PIU	Start of the project and throughout the implementation of the project in phases	20,000.00
Total amount			**78,000.00**

10. ESMF Implementation Budget

To ensure that the mitigation measures in the ESMF are fully implemented, training and sensitization on the issues are essential in addition to constant monitoring. Estimated total budget of **US$178,000.00** for the ESMF implementation will therefore include the following in Table 5 below:

Table 7: Budget for the ESMF Implementation

#	Item	Unit	Unit Cost		Total		Source of financing
			Local(GMD)	US$	Local(GMD)	US$	
1	Preparation of specific ESIA				1,350,000	30,000.00	IDA
2	Capacity Building	• Sensitization workshops for NAWEC and actors at national and regional level on the ESMF • Capacity building for NAWEC and Partners at national and regional level • Capacity strengthening measures • Public sensitization & education	225,000 450,000 35,100,000 675,000	5,000.00 10,000.00 78,000.00 15,000.00	4,860,000	108,000	IDA & GoG
3	Implementation of specific ESMP				4,500,000	100,000.00	IDA
4	Mid-term audit of ES performance		900,000	20,000.00	900,000	20,000.00	IDA
5	Completion audit of ES performance		900,000	20,000.00	900,000	20,000.00	IDA
..		*NB: Exchange rate:45GMD to 1US$*					
x	**Total**				12,510,000	**178,000**	

11. Generic environmental and social clauses for contractors

The mitigation measures provided in section 6 notwithstanding, adhering to details below is sure to enhance the Project's environmental friendliness.

11.1 Site selection

The following should be considered in site selection in addition to community needs, geographic and topographic characteristics.

- the site's urban, suburban, or rural characteristics;
- national, state, or council regulations affecting the proposed lot;
- accessibility and distance from inhabited areas;
- land ownership, including verification of absence of squatters and/or other potential legal problems with land acquisition;
- determination of site vulnerability to natural hazards (i.e., intensity and frequency of floods, landslides, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions);
- suitability of soils and sub soils for construction;
- site contamination by lead or other pollutants;
- flora and fauna characteristics;
- presence or absence of natural habitats (as defined by OP 4.04) and/or ecologically important habitats on site or in vicinity (e.g., forests, wetlands, rare or endangered species); and
- historic and community characteristics.

After choosing an appropriate site and design, the contractor needs to prepare his own EMP including health and safety at construction site, a traffic management plan, a waste management plan, chance-find procedures for physical cultural resources, etc. The EMP needs to be approved by the NEA and the World Bank. The contractor is responsible for the implementation of the EMP and is supervised by an independent consultant. As construction activities could cause significant impacts and nuisances to surrounding areas, careful planning of construction activities is critical. These are generally consistent for all power generation activities due to the similarity of the works involved. The following rules (including specific prohibitions and construction

management measures) should be incorporated into all relevant bidding documents, contracts, and work orders. The following activities should be prohibited on or near the project site:

- Cutting of trees for any reason outside the approved construction area;
- Hunting, fishing, wildlife capture, or plant collection;
- Use of unapproved toxic materials, including lead-based paints and asbestos;
- Disturbance to anything with architectural or historical value;
- Building of fires;
- Use of firearms (except authorized security guards); and
- Use of alcohol by workers.

11.2 Construction management measures

11.2.1 Dust and other air pollution emissions:

- Reduction of surface wind speed with windbreaks or source enclosures;
- Covering the road surface with a new material of lower silt content;
- Grading of gravel roads;
- Proper site enclosure through appropriate hoarding and screening;
- Maintaining minimal traffic speed on-site and on access roads to the site;
- Covering all vehicles hauling materials likely to give off excessive dust emissions;
- Ensuring adequate maintenance and repair of construction machinery and vehicles;
- Avoiding burning of material resulting from site clearance;
- Covering any excavated dusty materials or stockpile of dusty materials entirely by impervious sheeting;
- The provision of water troughs at entry and exit points to prevent the carryover of dust emissions, beyond the construction site;
- Proper truck maintenance;
- Turning off equipment when not in use.

11.2.2 Noise

- Enclosing the site with barriers/fencing;
- Effectively utilizing material stockpiles and other structures to reduce noise from onsite construction activities;
- Choosing inherently quiet equipment;
- Operating only well-maintained mechanical equipment on-site;
- Maintaining all construction-related traffic at or below 15 mph on streets within 200 m of the site;
- Maintaining all on-site vehicle speeds at or below 10 mph;
- To the extent possible, maintaining noise levels associated with all machinery and equipment at or below 90 db;
- Keeping equipment speed as low as possible;
- Shutting down or throttling down to a minimum equipment that may be Intermittent in use;
- Utilizing and properly maintaining silencers or mufflers that reduce vibration on construction equipment;
- Restricting access to the site for truck traffic outside of normal construction hours;
- Proper site logistics and planning;
- Limiting site working hours if possible;
- Scheduling noisy activities during the morning hours;
- Informing the locals when noisy activities are planned.

11.2.3 Solid waste management:

- Use of generated construction debris materials for reclamation purposes whenever applicable, after ensuring the absence of contamination and the adequacy of the physical and chemical properties of such material;
- Minimization of construction and demolition wastes through careful planning during the design stage, whereby reducing or eliminating over-ordering of construction materials;
- Sorting of construction and demolition wastes into various categories and

adopting re-use/recycle on site whenever deemed feasible;

- Segregating chemical wastes and properly storing and disposing of it as hazardous waste;
- Storing chemical wastes in a separate area that has an impermeable floor, adequate ventilation and a roof to prevent rainfall from seeping;
- Clearly labeling all chemical waste in English and use label where possible due to the low literacy level in The Gambia, storing it in corrosion resistant containers and arranging so that incompatible materials are adequately separated;
- Securing a prior agreement with the NEA for the disposal of hazardous waste generated on-site;
- Having an agreement with the solid waste collector in the area where the project is being implemented to identify collection sites and schedule the removal to minimize odor, pest infestation and litter buildup;
- Prohibiting the burning of refuse on the construction site;
- Promoting recycling and reuse of general refuse.

11.2.4 Wastewater management

- Provide channels, earth bunds or sand bag barriers to properly direct storm water to silt removal facilities;
- Use adequately designed sand/silt removal facilities such as sand traps, silt traps and sediment basins before discharge into the surrounding waters;
- Maintain silt removal facilities by regularly removing deposited silt and grit;
- Discharge rainwater pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations into storm drains via silt removal facilities and not directly to the aquatic environment;
- Cover open stockpiles of construction materials on site with tarpaulin or similar fabric during rainy season to prevent the washing away of construction materials;
- Compact earthworks as soon as the final surfaces are formed to prevent erosion especially during the rainy season;
- Collect and connect water used in vehicle and plant servicing areas to foul

sewers via an oil/grease trap. Oil leakage or spillage should be contained and cleaned up immediately;

- Collect spent oil and lubricants and store them for recycling or proper disposal;
- Prepare guidelines and procedures for immediate clean-up actions following any spillage of oil, fuel or chemicals;
- Contain sewage from toilets, kitchens and similar facilities in sanitary cesspools before being transported by trucks to a nearby wastewater treatment plant.

11.2.5 Health and safety

- Restriction of access to the construction site by proper fencing;
- Establishment of buffering areas around the site;
- Provision of guards on entrances and exits to the site;
- Installation of warning signs at the entrance of the site to prohibit public access;
- Provision of training about the fundamentals of occupational health and safety procedures;
- Provision of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (impermeable latex gloves, working overalls, safety boots, safety helmets, hearing protecting devices for workers exposed to noise levels exceeding 90 dBA9 , and lifesaving vests for construction sites near water bodies);
- Ensuring that the protective material is being used wherever it is required and the maximum allowable 8-hour occupational noise standard set by OSHA;
- Ensuring that especially sensitive or dangerous areas (like areas exposed to high noise levels, areas for especially hazardous work etc.) are clearly designated;
- Ensuring that all maintenance work necessary for keeping machines and other equipment in a good state will be regularly carried out;
- Ensuring that the workers are qualified, well trained and instructed in handling their equipment, including health protection equipment;

- Provision of adequate loading and off-loading space;
- Development of an emergency response plan;
- Provision of on-site medical facility/first aid;
- Provision of appropriate lighting during night-time works;
- Implementation of speed limits for trucks entering and exiting the site;
- Ensuring that hazardous substances are being kept in suitable, safe, adequately marked and locked storing places;
- Ensuring that containers of hazardous substances are clearly marked, and that material safety data sheets are available;
- Ensuring that all workers dealing with hazardous substances are adequately informed about the risks, trained in handling those materials, and trained in first aid measures to be taken in the case of an accident;
- Designating an area where contaminated materials and hazardous waste can be stored for proper disposal according to environmental guidelines;
- The adoption of good housekeeping practices for ensuring hygiene on site;
- The elimination of pools of stagnant water, which could serve as breeding places for mosquitoes;
- The provision of bed nets for workers living on site;
- The appropriate elimination of waste of all types, including wastewater;
- The provision of a safety specialist responsible for the preparation, implementation and maintenance of a comprehensive safety program;
- For the rehabilitation and/or construction of fuel supply facilities, provision of firefighting equipment such as dry powder extinguishers;
- Conducting firefighting and leak checks training drills for the construction staff;
- Prohibition of smoking as well as litter or weed builds up in the area as these may pose fire risks.

11.3 Monitoring compliance with above recommendations

Adherence to the above lists will be monitored as part of the monitoring exercises detailed in section 9.

12. Conclusion

The approach of developing of this ESMF has followed an extensive consultation process with various stakeholders at community, local authority and national levels. Therefore, the ESMF contains measures and plans to reduce, mitigate and/or offset potential environmental and social impacts and enhance positive impacts of sub-projects, provisions for estimating and budgeting the costs of such measures, and information on the actors such as the National Environment Agency (NEA) responsible for guiding compliance and monitoring. ESIAs/ESMPs preparation has to be carried out before implementation of the project. The overall implementation of the ESMF is NAWEC's responsibility working with relevant actors such as National Environment Agency, other stakeholders at the national and regional level, and consultants taking into consideration the capacity available at the institutional level. It is recommended to build and strengthen the institutional capacity of NAWEC and other partners as to better support the implementation of the ESMF and other relevant safeguards instruments for the proposed project. The ESMF outlined the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies as well as national policies and laws which are important for the process. A key principle is to prevent and mitigate any harm to the environment and to people by incorporating environmental and social concerns as an intrinsic part of project cycle management for the proposed WAPP-Regional Electricity Access Project for sustainability in the affected regions and the country as a whole.

13 Annexes

13.1 Annex I: Details of Substations

1. Soma Substation

The Soma substation is essentially a distribution substation connected to the 225 KV loop. It also serves to feed by antenna, the Brikama substation through a double circuit line of which only one circuit is used at a time, the second serving as a standby link. This substation includes mainly:

a) **High voltage section**

- Two 225 KV – 30KV power transformers, of a capacity of 15 MVA each for the distribution;
- Two 225 KV outgoing lines allowing the inclusion of the substation in the loop;
- Two 225 KV feeders on a double circuit line allowing to supply the Brikama substation;
- An equipped outgoing 225 KV bay in reserve for the EST of Gambia;
- A simple set of 225 KV bars that could be double at a later stage;
- Two 225 KV inductances shunt with a capacity of 20MV Ar each.

b) **Medium, voltage section**

- Two incoming circuit breakers, 30 KV (*);
- One tie breaker, 30 KV (*);
- Two 30 KV bars, (of which one can accept a second tie breaker) (*);
- Four outgoing circuit breakers, 30 KV (*);
- Two outgoing fused isolating switches for the auxiliary services transformer*;
- Two auxiliary services transformer each rated 200 KVA.

Note: All this equipment is metal enclosed.

2. Brikama Substation

The Brikama substation is essentially a distribution substation antenna fed from the Soma substation. The supply at 225 KV is provided by a double circuit line of a length of about 161 Km. it is to be noted however, that the two circuits will never be operated in

parallel. Only one circuit is used, whereas that other is in reserve in case of a failure or a mechanical breakdown on the circuit in use. This substation includes mainly"

a) High voltage section

- Two 225 KV – 30 KV power transformers, of a capacity of 75 MVA each for the distribution;
- Two 22 KV outgoing lines allowing to provide a redundancy of the radial supply;
- One simple set of 225 KV bars;
- Two 225 KV – 30 KV transformer bays in reserve and non-equipped;

b) Medium voltage section

- Two incoming circuit breakers, 30 KV (*);
- One tie breaker, 30KV (*);
- Two 30 KV bars (of which one must accept a second tie breaker) (*);
- Six outgoing circuit breakers, 30 KV (*);
- Two outgoing fused insolating switches for the auxiliary services transformers*;
- Two auxiliary service transformers each rated 200 KVA.

13.2 Annex II: Subproject screening form

Serial No._____

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SCREENING FORM

Please type or print clearly, completing this form in its entirety. You may provide additional information on a separate sheet of paper if necessary. Kindly note that the information you are to provide is required by Section 22 of the National Environmental Management Act of 1994 and it is an offence to give inaccurate information under Section of the same Act.

SECTION 1: INFORMATION ON THE CONTACT PERSON

Name :_____

Institutional Affiliation:_____

Business Title/position:_____

Business Address:_____

Telephone_____ Fax_____ Email_____

SECTION 2: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Name of Proposed Project:_____

Date expected to start construction _____

Proposed location of project:_____

(Attach a map or maps, covering the proposed site and surrounding 5 Km radius)

Land Area:_____

(Approximate land area and of proposed location)

Current Land Use (Describe how the land is being used at present)

_____

Describe any Possible Alternative Site(s)_____

_____

Serial No._____

Describe other types of industries or facilities (including health centres and school) which are located within 100 metres of the site, or are proposed to be located near the proposed facility. Indicate the proximity of the proposed industrial site to residential areas, national parks or areas of ecological, historical or cultural importance.

_____.
_____
_____
_____

Indicate whether adequate infrastructure exists at the proposed location, or whether new buildings, roads, electricity and water lines, or drainage systems will need to be constructed as a part of the proposed project.

_____
_____
_____

SECTION 3: EMPLOYEES AND LABOURERES

Number of people to be employed:

Employees and Labourers	During Construction	During Routine Operation
FULL-TIME		
PART-TIME		

Indicate whether you plan to construct housing/sanitation facilities for temporary or permanent workers.

Serial No._____

SECTION 4: DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROCESS

Briefly describe the type and nature of industrial processes to be conducted at the installation.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

State the type and quantity of energy to be used (including the origin of the energy, i.e. public utility, on-site generator, wood, solar, wind, etc.)

Type(s) and Source	Quantity	Period (per day/week/etc.)

Estimate the quantities of water to be used for the following:

Use(s) of Water	Quantity	Period	Source
Cooling			
Steam Generation			
Production Process			
Other			

List the type and quantity of raw materials to be used per year in the production process (including soil, sand, cement, aggregates, wood, animals, etc.). Identify if the sources of all raw materials.

Type	Quantity	Source

Serial No/_____

List all of the chemical expected to be used for any aspect of the production process (A separate list may be attached with more detailed information)

Name/Type	Description	Quantity

SECTION 6: PRODUCTS

Briefly state the nature of the product(s) or output of the proposed facility, and the expected quantities on a quarterly or annual basis. Indicate the intended uses of the product(s).

Name of Product/Output	Description of Uses	Anticipated Output per Qtr/Yr

SECTION 7: BY-PRODUCTS, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL

Specify the nature of each waste or by-product and the quantity to be generated

Type	Description	Quantity in Kg per wk/mo
Solid (Bulk)		
Solid (particulate)		
Liquid		
Gaseous		
Other		

Proposed method of disposal or management of wastes (e.g burning, bury, etc.)

Type of Waste	Method of Disposal/Management

Serial No._____

Indicate sources of noise pollution, the type/quality of nose (i.e. machinery/repetitive pounding, etc.)

Source of Noise	Type of Noise

SECTION 8: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Please indicate environmental impacts that may occur as a result of the proposed project

Nature of Impact	Y/N	Brief Description of the Anticipated Impacts
Air Quality		
Drainage		
Landscape		
Forest Cover		
Vegetation		
Human Population		
Animal Population		
Soil Quality		
Soil Erosion		
Water Quality		
Tranquillity/Noise		
Special Habitats		
Other		

Serial No._____

SECTION 9: PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

Indicate whether measures are being considered to mitigate against damage likely to be caused by the proposed project to human health and/or the environment. Briefly describe these measures.

Air Pollution	
Water Pollution	
Noise Pollution	
Removal of vegetation	
Wastes	
Displacement of human populations	
Destruction of fish habitat	
Destruction of special habitats	
Soil Erosion	
Others	

State any and all experience you have with implementing the above mentioned mitigation measures. If you do not have prior experience, what skills do you possess to implement these mitigating measures?

_____
_____
_____
_____

What staff training will be provided to ensure compliance with health and environmental safety standards?

_____
_____
_____

Serial No._____

SECTION 10: TESTIMONY

I confirm that the information provided herein is accurate to the best of my knowledge. I will also endeavour to provide additional information and facilitate a site visit if required.

_____

Signed: Developer Date

For Official Use Only	
Reviewed by:	Date:
Classified A B C	
Reasons for the Classification:	
Endorsed by:	Date:
Approved by Executive Director:	Date:

13.3 Annex III: Subproject location information – checklist for screening

factor	elements	Presence	Description
Physical Environment	Topography of area and vicinity up to 5km		
	Soil conditions e.g. erosion		
	Roads and tracks		
	Waterways		
	Weather		
	Atmospheric conditions		
Biological environment	Protected areas and nature reserves		
	Ecologically sensitive areas		
	Wetlands and special habitats		
	Presence of special category species (rare, endangered etc.)		
	Migratory routes of birds		
Human environment	Settlements		
	Religious and cultural facilities		
	Farmlands		
	Markets, schools, airport etc.		
	Public utilities		

13.4 Annex IV: Framework report template

i Acknowledgement
ii Table of Content
iii List of tables, maps and figures
iv Abbreviations & Acronyms

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1 Introduction

- Context and justification of project
- Public consultation process
- Legal and regulatory framework of project
- Institutional framework of project (includes the major proponents)

2 Description of project

- Objective and components
- Technical description of specific activities
- Analysis of alternatives (sites and activities)
- Recommendations for the preferred options (sites and activities)
- Summary of activities with potential to cause significant impacts

3 Baseline Conditions

- Physical environment (soils and water resources, air quality and noise etc.)
- Biological environment (e.g. protective areas, and sensitive ecosystems, wildlife)
- Socioeconomic env. (e.g. land use, livelihoods, infrastructure, public health)

PART B: ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4 Project Impacts on baseline conditions

- Definition of impacts (scale, project phases etc.)
- Description of impact prediction methods (annex tools)
- Assessment of impact significance (methods applied)
- Description of significant negative environmental impacts (phy and biological env.)
- Analysis of alternatives
- Description of significant positive environmental impacts (phy. and biological env.)

5 Socioeconomic analysis of Project and its impacts

- Impact analysis
- Significant negative socioeconomic impacts
- Significant positive socioeconomic impacts

PART C: ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

6 Stakeholder analysis of project (necessary for defining roles)
7 Stakeholder engagement program for implementation and monitoring
8 Implementation of measures

- Description of mitigation measures for adverse impacts
- Description of enhancement measures for positive impacts
- Implementation plan for mitigation and enhancement measures

9 Monitoring program

- Impact monitoring (frequencies, methods, reporting etc.)
- Compliance monitoring (frequencies, methods, reporting etc.)
- Monitoring plan
- Other follow-up activities
  - Evaluation
  - Decision making (i.e. taking action in response to monitoring and evaluation issues)
  - Communicating the follow-up results (monitoring and evaluation)

10 Contingency plans

- Performance
- Disaster risk
- Etc.

PART D: CONCLUSION

11 Summary of ESMP

12 Further conditions for approval

13 Annexes

- Reports on consultations
- Maps
- Impact prediction and analysis tools
- Etc.

14 References

13.5 Annex V: implementation and monitoring plans

Implementation plan template

Project phase	Potential impacts	Mitigation/enhancement measure	Implementation responsibility	Implementation schedule

Monitoring plan template

impact	measure	Implementation schedule	Monitoring elements				
			Question (what do we want to know)	**Indicator** (how do we know it)	**Method** (how do we collect the data)	**Responsibility** (who collects the data)	**Timeframe** (when to collect the data)

13.6 Annex VI: Monitoring indicators

Indicator	Target
AIR QUALITY/NOISE	Non-violation of nationally-applied standards
Ambient air quality (fumes)	Non-violation of nationally-applied strandards
Ambient air quality (dust and particulates)	Non-violation of nationally-applied standards
Ambient noise	Nationally-acceptable noise levels
Visibility	Normal visibility ensured
SOIL CONDITION	
Incidence of erosion in farmlands	Negligible soil erosion
Soil compaction	Negligible soil compaction
Removal top soil in farmlands	Negligible top soil removal
VEGETATION	
Cover removal in forest and woodlands	Only ROW are cleared
Plant removal	Shrubs well below height of TL left in place
WASTE MANAGEMENT	
Used oil storage	Stored according to national standards
Oil spillage	Negligible oil spillage
Construction debris management	Managed according national standards

13.7 Annex VII: Minutes of consultations

Overview

The consultation of the stakeholders included key actors, and potential affected communities & beneficiaries were considered pivotal during the development of the ESMF, within the potential Project Intervention Zone (PIZ). Various discussions / meetings were held with the NAWEC staff, OMVG energy project national coordinator government institutions at central level and the regional Local Government Officials as well as communities within the potential project intervention zone . The consultations also served to gather information on the mandates and relevant requirements to inform the development of the project. In consultation with NAWEC, selected communities were visited during the public consultation taking into consideration the time availability from the7th -9th March 2018. Meetings were held with the communities' members including PAPs and with local authorities that is the Technical Advisory Committees (TACs) in administrative areas of Western Coast region and Lower River region respectively.

This was done to assess their current activities, challenges or gaps and the way forward from their perspective with respect to the potential proposed project. Other related or perceived impacts on the environmental and socio economic development of the potential beneficiaries were as well assessed. Furthermore, assess the potential negative and positive Project impacts; mitigation measures, the potential roles and responsibilities of the communities during the implementation; and health and safety issues amongst others.

These discussions were very insightful in understanding the issues and are the basis for most of the measures contained in this ESMF. The mission explained the need for consultation and participation before, during and after the project because the sense of ownership for the project is important. Therefore, it is important for the stakeholders' participation from planning stage, design to implementation for sustainability.

In general all the communities welcomed the proposed project and looking forward to access electricity which can lead to other development opportunities. Some of the

respondents expressed that this proposed project is long overdue. This was echoed in Kumbujeh, Serrekundanding,Kudang Fula kunda,Kaiaf and Brikama Mesira. During the meeting The communities also took the opportunity of our presence to raise other development issues for their communities such as improvement of horticultural land such as fencing, health facility, gardening facilities and water supply (Kudang Fula kunda , Kembujeh, Serrekundanding).

Meeting: Governor, LRR and TAC LRR

Date: 7th March 2018

Place: Office of the Lower River Region Governor

At the community level, in accordance with government's decentralization policy the Technical Advisory committees (TACs) are mandated to ensure the integration of development efforts of local communities with national policies and plans. Chaired by the regional governors, the TAC membership encompasses public sector and civil society representatives and the committee is linked in the order of hierarchy to the ward and village development committees. It was highlighted during the meeting that the proposed line route, World Bank funded 225 kV High voltage Transmission Line of the Soma -Brikama OMVG energy Project will traverse two administrative regions (Lower River Region and West Coast region) in The Gambia and is the same PIZ for the proposed World Bank funded WAPP regional electricity Access project. In this regard, it is important for close cooperation and collaboration among all stakeholders. Issues discussed:

- Employment, training, community development and social programs, compensation, managing expectations, equitable distribution across regional was important
- For Grievance and dispute resolution process to consider including tradition dispute resolution in place as part of the Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Project's positive impacts will depend upon the degree to which it is successful in ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable groups including women. This requires a participatory approach to the electrification process and ways to address barriers of economic and geographical character

- The need for Capacity building for TAC members in environmental management and safeguard issues to participate effective in the proposed project and related matters
- Need to set up the OMVG regional monitoring office under Governor's office and provide the needed logistics to facilitate the work of the TAC particular for the monitoring activities as envisaged
- The Governor reiterated that all compensation must be paid promptly regarding the interconnection transmission lines for the OMVG energy project, which is within the PIZ
- The project to consider that if there is need for casual labour, and then local labour must be used
- It was emphasized to use multimedia approach including, radio sensitization, drama groups and traditional motivators to sensitize and educate the communities regarding the proposed project and environmental management issues
- To compensate the affected forest park within the region by ensuring that restoration program is implemented under the leadership of Department of Forestry
- Integrate a gender dimension and promotion of economic and poverty alleviation importance into awareness and promotion campaigns; and incorporate the gender aspects in project implementation process.

Attendance List:

7/3/2018

CONSULTATION REGISTER (SOMA – LRR TAC)

WAPP –Regional Electricity Access Project –ESMF- (THE GAMBIA)

No	NAME	~~ACTIVITIES~~/OCCUPATION Organisation/Designation	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
1	Fanta B.S Manneh	Governor LRR	9927823	[signature]
2	Momodou L Fofana	MOYS	9925468	[signature]
3	Alhagy Jatta	DCD	6906764	[signature]
4	Saikou Sanyang	DOA	6144437	[signature]
5	YAHYA SANYANG	MKAC	6581358	[signature]
6	Alasana Manteh	RDI	7352574	[signature]
7	Kemosang Manneh	GID	9936967	[signature]
8	Tamsir Bah	GPF	3950499	[signature]
9	Seedia B. Sillah	IEC	3415349	[signature]
10	Faa Sait Ceesay	MKAC	9954782	[signature]
11	Bamba Fatty	NAWEC	9904378	[signature]
12	Ansumana LM Sambou	MKAC	7937325	[signature]
13	Tumbul Jobe	Rep Chief J. west.	6858344	[signature]
14	Demba Jawneh	NAWEC	6545809	[signature]
15	Bakary Manneh	NAWEC	6844766	[signature]
16	Esoma Ceesay	Judiciary	6271833	[signature]
17	Wandifa Fatty	GTTI	6320403	[signature]
18	Babucarr J. Njie	FSQA	7908200	[signature]
19	MUSTAPHA S. KOLI	WOMEN'S BUREAU	6008703	[signature]
20	Lamin Saidy	NDMA	6996717	[signature]
21	Hamadi Jobe	DSW	9889480	[signature]
22	Alhagie [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[signature]

Meeting: Soma Community

Date: 7th March, 2018

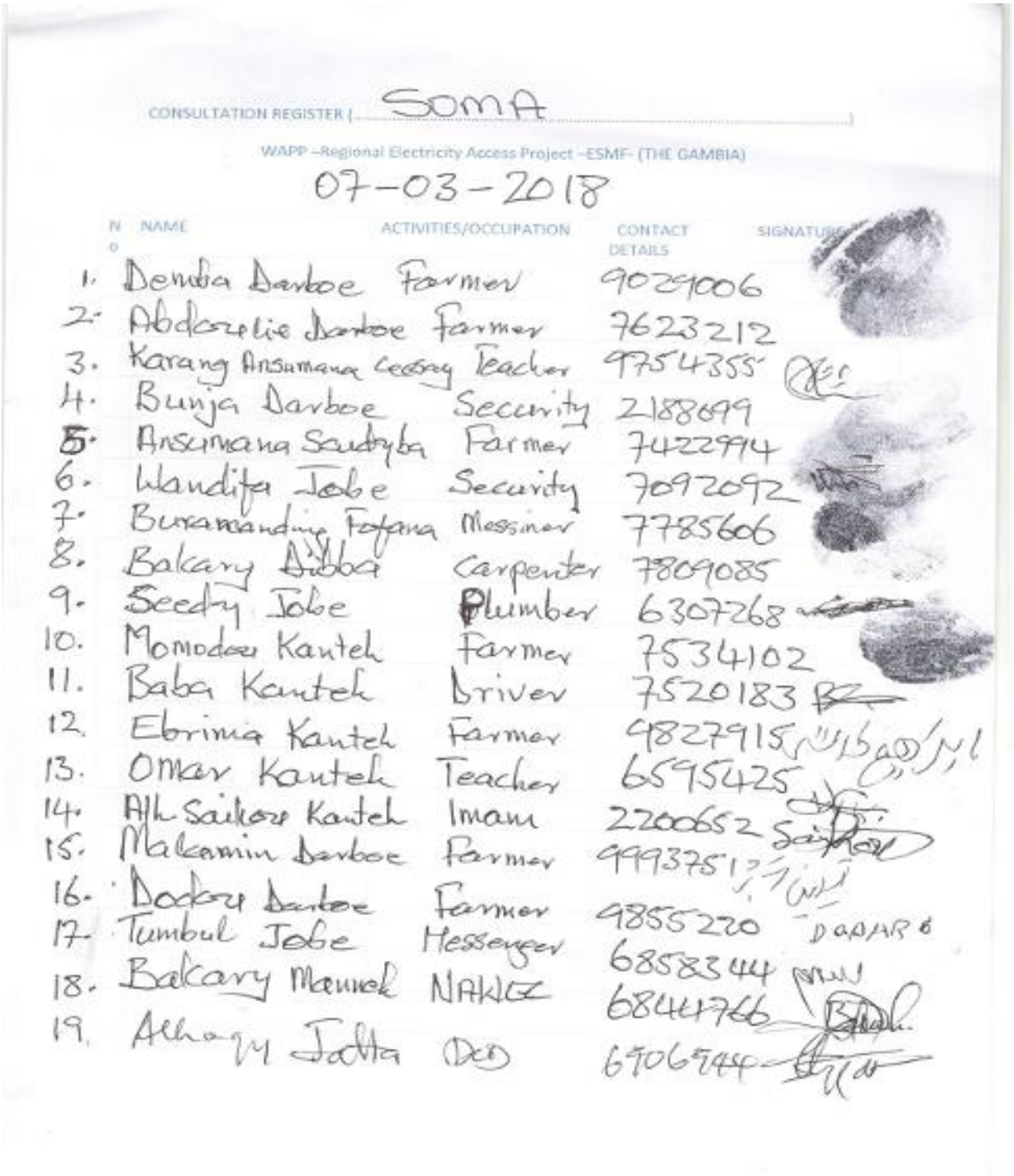
Place: Soma community Hall

The team of consultants was accompanied to the meeting by the Regional Community Development Officer. The team explained that they came to assess their current activities, challenges or gaps and the way forward from their perspective with respect to the potential proposed project. The meeting was mainly attended by men as the women were not informed in time to attend the meeting. It was explained to the community that this proposed project is for all and future meeting should be attended by men and women alike. The community was delighted with such a good project. Furthermore, they belief the benefits outweighs the negative aspects therefore willing to give way if necessary so far the PAPs will be compensated. The following concerns/issues were raised during the meeting:

- Compensation for land and economic trees;
- Employment opportunities;
- Provision of electricity supply;
- Identification of Project Affected Persons

The Soma people welcomed the initiative and hope the project shall be realized for the benefit of all the communities in the area. The proposed project received high degree of acceptability in that implementation will boost local economy due to the availability of electricity hence more exposure and increased benefits as more people would receive power through the line and in a way increase socio economic opportunities.

Attendance List: Soma community



CONSULTATION REGISTER (SOMA)

WAPP –Regional Electricity Access Project –ESMF- (THE GAMBIA)

07-03-2018

No	NAME	ACTIVITIES/OCCUPATION	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
1.	Demba Darboe	Farmer	9029006	
2.	Abdoulie Darboe	Farmer	7623212	
3.	Karang Ansumana Ceesay	Teacher	9754355	
4.	Bunja Darboe	Security	2188699	
5.	Ansumana Saidyba	Farmer	7422914	
6.	Wandifa Jobe	Security	7092092	
7.	Buramanding Fofana	Messiner	7785606	
8.	Bakary Dibba	Carpenter	7809085	
9.	Seedy Jobe	Plumber	6307268	
10.	Momodou Kanteh	Farmer	7534102	
11.	Baba Kanteh	briver	7520183	
12.	Ebrima Kanteh	Farmer	9827915	
13.	Omar Kanteh	Teacher	6595425	
14.	Alh Saikou Kanteh	Imam	2200652	
15.	Makamin Darboe	Farmer	9993751	
16.	Dodou Darboe	Farmer	9855220	
17.	Tumbul Jobe	Messenger	6858344	
18.	Bakary Manneh	NAWEC	6844766	
19.	Alhagy Jatta	DEO	6906944	

Meeting: Kaiaf Village

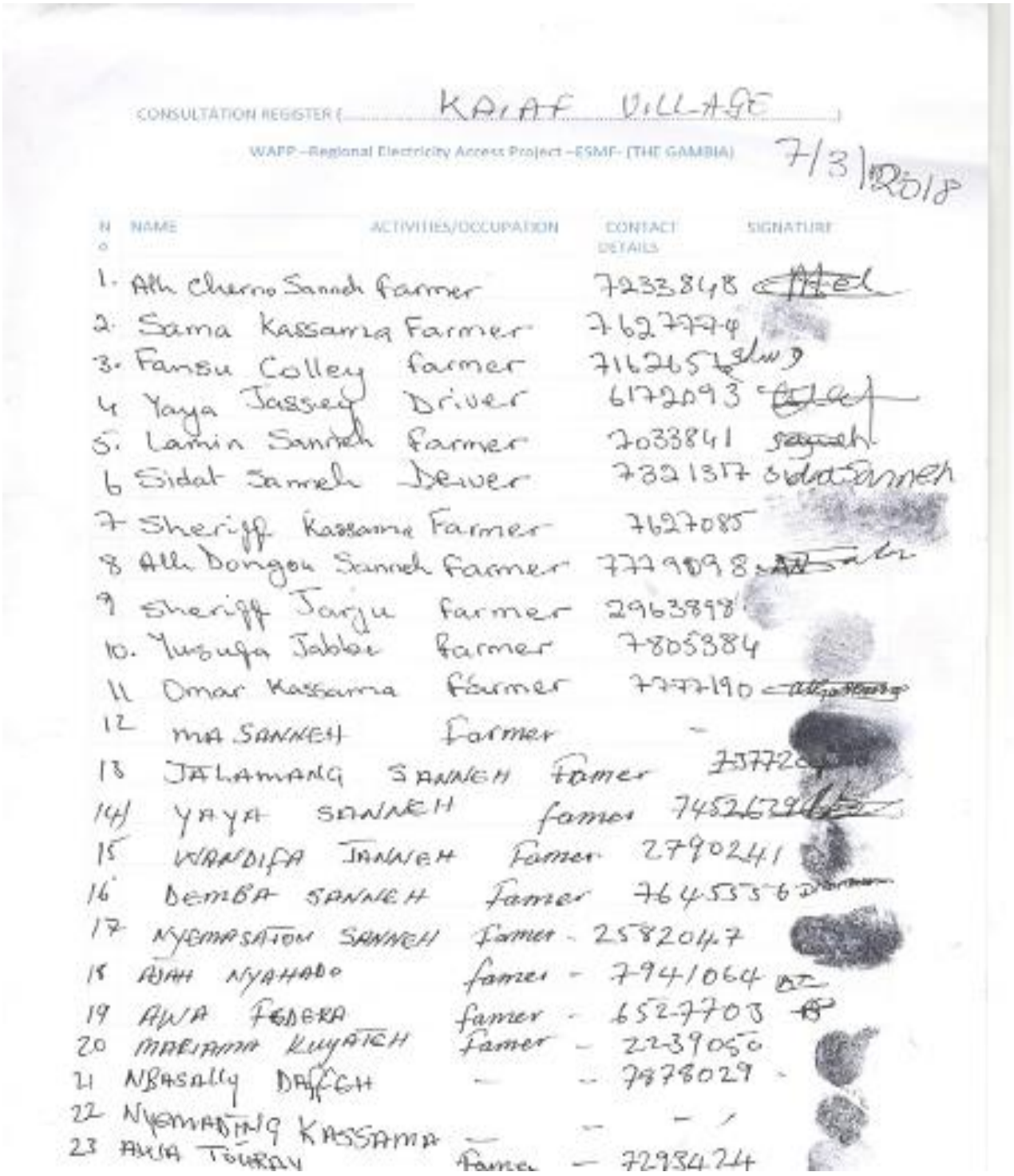
Date: 7th March, 2018

Place: Village Head Compound

The meeting was attended by a cross section of the community including the women. The team introduced the purpose of the visit and explains about the proposed project. They welcomed the proposed project and assured they were willing to participate as required as it is part of development of the country. Issues raised were:

- to consider replacing trees which will be destroyed during project implementation
- villagers were concern regarding the possibility of intruding into or interfering with cultural properties as that may be the case of cultural Areas/- Sacred forests and woods. protection of these areas should be taken into consideration
- Those affected by the proposed project should be compensated as required
- Need more education about the proposed project for better understanding and eventual participation
- Hope to get electricity as it will improve the socio economic develop of the community
- Will do tree planting if supported by the relevant authorities

Attendance List: Kaiaf Community meeting



CONSULTATION REGISTER (KAIAF VILLAGE)

WAPP –Regional Electricity Access Project –ESMF- (THE GAMBIA) 7/3/2018

No	NAME	ACTIVITIES/OCCUPATION	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
1.	Alh Cherno Sanneh	farmer	7233848	
2.	Sama Kassama	Farmer	7627794	
3.	Fansu Colley	farmer	7162657	
4	Yaya Jassey	Driver	6172093	
5.	Lamin Sanneh	farmer	2033841	
6	Sidat Sanneh	Driver	7321317	
7	Sheriff Kassama	Farmer	7627085	
8	Alh Dongou Sanneh	Farmer	7779898	
9	Sheriff Jargu	farmer	2963898	
10.	Yusupha Jabbie	farmer	7805384	
11	Omar Kassama	farmer	7777190	
12	MA SANNEH	farmer	-	
13	JALAMANG SANNEH	famer	7377	
14	YAYA SANNEH	famer	7452	
15	WANDIFA SANNEH	famer	2790241	
16	BEMBA SANNEH	famer	7645336	
17	NYUMASATOU SANNEH	famer	2582014	
18	ABAH NYAHADO	famer	7941064	
19	AWA FABERA	famer	6527703	
20	MARIAMA KUYATEH	famer	2239050	
21	NBASALLY DAFFEH	-	7878029	
22	NYUMASING KASSAMA	-	-	
23	AWA TOURAY	famer	7293424	

Meeting: Kundang Fula kunda

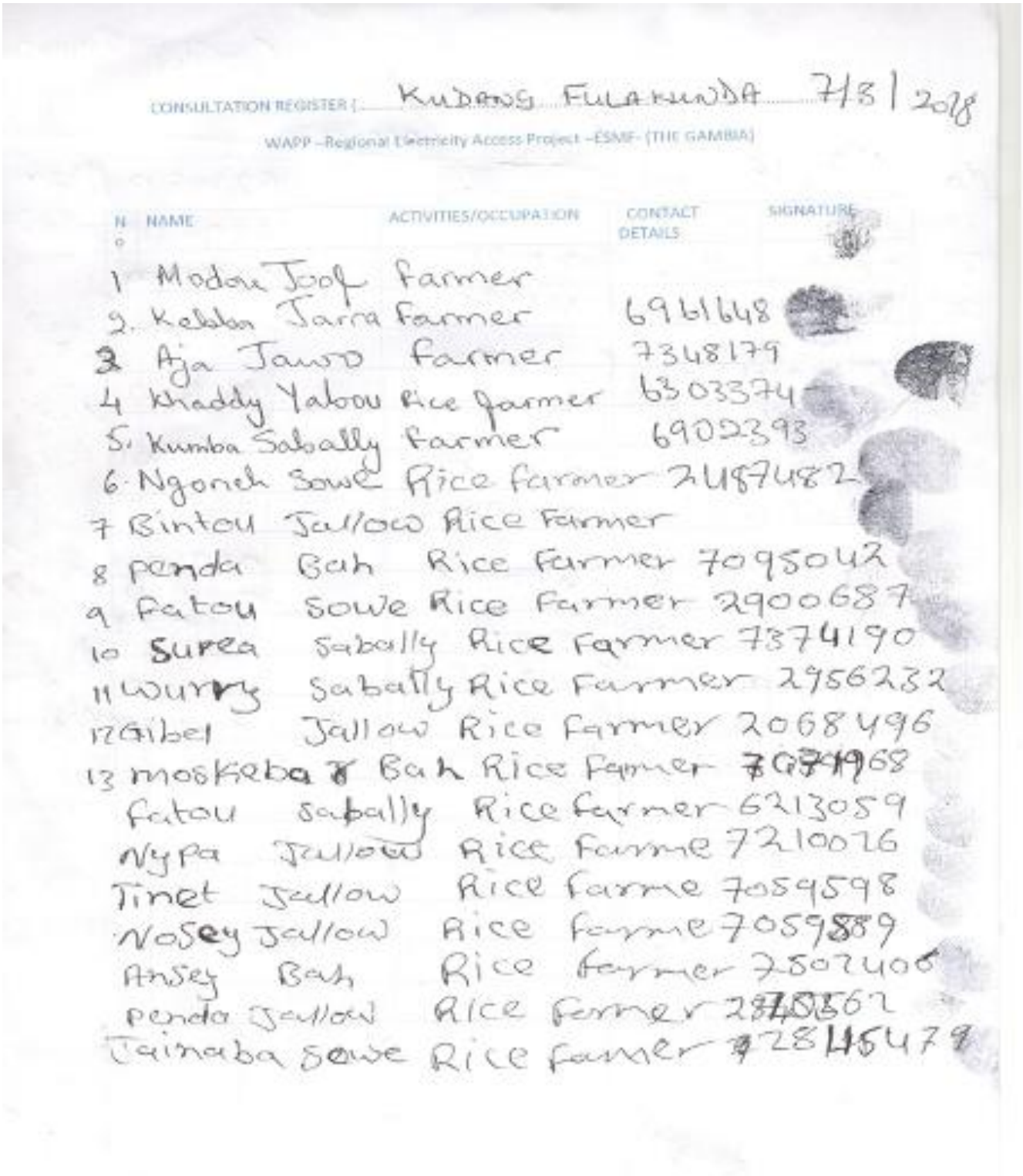
Date: 7th March, 2018

Place: Village meeting place

The meeting was attended by a cross section of the community including women and youths. They expressed appreciation for being consulted on this matter as there are lots of benefits to get from the proposed project and are willing to cooperate. Issues discussed:

- Loss of income for the affected farmers
- The negative impacts will include affect farm land and economic trees for our livelihood
- Need for assistance for livelihood activities as gardens are poorly maintain dues to lack of resources and assistance
- Hope to get electricity as it will improve the socio economic develop of the community and reduce the hardship.

Attendance List: Kundang Fula kunda



CONSULTATION REGISTER: KUDANG FULA KUNDA 7/8/2018

WAPP –Regional Electricity Access Project –ESMF- (THE GAMBIA)

No	NAME	ACTIVITIES/OCCUPATION	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
1	Modou Joof	farmer		
2.	Kebba Jarra	Farmer	6961648	
3	Aja Jawo	farmer	7348179	
4	Khaddy Yabou	Rice farmer	6303374	
5.	Kumba Sabally	Farmer	6902393	
6.	Ngoneh Sowe	Rice farmer	2487482	
7	Bintou	Jallow	Rice Farmer	
8	Penda	Bah	Rice Farmer	7095042
9	Fatou	Sowe	Rice Farmer	2900687
10	Surea	Sabally	Rice Farmer	7374190
11	Wurry	Sabally	Rice Farmer	2956232
12	Aibel	Jallow	Rice Farmer	2068496
13	Moskeba	Bah	Rice Farmer	7071968
	Fatou	Sabally	Rice farmer	6213059
	Nyna	Jallow	Rice Farme	7210076
	Tinet	Jallow	Rice farme	7059598
	Nosey	Jallow	Rice farme	7059889
	Ansey	Bah	Rice farmer	2502406
	Penda	Jallow	Rice farmer	2805567
	Jainaba	Sowe	Rice farmer	7285479

No	Name	Activities/ Occupation	Contact Details	Signature
21	Yarro Jawo	Farmer	6210693	
22	Omar Jallow	Farmer	6696329	
23	Basiru Barry	Farmer	2153979	
24	Mamadou Bah	farmer	7636804	
	Yahya Bah	farmer	768[illegible]60	
	Suba Jawo	Farmer	7729651	
	Karfa Bah	farmer	7604201	
	Aliey Bah	Farmer	2874232	
	Janghasa[illegible]	farmer	7841134 7815708	
	Saidou Jallow	farmer	766958	
	Ebrima Jarra	farmer	7468026	
	Ousman Joof	farmer		

Meeting: Kwinella Sansankono

Date: 7th March, 2018

Place: Village meeting place

The meeting was attended by a cross section of the community including the Chief of the District, elders of the community and Woman Councilor. The community welcomed the proposed project and echoed that the benefits are enormous for socio economic development of the community. Despite that the environment must be protected and managed sustainably for the present and future generation. Issues discussed:

- Environmental aspect: Impact on neighboring environment

- Destruction of vegetation, food and cash crops
- Loss of closed canopy and a reduction in the number of tree species
- Occupational /public safety risks to workers and farmers during works
- Need to be educated more about the proposed project for their participation as required

Attendance List:

CONSULTATION REGISTER (KWINELLA)

WAPP –Regional Electricity Access Project : ESMF (THE GAMBIA)

N o	NAME	ACTIVITIES/OCCUPATION	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
1	DAMBA SANYANG	CALLER	7440767	
2	DAMBA YARBOU	FARMER	6805537	
3	MOMODOU MANNEH	FARMER	6750 [illegible]	
4	BAKUMMANA DIBBA	FARMER	6503867	
5	LANG MANJANG	ALKALO	7824685	
6	SULAYMAN SANYANG	FARMER	6767128	
7	LAMIN MANJANG	FARMER	6274909	
8	SOLO SANYANG	FARMER	6427833	
9	KEBBA SABALLY	FARMER	6871155	
10	FANTAMAN TAMBA	FARMER	6683425	
11	DEMBA MBALLOW	FARMER	6194205	
12	SAFFIE NAKOTO	FARMER	6272975	
13	SAFFIE SANYANG	FARMER	6217065	
14	FATOU YARBOU	LADY COUNCILLOR	6507230	
15	BINTA DAFFEH	FARMER	6767147	
16	AMADOU DAMPHA	FARMER	7289826	
17	EBRIMA DRAMMEH	FARMER	6991142	
18	KEBBA SILLAH	FARMER	6174251	
19	SOLO SARR	FARMER	7258220	
20	KANTA MANJANG	FARMER	2411281	
21	KORKAMBA JOBE	FARMER	6279726	
22	TABARA DUMBUYA	FARMER	7675065	
23	SAIKOUNDING SANYANG	FARMER	7120 15	
24	MARIA SANYANG	FARMER	6290 [illegible]	

Visit to the Forest Park in Dumbuto Village and Forest Park in Brikama area

Date: 8th March, 2018 and 9th March 2018

Visited the two forest parks and had discussions with officials at the stations. It was highlighted that part of the Kalenji forest and Furuya forest cover may be potential affected by the proposed 225 Kv interconnection transmission lines for the energy project, which is within the PIZ. There will be the need to compensate the affected area by having a restoration planting program. The issues relating to impacts on flora and fauna are important to mitigate as the forest cover is an important sink in the fight against climate change. It is recommended for the project implementers to work closely with Department of Forestry to prepare a restoration planting program. Issues discussed:

- Need for capacity building
- Better collaboration of stakeholders
- Information sharing and early involvement in proposed projects
- Reduced trees species and affected ecosystems need to study and compensated accordingly
- Need to have support to have fire belts to avoid occurrence of forest fire
- Loss of forest cover due to Illegal activities of logging of trees for timber and fuel wood in the forest park is a challenge
- Inadequate staff and resource for monitoring activities
- Burning of the forest
- Illegal waste dumping in the forest is an issue and need to have public education about environmental management including proper waste management


Fighting forest fire at Furuya Forest Park by the community and illegal dumping of waste in the park

Meeting: Governor & TAC of WCR

Date: 8th March, 2018

Place: Office of the West Coast Region Governor

The meeting was chaired by the Governor. He welcomed the team and assured us of their cooperation. The team explained their mission regarding the proposed project and expected participation of TAC throughout the whole process. The Governor emphasized that the community provision of infrastructure such as electricity and social services may have significant potential to contribute to socio economic development. In particular, coordination and collaboration efforts between all parties could improve the quality of service provision, to embrace broad-based and inclusive community-based planning processes and to have a sound and nuanced understanding of the specific community context ahead of project implementation at regional level. Issues discussed:

- TACs have limitations in the area of environmental management and impact assessment; therefore, capacity building in ESIA is necessary for effective participation in the proposed project and related processes. NAWEC to give priority to the training of TACs on basic EIA procedures as to improve their monitoring capacity and related roles.
- Capacity building- 'Institutional Strengthening' for the government offices& participating NGOs, and 'Community Awareness' to publicize the project

- Need to set up the OMVG regional monitoring office under Governor's office and provide the needed logistics to facilitate the work of the TAC particular for the monitoring activities as envisaged.

Attendance List: TAC meeting West coast region

BRIKAMA (TAC)

CONSULTATION REGISTER 8/3/2018

WORLD BANK/ WAPP –Regional Electricity Access Project –ESMF- (THE GAMBIA)

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
BAKARY K. SANYANG	GOVERNOR	WCR	9903510	[signature]
Wandifa Brammeh	CDO	DCD	9934550	[signature]
Ousman Chan	RFO	Forestry	2036945	[signature] ousman...@gmail
Fatou Jobe		MOYS(WCR)	3722624	jobff@gmail.com
[illegible] K. [illegible]		AFET	7748773	[signature]
Hasunana [illegible]	REI-WCR	ACCA	9070122	[signature]
Adama [illegible] Jang		BAC	9912914	[signature]
Mamudou Keita		Gov. office	7832728	[signature]

Meeting: Brikama Mesira

Date: 8th March, 2018

Place: Village meeting place

The meeting was attended by the Village head and elders. They welcomed the project and will participate as required. Have Little knowledge about the project and there for the need to be sensitize. It is hoped that the works start soon as the proposed Project is much needed by The Gambia. Some of the concerns were however raised, and these include the followings:

- To employ people around their respective surrounding villages.
- Electricity to be provided at an affordable rate
- NAWEC to provide street lights
- This is a vital project that will benefit the entire nation; trees should not therefore stand in its way but for government to support the community to do tree planting exercise during the rainy season
- Need for awareness about the proposed project and protection of the environment

Attendance List: Brikama Mesira community meeting

CONSULTATION REGISTER (BRIKAMA)

WAPP –Regional Electricity Access Project - ESMF (THE GAMBIA)

N°	NAME	ACTIVITIES/OCCUPATION	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
1	Seedy Nyassi	Farmer/Alkalo	660[illegible]	
2	Lamin Senneh	Marabout	2543907	
3.	Edi Sambou	Retired Police	759960[illegible]	
4	Alh. Abdoulie Sowe	Tailor/Trader	3330448	
5.	Pa Ebrima Jammeh	Business	6957672	
6	Bakary Demba	Tailor	6241223	
7.	Alieu Saine	Retired Eng	6255076	
8	Musa Manneh	Farmer	6993141	
9.	Yaya Jammeh	Security	7466755	
10	Jim Dango	Trader	7826675	
11	Momodou Badjie.	Messenger/Farmer	771904[illegible]	
12.	Aramata Demba.	Housewife	7-1763[illegible]	
13.	Yakauba Nyassi	Construction	3207851	

Kembujeh village

Date: 8th March, 2018

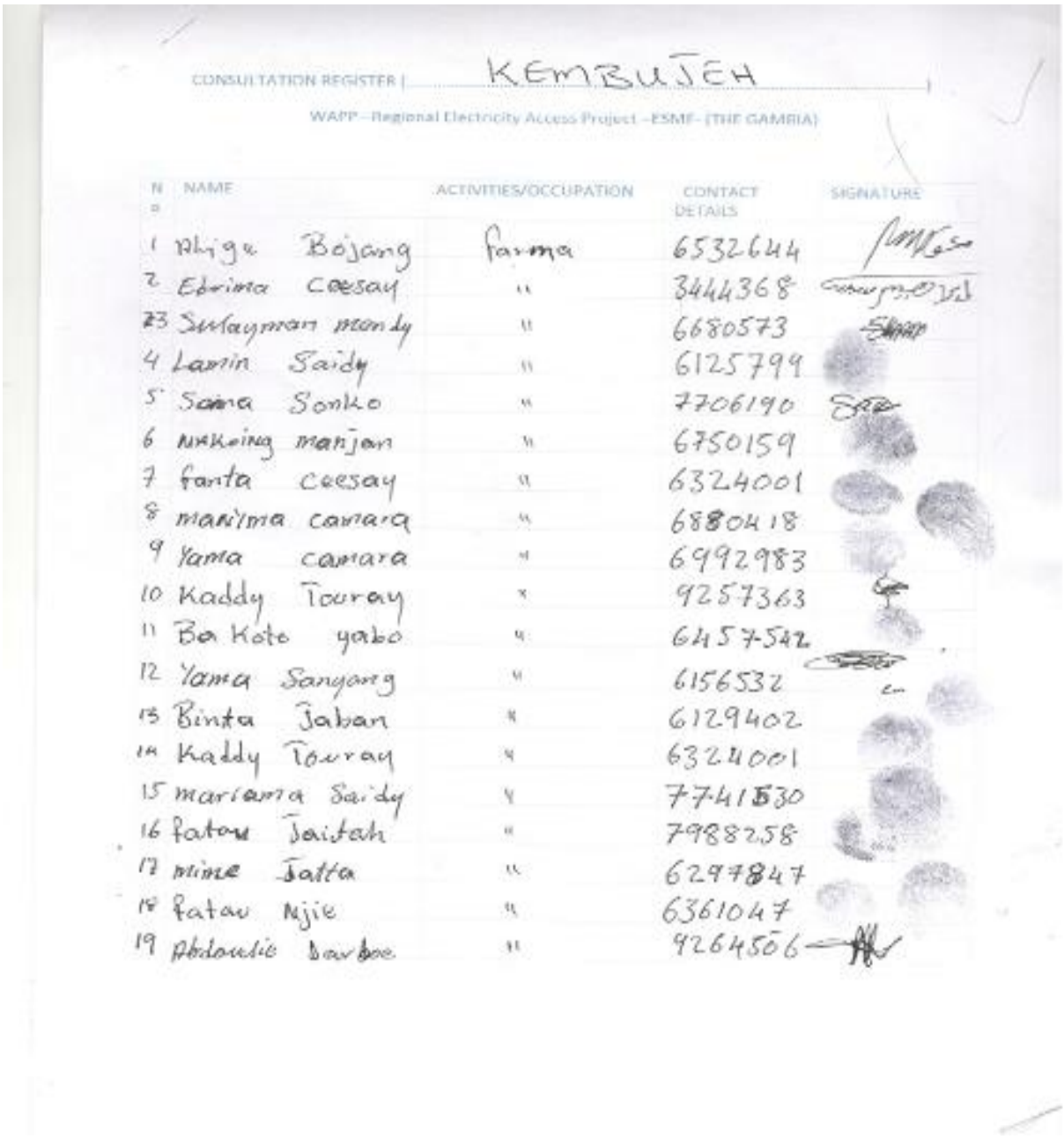
Place: Village Head compound

The meeting was well attended by women and they expressed their expectations and concerns. The Community particularly women welcomed the project because they lack social and health facilities in the village. They sincerely hope the project will facilitate the setting up of such facilities and thereby provide more quality time for other family matters. Furthermore, they can do better parenting with electricity availability and provide TV in the house so the children will not go to other places to watch Television.

The community expressed the need for health facility and school. The electricity access also offers greater security in the community. Issues discussed:

- The communities are concern regarding loss of properties and livelihoods and appropriate compensation.
- Communities are also interested to be enlightened further regarding the various activities of the proposed project.
- Trees are very important for them as it serves many functions such for shade and we eat the fruits. Furthermore, provide income. Ensure that trees are protected; unless it is urgently unavoidable trees should not be felled
- They requested that the project give employment opportunities to local people if possible
- Negative impact of Loss of closed canopy and a reduction in the number of tree species need to be addressed
- Dust and noise pollution could be a nuisance during construction works.
- Waste generation and disposal is an issue in the community and the forest is used as dumping ground

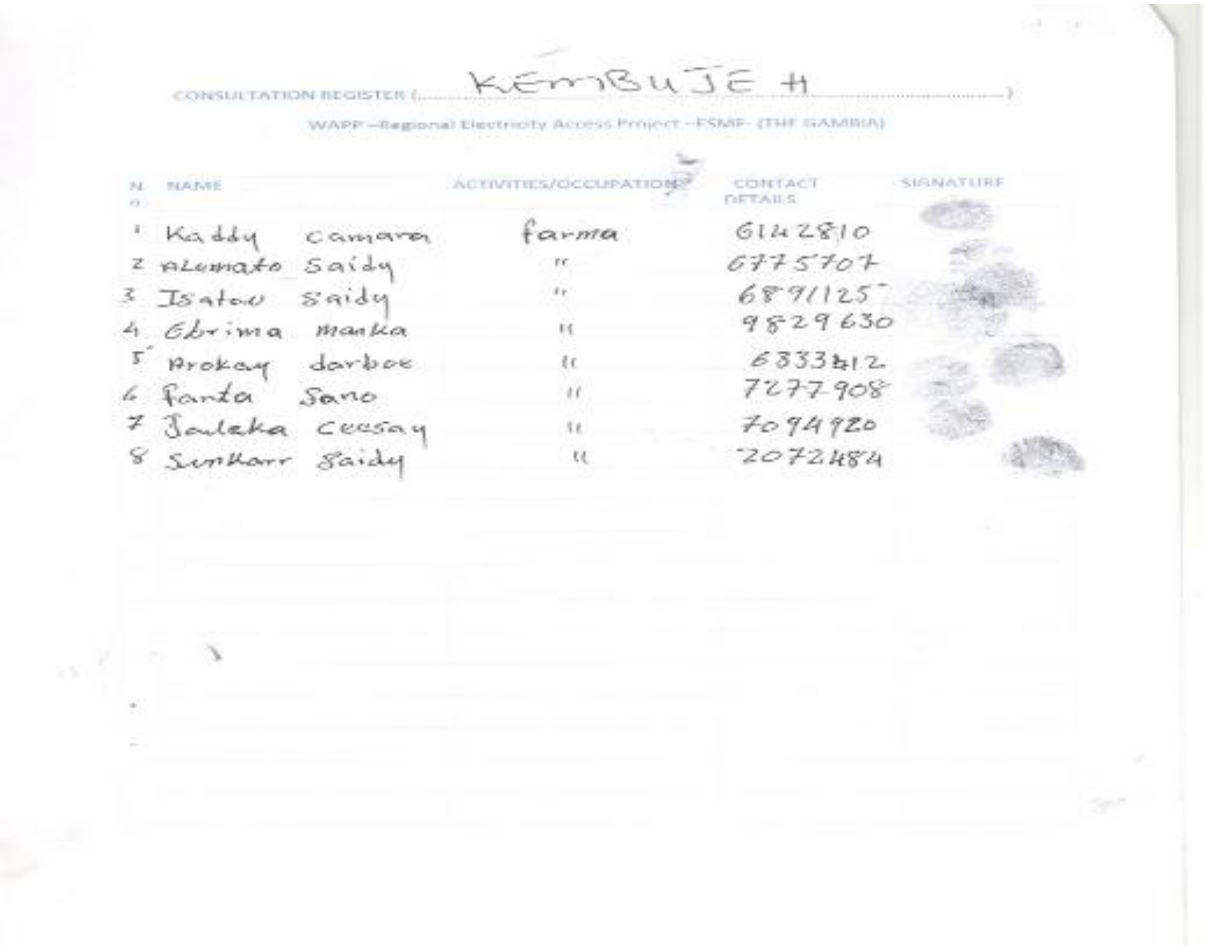
Attendance List: Kembujeh



CONSULTATION REGISTER | KEMBUJEH

WAPP – Regional Electricity Access Project – ESMF – (THE GAMBIA)

No	NAME	ACTIVITIES/OCCUPATION	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
1	Bhiga Bojang	farma	6532644	
2	Ebrima Ceesay	"	3444368	
23	Sulayman mandy	"	6680573	
4	Lamin Saidy	"	6125799	
5	Saina Sonko	"	7706190	
6	Nakoing manjan	"	6750159	
7	fanta ceesay	"	6324001	
8	mariama camara	"	6880418	
9	Yama camara	"	6992983	
10	Kaddy Touray	"	9257363	
11	Ba Kote yabo	"	6457-542	
12	Yama Sanyang	"	6156532	
13	Binta Jaban	"	6129402	
14	Kaddy Touray	"	6324001	
15	mariama Saidy	"	7741530	
16	fatou Jaitah	"	7988258	
17	mine Jatta	"	6297847	
18	Fatau Njie	"	6361047	
19	Abdoulie Barboe	"	9264506	



CONSULTATION REGISTER (KEMBUJE II)

WAPP –Regional Electricity Access Project –ESMF- (THE GAMBIA)

NO	NAME		ACTIVITIES/OCCUPATION	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
1	Kaddy	camara	farma	6142810	
2	alemato	Saidy	"	6775707	
3	Isatou	Saidy	"	6891125	
4	Ebrima	manka	"	9829630	
5	Prokay	darboe	"	6833412	
6	Fanta	Sano	"	7277908	
7	Jaleka	Ceesay	"	7094920	
8	Sunkarr	Saidy	"	2072484	

Meeting: Bulock community

Date: 8th March, 2018

Place: Village meeting place

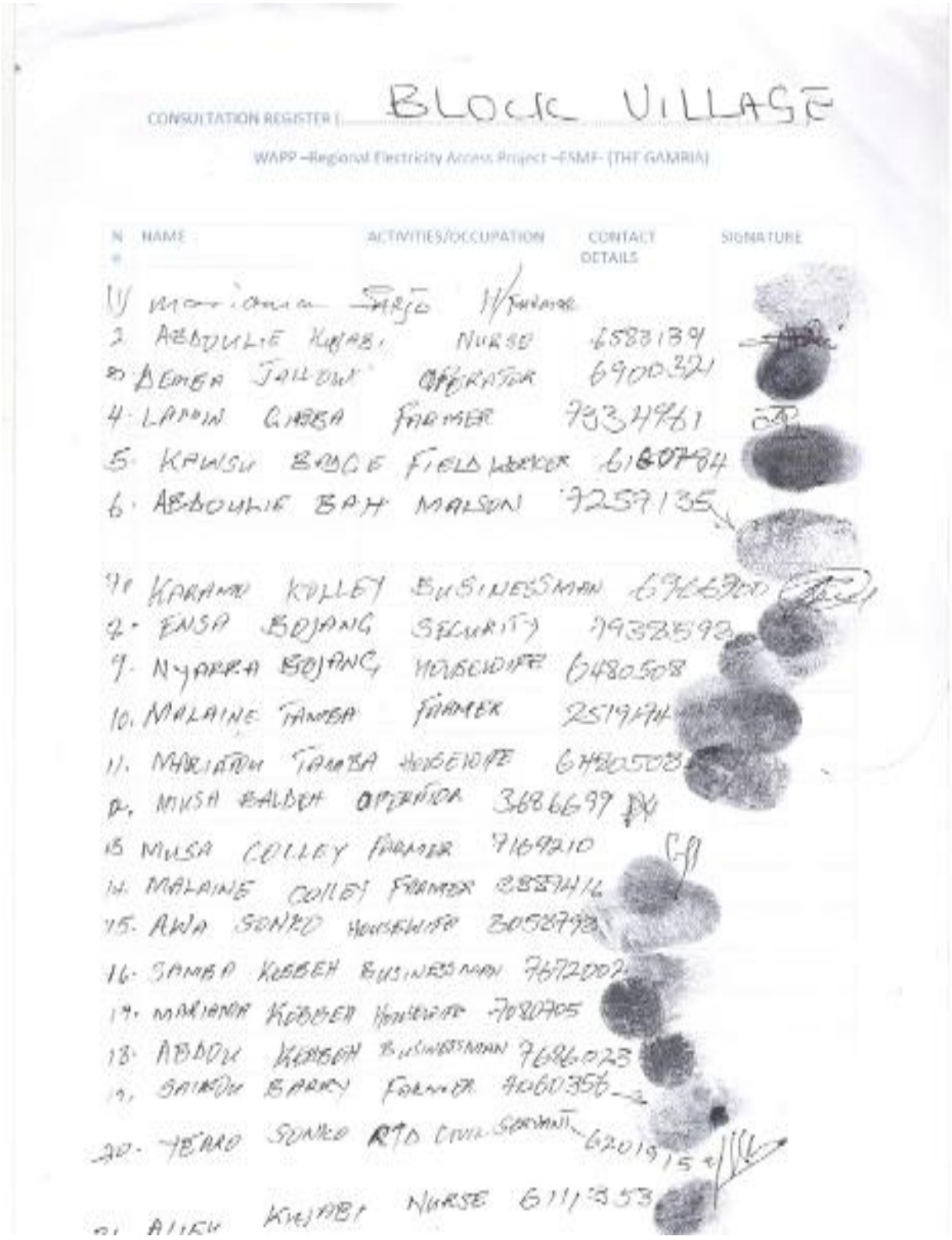
The meeting was attended by a cross section of the community including women, community elders, potential PAPs and youths. The following issues were raised during the meeting

- Anxiety regarding restrictions of access to natural resources, which serve as a means of livelihoods during the implementation period registered. This will allow corrective measures to be implemented before significant damage takes place. The areas covered by these include
    - Destruction of vegetation, food and cash crops
    - Loss of land ownership or use of land
    - Disturbance of access of property owner

- Time frame for payment of compensation;
- Settlement of disputes over ownership of land and economic trees;
- Commencement of project implementation;
- Adherence to the country's laws in implementing the project.
- The different categories of compensation for PAPs were a concern as the process is not yet clear to them.

It was highlighted that where distribution lines cross sections of properties, forest parks, community forestry and agricultural land, under such instances, the concerned owners, groups or institutions should be compensated for the loss and damage to the sections of the area affected by the proposed project and to start early the discussion about compensation. In this regard, it was high on the agenda of the communities for the compensation to be addressed as required. There is the need for public awareness about the proposed project as different intervention parties are visiting the potential project zone and can create anxiety and confusion. The expectations for the proposed electricity access project are very high. There is the need to continue to guide potential beneficiaries on the requirements to be met on social and environmental aspects expected of them**.**

Attendance List: Bulock community meeting



CONSULTATION REGISTER (BLOCK VILLAGE)

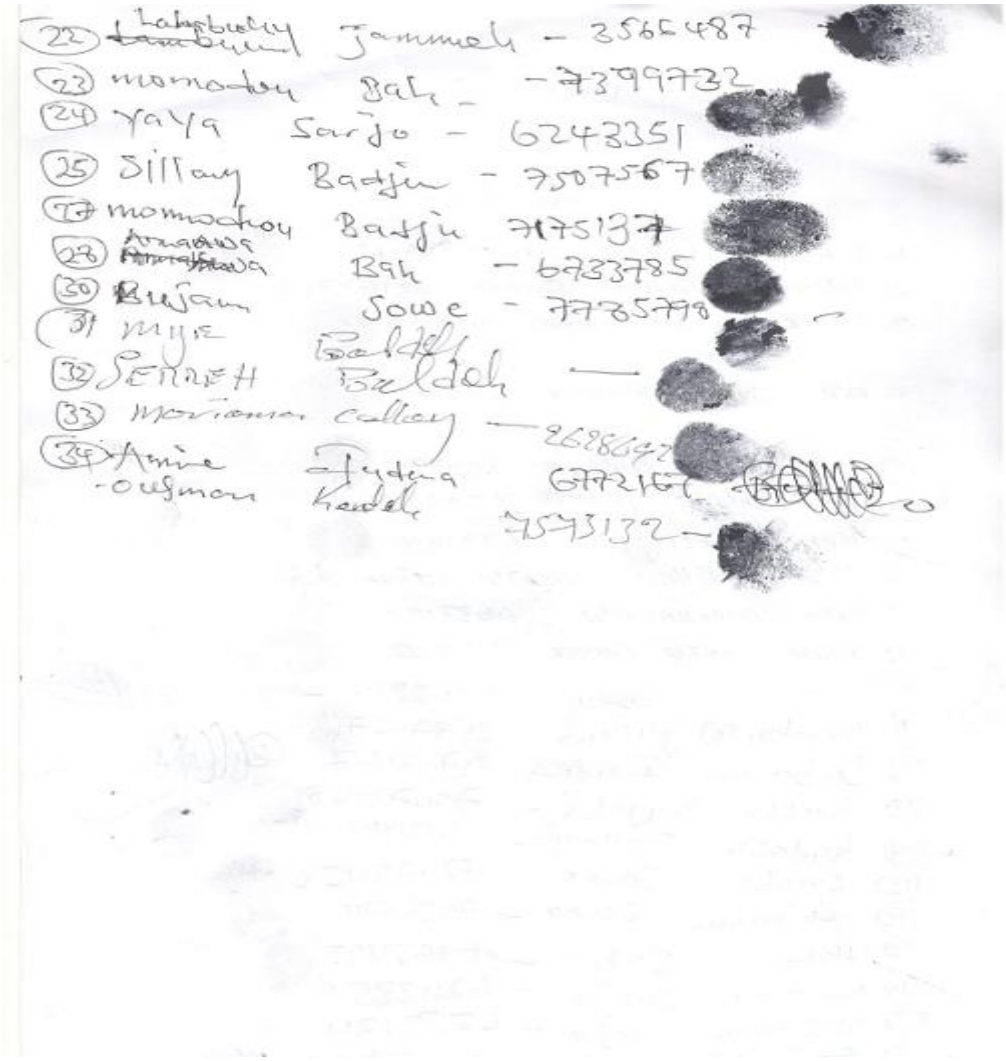
WAPP –Regional Electricity Access Project –ESMF- (THE GAMBIA)

N°	NAME	ACTIVITIES/OCCUPATION	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
1/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2	ABDULAI KUJABI	NURSE	6583139	
3	BEMBA JALLOW	OPERATOR	6900321	
4	LAMIN GASSA	FARMER	7334961	
5	KAWSU BAGE	FIELD LABOURER	6180784	
6	ABDOULIE BAH	MASON	7259135	
7	KARAMO KOLLEY	BUSINESSMAN	6746320	
8	ENSA BOJANG	SECURITY	7938592	
9	NYARRA BOJANG	HOUSEWIFE	6480508	
10	MALAINE TAMBA	FARMER	2519474	
11	MARIAMA TAMBA	HOUSEWIFE	6480508	
12	MUSA BALDEH	OPINION	3686699	
13	MUSA COLLEY	FARMER	7169210	
14	MALAINE COLLEY	FARMER	6857416	
15	AWA SONKO	HOUSEWIFE	3058798	
16	SAMBA KEBBEH	BUSINESSMAN	7872002	
17	MARIAMA KEBBEH	HOUSEWIFE	7080705	
18	ABDOU KEBBEH	BUSINESSMAN	7686023	
19	SAIKOU BARRY	FARMER	7060356	
20	TIERNO SONKO	RTD CIVIL SERVANT	6201915	
21	ALIEU KINTEH	NURSE	6111353	

CONSULTATION REGISTER (Block)

WAPP –Regional Electricity Access Project –ESMF- (THE GAMBIA)

N o	NAME	ACTIVITIES/OCCUPATION	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
1.	LAMARATOU	JALLOW HOUSEWIFE	7471694	
2.	ABDOU SALAM	JALLOW SOLDIER	6311037	
3.	BUBACARR	BAH FARMER	6179685	
4.	AWA	GASSAMA HOUSEWIFE	6484487	
5.	AWA	COLLEY HOUSEWIFE	6603915	
6.	YAYA	BADGIE FARMER	3566408	
7.	KABAY	COLLEY H/W	6331800	
8.	ALIEU S.	BADJIE 6440791	TEACHER	
9.	KODO	JAMANKA H/W	6405315	
10.	MUSA	SONKO FARMER	7219022	
10)	Adama	Baldeh	9908282 – 9908282	
11)	Amadou (B)	Jallow	2537653	
12)	Bubacarr	Fadera	6772167	
13)	Kebba	Kujabi -	3907068 6331800	
14)	Kadija	Colley -		
15)	Samba	Sowe	7979432	
16)	Sulmani	Sowe –	7650074	
17)	Habu	Bah	– 6265495	
18)	Mariama	Sarjo	– 6243351	
19)	Ousamane	Sarjo	– 5253124	



Meeting: Serrekundanding

Date: 9th March, 2018

Place: Village meeting place

The meeting was well attended and we explained about the proposed project and the need to conduct consultation regarding the project. The community said that the project has come to develop the country, so it is a good one and a welcomed the initiative. Any Project to supply electricity to community is welcomed as it is very difficult to work without power supply; TV, no ice water, fans, fridges, water pumps, cannot be operated. Issues discussed:

- Provision of social services like schools, health center and clinics;

- They pledged their support for the project. They, however, expressed concern that Serrekudanding and its surrounding communities do not have access to power, and hoped that power from the interconnection transmission line would be made available to the communities. They also expressed happiness that NAWEC as a first step was undertaking the consultation exercises and pledged the community readiness to embrace the project.
- Lots of benefits are expecting from the project. Electricity access would be helpful for lighting, having milling machines, trading ice water and block, fridges, and pumping of water for the communities These are key activities that they do to earn a living mainly. From their perspective, the lack of electricity impedes their lives and work. Therefore, consider the project intervention as potential solution to those challenges.

Attendance List: Serrekundanding community meeting

CONSULTATION REGISTER (Serrekundanding Village)

WAPP –Regional Electricity Access Project –ESMF- (THE GAMBIA)

No	NAME	ACTIVITIES/OCCUPATION	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
20	Lala Badjie	farmer	6104947	
21	Gibbril Badjie	Contractor	6689564	
22	Abdoulie Badjie	Student	6609589	
23	Abdoulie Tamba	Student	3456168	
24	Ousman Jammeh	farmer	7749422	
25	Musa Badjie	Student	2708600	
26	Sheriff Sanneh	police	6646597	
27	Alagie Badjie	Manson	7501122	
28	Fairaba Jaiteh	farmer	9256537	
29	Talibeh Kanteh	Student	6377374	
30	Bakary Dramneh	Student	7012161	
31	Salifu Darboe	Car Electricieat	6614012	
32	Ismaila Sanneh	Driver	6878014	
33	Isatou Badjie	farmer	7445403	
34	Fakebba Darboe	Tailo man	6614012	
35	Amadou Bah	Business	6619228	
36	Nahco Manjang	Business	7786068	
37	Fatou Ceesay	farmer	2207053	
38	Fatou Sillah	Business	9103116	

CONSULTATION REGISTER (Serrekundading Village)

WAPP –Regional Electricity Access Project –ESMF- (THE GAMBIA)

No	NAME	ACTIVITIES/OCCUPATION	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
1.	Ousman Manjang	Mason	6140466	
2	Mamma Sonko	farmer	6569623	
3	Mama Sawo	farmer	6103230	
4	Adama Jallow	farmer	7378598	
5	Jankey Touray	Farmer		
6	Arokey Ceesay	Farmer		
7	Njima Njie	farmer	7910037	
8	Mariama Touray	Farmer	6136058	
9.	Gubril Hydara	Contructor	9985467	
10	Lamin Sawaneh	Contructor	7719889	
11	Khaddy Bajaka	farmer	6158407	
12	Awa Camara	farmer	7799361	
13	omar Camara	Constructor	9938816	
14	Amadou Jallow	Herdsman	7085075	
15	Haddy Touba	farmer	6461588	
16	Dadou Ndow	Pumpise	7427328	
17	Essa Sanday	Imam	9845808	
18	Sulayman Fye	Accountant	7877755	
19	Seinenbou Jagne	Petty Trader	7960004	

We visited the Kharafi Farm in Kafuta village, observed the environment as there was no one to attend to us. The farm is within the PIZ and the proposed interconnection transmission may pass just behind the farm.

Conclusion

All communities show appreciation of this proposed project hence it is meant to upgrade the current socio economic of the people. However, key concerns raised with respect to this project should be considered during implementation of the project. The communities were assured their concerns will be taken into consideration and there will be mitigation measures in place to minimize the negative aspect of the proposed project. It was highlighted the need for implementers to ensure that, the transmission lines should to the extent possible, be restricted to the non- residential areas to avoid anxiety and undue expectations from the local population with regards to compensation. It was emphasized that, where distribution lines cross sections of forest parks, community wood lots, properties and agricultural land, under such instances, the concerned owners, groups or institutions should be compensated for the loss and damage to the sections affected by the project.

Minutes of the consultation with Institutions

Date: 19th February – 5th March 2018

During the course of preparing this report, consultations were conducted with stakeholders / potential beneficiaries of the program for their contribution and participation. The institutions and stakeholders consulted include NAWEC staff, National Environment Agency, Department of Parks and Wildlife, Department of Forestry, Ministry of Energy, Department of lands and surveys, Women Bureau and local authorities and stakeholders within the potential Project intervention zone. Key issues discussed included views on coordination, role and responsibilities of the various actors, environmental impacts, training, implementation of safety measures, capacity building among others. Respondents expressed positions and opinions which revealed their support for the project but wanted effective participation and information sharing regarding the Regional Electricity Access processes. During the discussions the following issues were highlighted by the various stakeholders and partners:

- Weak mechanism for inter-institutional coordination, and inadequate implementation of policies and law enforcement

- Inadequate human resources and technical competencies at NAWEC level to implement safeguards activities for the project and at the institutional level
- NAWEC have a training Institute which offers certificate and Diploma in electrical Engineering & Mechanical courses and also conduct on the job training periodically for NAWEC workers on safety at work but there is no teaching of environmental management and related subjects in the curricula. This is a big gap and need to be addressed.
- Limited environmental awareness at the various level among actors was highlighted.
- Community Based Organizations such as Farmers organisations like AFET have inadequate organizational and administrative capacities to participate actively in project implementation.
- Lot of several new interventions and the need to adequate consultation with relevant institutions before projects are implemented particularly the National Environment Agency regarding safeguard matters;
- Access roads open up near closed forest cover areas and could enable unscrupulous person to enter and carry out illegal activities such as tree felling. Big concern for Department of Forestry.
- Absence of enough nationals with technical competence for implementation of environmental and social safeguards matters;
- The challenges face by the Government regarding the increasing pressure on land particularly in urban and peri-urban areas. Therefore, it was important to liaise with Ministry of Lands and its technical departments such as Department of Lands and Surveys and Department of Physical Planning and Housing when planning projects that will involve land use and land cover.
- Gender considerations to be included in energy projects as women are main natural resource managers
- They also raised the issue of the possibility of high compensation costs regarding OMVG and related projects and question the ability of the Government to make such payments when the annual allocation from the Ministry of Finance is very low.

- It is important for the project to help in training personnel in analyzing and information management. Ensure a well-designed data management system eg database, dashboard
- However, there is need for policies to be reviewed to incorporate immerging safeguard issues. In addition, collaboration with other stakeholder institutions should be strengthened in terms of natural resources management.
- Destruction of wildlife habitats in the protected areas such Furuya Forest park and other forest area within the potential project zone along the transmission lines passage of way.
- The potential environmental and social impacts may relate to normal construction impacts, which could be addressed through effective EA compliance and monitoring. Land acquisition impacts and encroachment are potential social concerns raised.
- Potential impacts to private property, including general aesthetics and property value;
- Construction-related concerns such as land disturbance, noise, and air quality impacts during project implementation;
- Preservation of Biological resources, including wildlife corridors, birds and sensitive species;
- NAWEC, TAC and other actors have inadequate in-house capacity for EA and management. It therefore depends on private consultancy services. The lack of the EA capacity affects the monitoring and compliance enforcement of environmental and social safeguards for the project
- It is observed that there are other projects in the Country do not implement safeguards as expected, documents are prepared just to meet lender's requirements to enable to access the funds but plans implementation does not take place as required or not effectively

Suggestion on the way forward includes:

- Working closely and coordinating efforts with the NEA and other enforcement bodies to ensure full compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements

- To introduce environmental management teaching at NAWEC's training institute
- education and training of project staff, communities, contractors in environmental, social and safety awareness
- Making budgetary provisions for projects' environmental programs
- Undertaking environmental and social monitoring activities for projects
- As there is the need for collaboration, it is also recommended that Government continue to collaborate with other countries in the sub-region on aspects of capacity strengthening and safeguard monitoring activities, as well as on matters relating to the natural resource management
- Need for restoration of forest is essential
- To ensure that Safeguards plans are prepared and implemented. World Bank should insist on the implementation
- Have mitigation measures in place for environmental protection
- To include traditional and legal methods in place to solve Dispute, complaints and problems regarding the redress mechanism process for the proposed project. Usually problems are solved at the local level, however, the courts may be involved when necessary.
- Although there are capacity constraints in logistics and human resources, stakeholders are prepared to contribute in implementation and monitoring of the Project. In this regard, the Project to provide the necessary training and sensitization on roles and expectations
- Stakeholders are ready to play their roles, and hope NAWEC will also play its role in coordination and facilitation.

- Timely start of environmental assessments and NAWEC ensure early participation of the NEA in the project planning and development to avoid necessary delays.
- NAWEC needs to plan and allow adequate time for the environmental and social safeguard processes.

Attendance list for Institutions:

CONSULTATION REGISTER

WAPP –Regional Electricity Access Project –ESMF- (THE GAMBIA)

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
NANI JUWARA	DMD	NAWEC	9967228	
Bakary Kanteh	POD	NAWEC	9964098	
Demba Jallow	CDM	NAWEC	9962609	
Bai Lamin Jallow	OMVG N/C	OMVG/NAWEC	[illegible]@gmail.com 9903217	
Lang SaballY	NAWEC	NAWEC	langsaballY@yahoo.co.uk 9964075	
Ousainou Joof	DM NAWEC	NAWEC	[illegible]@yahoo.com 9967740	
Alh. Amadou S. DIALLO	SNR ENV. OF NAWEC	NAWEC	9964161 alagidiallo@Hotmail.com	
ABOUBACARR F. MENDY	Ag- HTC/HSO	NAWEC	9969769 abdoucarrbaboucry@gmail.com	
SAINEY SAGNIA	FIRE SAFETY OFF.	NAWEC	9989989 saineysagnia@gmail.com	
Moses Campbell	National Project Manager	UNIDO GEF 5 project	moses.g.campbell	
Muhammed Jaiteh	Director Forestry	Forestry	9879695	
Edrissa Jagne	T&D manager	NAWEC	9960594	
Essa Camara	PPPO	DPPH	9952198	
Moustapha Mané	ESMP/RP expert	AECOM	2710330	
Baba Fatajo	MD	NAWEC	9964097	
Kajali Sonko	Deputy Executive Director	Women's Bureau	9906527	
Ndey Fatou Jobe	Deputy Director	Women's Bureau	7798036	
[illegible]	Asst Director Research	Women's Bureau	2040660	
Bubacarr Bah	Forest Ranger	Forestry	6341257 3976534	
Kebba Colley	Director	Dept. of Lands and Surveys	9968555 3122289	
DAWDA DAMBOE	SLVO	LANDS OFFICE	9909938	
Hamalamin Jammeh	PLVO	Lands	9919148	

CONSULTATION REGISTER

WAPP –Regional Electricity Access Project –ESMF- (THE GAMBIA)

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT DETAILS	SIGNATURE
MOMODOU JAMA SUWAREH	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	NEA	9962978 [illegible]	[illegible]
MALICK AHH	Snr. Programme Officer - EIA	NEA	malbah@gmail.com 9931664	[illegible]
Lamin Camara	SEE - EE	NEA	9130435	[illegible]
Buba Sey	PO - EQ	NEA	2055677	[illegible]
LAMIN M CAMARA	SPO - EIA	NEA	9521995	[illegible]
Duba Daboy	Plantation Section Head	Forestry	7377795	[illegible]
Tijan Manneh	Commercial ~~Manager~~ Director	NAWEC	9968774	[illegible]
Kemo K. Ceesay	Dir of Energy	MOPE	9972288	[illegible]
Ousainou Touray	DPWM - SD/Director		9817559	[illegible]
Alhaji S. Cham	Electricity Planning	NAWEC	9963055	[illegible]

Governor (white gown) and TAC members, Soma- LRR


Consultant, center, with NAWEC management (left). Meeting with Director of Energy at the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (right)

Boundary identification pillar for Soma substation (LRR) in top photo and below is proposed location for Brikama substation (WCR)


Cross-section of participants during the meetings at Kwinella village and Block village

Meeting at Kaifa village; attended by cross section of the community

Cross section of participants at the Soma community and Kundang Fulakunda village meetings

Meeting with Governor of West Coast Region and members of TAC (Brikama substation area-WCR)

Women attending the community meetings in Serrekundading (left) and Kembujeh(right)

13.8 Annex VIII: World Bank Safeguard Policies

Safeguards that are triggered or can be triggered by the proposed WAPP-Regional Electricity Access Project are outlined below:

Safeguard Policies	Triggered	Remarks/Explanation
OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment	Yes	The proposed project will have important environmental impacts, as a result of the construction of new and reinforcement of existing transmission lines and distribution infrastructures, upgrading or constructing substations, environmental and public health risks might arise from improper disposal of waste. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) have been prepared and recommend for the remaining safeguards with detailed studies conducted during mplementation. The instruments will be prepared in accordance with relevant WB safeguard policies and WBG General EHS Guidelines and Industry Sector Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution. The safeguard instruments will be disclosed both in country and on WB website accordingly
OP 4.04 Natural Habitats	Yes	Based on preliminary evaluation during field visit .There exist importance local plant and animal species in the PIZ particularly within forest parks and community forests
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The proposed project can have important social impacts including involuntary resettlement as a result of the construction of new and reinforcement of existing transmission lines and distribution infrastructures, upgrading or constructing substations. The Resettlement Policy Framework is prepared for proposed project as the activities locations and scope are not known yet and will be disclosed both in country and on WB website.
OP 4.36 Forests	Yes	There are forest parks within the

		PIZ that may be affected by proposed project implementation
OP 4.11 Cultural Heritage	No	No sites of cultural or historical significance is expected be used for or affected by the proposed Project. In the event, there is chance find the required procedures will be applied.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	There are no disputed areas associated with the PIZ
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The proposed project will not require Pest Management measures.
Safety of Dams 4.37	No	Not applicable because the project will not involve construction of dams.
Projects on International Waters (OP 7.50)	No	the site does not sit on international waters

13.9 Annex IX. Sample of Complaint Reporting Form

Date: _____

Region _____District _____Village _____

File N°……..

COMPLAINT

Name of Complainant: _____

Address: _____

Village: _____

Type of resource/assets affected**:** _____

DESCRIPTION OF COMPLAINT:

……..

……..

……..

At ……, Date……..

_____

Signature /Thumb print Complainant

Follow-up actions undertaken:

……..

……

……

At ……, Date……..

_____ _____

(Signature of Complainant) Signature of Chairman of Committee

Resolution

……

……..

……

At…… Date……..

_____ _____

Signature of Complainant Signature of Chairman of the Committee

13.10 Annex X: Minutes of the meeting:

THE WAPP /ECOWAS-REGIONAL ELECTRICITY ACCESS PROJECT (PHASE 1) FOR THE ENERGY SECTOR IN THE GAMBIA

NATIONAL VALIDATION WORKSHOP- ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF) & RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

VENUE: NAWEC ANNEX CONFERENCE ROOM, JIMPEX ROAD, KANIFING

DATE: APRIL 26TH, 2018.

Agenda:

1. Introduction - All Stakeholders in attendance

2. Opening Session

Statement by - Representative of the Executive Director of National Environment Agency (NEA)

- Representative of the Managing Director of NAWEC

3. Presentations: Consultants

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

4. Discussion/Interactive session

5. Vote of Thanks /closing - NEA

Proceedings of the meeting:

1. **Introduction**

The Government of The Gambia is one of the three West African Countries preparing for the West African Power Pool (WAPP)-Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)-Regional Electricity Access Project (Phase 1) for World Bank financing. The Project objective is to increase access to reliable energy services in the three countries and to enable cross-border electrification in those countries. An estimated 100,000 households are expected to have access to electricity under the project in The Gambia. The project implementation zone is Soma area -the Lower River region and Brikama-West Coast Region.

In light of the above, a study was commissioned by the World Bank and Government of The Gambia-NAWEC to prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) respectively.

In this regard, a National Validation Workshop was convened on the 26th of August 2018 at the NAWEC Conference hall. The purpose of the workshop was to allow participants to review the draft reports (ESMF and RPF) and give feedback accordingly.

The meeting started with the registration of participants which was followed by individual prayers and individual introductions by participants in attendance at the meeting

2. **Opening Session**

The participants were from a broad spectrum of key stakeholder institutions, all of whom has shown particular interest in the project.

The meeting was presided over by the representative of the Executive Director of NEA-Mr. Malick Bah-Senior Programme Officer ,who gave the opening remarks and welcoming participants to the important meeting. The representative of the Managing Director NAWEC-Mr. Demba Jallow, Corporate Manager gave the keynote address outlining the modalities of the proposed project.

He emphasized that it was important for a synergy to be established between all stakeholders through regular, prior and informed consultations for the successful implementation of the project and sustainability.

3. **Presentations- Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESMF& RPF)**

Presentations were made on the draft reports. Given full explanation of the contents of the documents and participants were very attentive during both presentations and wrote their observations and comments.

The Consultants explained that such development projects were meant for the wellbeing of the people and value added for sustainable development. Therefore in recognition of this fact, the World Bank ensures that such development projects like the Regional Electricity Access Project (Phase 1) for World Bank financing are guided by appropriate Environmental and Social Safeguards measures through the use of relevant safeguard instruments.

It was emphasized that for this proposed Regional Electricity Access Project (Phase 1) project, it is a requirement by WB policies that instruments such as an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and also a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) must be produced and approved by the World Bank before approval is given to proceed with appraisal for the preparation of the overall Project. Furthermore, it is also in line with national

environmental laws to prepare such instruments. It was explained to the participants that these documents are expected to address anticipated environmental and social issues which may arise as a direct consequence of the impact of the Project on the environment before, during or after implementation.

Furthermore, it was buttressed that consultations at all levels was key to the successful preparation and implementation of the project and entreated stakeholders to be partners in the development process.

4. **Discussion/Interactive session**

After the presentations, the participants went into discussion session where questions& concerns were raised. During the process, clarifications were made to clear doubts and to increase understanding.

Comments made by participants on the draft reports -RPF & ESMF are as follows:

RPF

- Types of Land Tenure: Freehold – the word CROWN is no more applicable. It should be removed since The Gambia is a Republican state and no more under the British crown.

- Legal instruments- Third bullet point. The lands (provinces) Act cap.103 (Art 4), replace the word provinces with Region.

- Monitoring and Evaluation. External monitoring- last word NGOS to be replaced by other stakeholders.

- Details of estimated budget. Serial numbers 2, 4 and 5 on the low side and needs to be adjusted.

ESMF:

- To increase the budget allocated for monitoring of the (baseline + impacts) from its current budget to 20,000 USD.

- The aspect of sand mining during sub-station construction should be very looked and recommended for the project to liaise with department of Geology on this aspect.

- NDMA to help provide the potential (Hotspots) during construction phase of the project implementation so that the project will take into account of those hotspots

- Increase the budget allocation for sensitization to reasonable amount

- The project to recruit health and safety officer that will be responsible for health and safety matters during the implementation phase

The meeting was informed that the comments will be addressed accordingly.

Other comments/feedback:

- It will be of critical importance during the implementation of project that partners to maintain the highest level of coordination from t different institutions concerned particularly the National Environment Agency and members of the Environmental Impact Assessment working group spearheaded by the NAWEC.
- To ensure that resources are provided to carry out the recommended capacity building and implementation of the safeguard instruments
- Regular information sharing at all levels throughout the preparation and implementation of the project.
-

5. Vote of Thanks /closing

A representative of National Environment Agency (NEA) gave the vote of thanks and did the closing of the meeting. He appreciated the contributions from all participants and also the consultants for the preparation of the useful safeguard documents. It was highlighted that the documents were well received by the participants. It was also observed that the meeting was well attended despite the short notice, thereby indicating the willingness by stakeholders to work in partnership with the Project implementers. This is a good sign of sense of ownership for the project which is important for successful preparation and implementation of the project. The participants appreciated the support and financing of the proposed project by World Bank.

At this juncture, the meeting ended.


Mr. Malick Bah, Representative of Executive Director of NEA (left photo)and Mr. Demba Jallow, representative of Managing Director of NAWEC (right photo) delivering statements during the opening session of the workshop


Participants listening attentive during presentation

Group photo of some of the participants

List of participants

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
Gambia Environment House, Jimpex Road Kanifing, PMB 48, The Gambia
Tel: (+220) 4399422, 4399423 Fax: (220) 4399430
Email: nea@gamtel.gm Website: nea.gm

WAPP-REGIONAL ELECTRICITY ACCESS PROJECT – PHASE I

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Date: Thursday: 26th April, 2018

No	Name	Institution	Designation	ID	Signature
1	MALICK BAH	NEA	SPO – EIA	S0002324	[signature]
2	Lamin M Camara	NEA	SPO – EIA	PC 471170	[signature]
3	Lamin Jatta	NEA	PO - LAB	PC395207	[signature]
4	Yaya Sow[illegible]	GFRS	Admin.	010269-01-176	[signature]
5	Buba M. Jagne	DWR.	Water San Officer	160170-21-695	[signature]
6	BORRY MANSA DEMBA	NEA	PO ANR	040365-30-332	[signature]

7	Lamin S. Tamba	NEMA	PO NEMA	120456-11-230	
8	Demba Jallow	NAWEC	CPM	20183533	
9	Alh. Amadou S. Bailo	NAWEC	SEO	020863-11-358	
10	Fraka Saidykhan	Lands & Surveys	SLVO	201272-11-216	
11	Njagga Touray	NEA	SPO-R&D	040982-01-953	
12	Dam Samneh	NFH	I.T	100691-11-151	
13	Momodou BE Njie	GCWP	Executive Secretary	040 46341-977	
14	SAIKOU K. SAMBANG	NoLRG	DPSC(T)	141063-0721	
15	Salmata E-Jobe	MECNAR	D/CPCU	7172855	
16	Aji Awa Jarbah	NEA	SNR. ACCOUNTANT	101084-11-581	
17	Assan Kinteh	NEA	Registry	060794-11-039	
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					

13.11 Annex XI: Terms of Reference

WAPP-Regional Electricity Access Project (Phase 1) (P164044)
TOR for Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
Introduction and Background

The West Africa Power Pool (WAPP) is a specialized regional electricity pool that supports West Africa countries. WAPP has a harmonized regional approach to achieve integrated electricity projects, and to create instruments to assuage the implementation of regional complex projects. WAPP has strong links with broader ECOWAS institutions, with technology partners and with bilateral and multilateral agencies and development banks.

WAPP's roles are coordination and support. Its agreed mandate is to focus on activities at regional level that can add value to member states' activities in the area of regional integration. Given WAPP's mandate and relationship with most West Africa countries, WAPP is the implementing agency of the proposed WAPP Regional Electricity Access Project.

The Gambia lacks substantial resources of electrical energy, despite the country's efforts to develop sources of renewable energy (solar in particular). The main constraints in improving access include lack of sufficient generation capacity, the inadequacy of the transmission and distribution network, and over dependency on expensive fuel oil generation. According to the latest Investment Climate Assessment, almost 80 percent of firms mention electricity as a major or very severe constraint to their operation. Most of their complaints relate to unreliability and cost.

The Gambia is investing in generation and transmission and to remove electricity supply bottlenecks prior to the OMVG interconnection coming on line.

Project Description

The Gambia, Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Guinea and Mali are preparing the WAPP-Regional Electricity Access Project (Phase 1) for World Bank financing. The project will increase access to reliable energy services in targeted areas and enable cross-border electrification between the countries involved. The expected outcomes include: (i) increased electricity access rate that will contribute to the development of the countries and (ii) increased cross-border electricity trade between participating countries that will allow more cost-efficient coverage of power demand.

The Ministry of Energy is responsible for the implementation of government policy in relation to electricity supply and distribution, water management, petroleum products and renewable energy.

The Gambian portion of the project will be implemented by the National Water and Electric Company (NAWEC), a vertically- integrated water and electricity public company that handles the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity in the Gambia.

The Project includes three components:

Component 1

The expansion and reinforcement of electricity distribution infrastructure to reach a maximum of affordable new connections. (Project Cost USD 440 million).

Sub-component 1a. Access through Grid Extension and Reinforcement

Distribution extension and reinforcement. This component involves the construction of 33KV distribution network connecting all localities from the existing OMVS substations in Mali and under-construction substations of OMVG. It includes the extension of distribution network within each locality, the reinforcement of existing distribution

networks to reduce technical losses, the implementation of cross border distribution network. This component will focus on the construction of new and reinforcement of existing distribution line that are essential for the localities.

Cross border electrification. This component involves the construction of 33KV distribution network connecting all localities from the under-construction substations of OMVG. The cross border will be established between Senegal- Mali, Senegal-Guinea Bissau, Senegal-the Gambia. It also includes the extension of distribution network within each locality.

Sub-component 1b. Supplies of Connection equipment:

This component supports the provision of all connections supplies required for 100 000 connections in each country, the delivery of smart meters for large consumers, and provision of prepaid meters for 100 000 low voltage(LV) customers per country.

Component 2

Project Management and Technical Assistance to the joint implementation unit and national implementation units (Project IDA Credit US$ 20 million).

The IDA credit will focus on TA activities to support or reinforce the joint PIU and national PIU and to institutional and commercial activities including:

Sub-component 2a. Project Coordination and Implementation Support

Project Coordination and Implementation: This sub-component will focus on all aspects related to overall project management, including fiduciary aspects, M&E, knowledge management, communication and the monitoring of safeguards mitigation measures, strengthen the capacity of implementing agencies. Activities will include the creation of the project Joint coordination (JPIU) and the hiring of a Joint Project Coordinator, national level Project Management, Institutional Support/Capacity Building. The project in the five countries will each host a National Project Coordination Unit (N-PCU). The project (WREP) will support staff salaries, operating costs and key national studies aiming at preparing or documenting the project's intervention. National level monitoring and evaluation activities will include regular monitoring of implementation performance and results, annual outcome evaluations.

Services and supervision: The JPIU will play a crucial role in the hiring of unique supervision firm for all countries. The supervision engineer will deploy satellite in each country. The JPIU will also support in monitoring and reporting including defining of joint technical standards. The services and operating costs of the project including external auditors, the project operating costs.

Sub-component 2b. Access Planning support

Least Cost Electricity access development Plan: This activity will establish a least cost development plan for each country or update the distribution master plan in each country. It will draw from the conclusions / findings of National Electrification Strategy. It will provide an optimized investment pipeline to maximize electricity access across national territory and form a crucial basis for investment/budget planning and donor coordination in each country.

Sub-component 2c. Sustainable environment for cross border electrification

Institutional and commercial support: This activity will provide the institutional and commercial arrangements to be put in place in order to ensure a sustainable performance of the cross-border electrification. It will also care for some critical cross-cutting institutional strengthening and training needs identified at national levels. Activities will include power purchase agreement.

Scope of Work

The portion of the project that will be implemented by NAWEC will consist of subprojects developed during project implementation. NAWEC will prepare and implement an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to meet the requirements of the World Bank's Environmental Assessment Policy (OP 4.01), including the World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) guidelines, and to comply with the relevant laws and regulations of the Government of The Gambia. NAWEC will in parallel prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to cover requirements under the Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12).

These ToRs cover the preparation of the ESMF for the Gambia's portion of the project

In line with OP 4.01, the ESMFs will address the environmental and social impacts associated with the sub-projects developed by NAWEC during implementation. The ESMF will set out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to assess the environmental and social impacts of each sub-project during Project implementation. It contains measures and plans to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts of sub-projects, provisions for estimating and budgeting the costs of such measures, and information on the agency or agencies responsible for addressing project impacts.

The ESMF will promote a management systems approach to environmental and social issues, with the expectation that it will become part and parcel of NAWEC's business processes. It will include a diagram showing the sequencing of sub-project preparation and implementation activities, including mapping and surveying, land acquisition, the preparation of ESIAs and RAPs, preliminary and final design, bidding and construction.

NAWEC will prepare the ESMF according to the following outline:

Table of contents
Abbreviations
List of Tables and Figures
Executive summary (French and English for French speaking countries)
Introduction and background. This section will indicate that the ESMF is being prepared for NAWEC for the purpose of the WAPP-Regional Electricity Access Project (Phase 1). It will also summarize the rationale for the Project and provide the Project context.
Project description. This section will describe the entire Project, including components/subcomponents and a map of the Project potential intervention areas. The section will also summarize the environmental and socioeconomic baseline conditions of potential Project areas, focusing on issues that might be affected by Project implementation.
Legal and Regulatory Framework. This section will: (i) present applicable World Bank Operational Policies and associated documents (OP 4.01, Environmental Assessment; OP 4.04, Natural Habitats; OP 4.10, Physical Cultural Resources; OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement; (ii) present relevant national laws and regulations, and: (iii) highlight any differences between the World Bank requirement and national laws and regulations that must be taken into account.
Institutional arrangements. This section will present the roles and responsibilities of the key players for the management of the ESMF, most particularly NAWEC, the JPIU and N-PIU, the relationship between NAWEC and the Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Gambie (OMVG), NAWEC and its parent Ministry, and the role of the National Environmental Agency (NEMA) and any other institutions relevant to the Project, such as the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, the Department of Forestry, and the National Centre for Arts and Culture.
Typology of potential environmental and social impacts. This section will identify and

describe the nature, extent, and likelihood of positive and negative environmental and social impacts that might result from subproject activities. It will provide tables of these impacts for different types/levels of activities. The impacts considered will include the issues raised in OP 4.01, OP 4.04, and OP 4.11, and the applicable World Bank Group's EHS guidelines, as well as national laws and regulations.

The identified impacts will include direct and indirect impacts, immediate and long-term impacts, and unavoidable or irreversible impacts.

Impact mitigation measures. This section will indicate appropriate, cost efficient and sufficient measures to mitigate the potential impacts listed in section i), which meet the requirements of the World Bank and comply with national laws and regulations.

Subproject screening. This section will describe the procedures used by NAWEC to determine if a subproject might cause any of the impacts listed in section i), including roles and responsibilities within NAWEC, and timing. It will include a screening form template (in Annex). The screening form will include a section detailing how each of these issues will be addressed for the specific subproject, including the preparation of an ESIA and ESMP. The screening form will be signed by the relevant authority.

NAWEC will use the same screening process for resettlement issues.

Subproject ESIAs and ESMPs. This section will detail the procedures and accountability for the preparation of subproject Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), including: (i) the preparation of ToRs; (ii) prior review by the World Bank; (iii) approval within NAWEC and NEA; (iv) the selection and contracting of outside consultants if outside consultants are called on to prepare ESIAs and ESMPs, and; (v) supervision of ESIA and ESMP preparation; (vi) consultation and disclosure requirements and approach, and; (vii) ESMP completion reports, once the activity has been completed.

The section will also contain annotated ESIA and ESMP outlines for the various types/levels of activities, including baseline and mapping requirements.

ESMPs should identify and summarize expected subproject environmental and social risks and impacts and present measures to mitigate them, including monitoring and reporting requirements, expected timelines for their implementation, and costs and accountability for the implementation and supervision of the agreed mitigation measures. It should specify the parameters to be monitored, methods to be used, sampling locations, and the frequency of measurements. It should also include specific subproject environmental and social clauses for constructors that will complete the generic clauses annexed to the ESMF.

Monitoring and reporting. This section will detail the procedures to monitor the implementation of the ESMF. It will describe the types of reports, define roles and responsibilities (who reports - who gets the reports), when and how frequently reports are prepared, the management of corrective actions, and define a set of standard safeguard indicators that will reported on. The same set of indicators will be included in every subproject ESMP.

More specifically, the section should describe the report on ESMF implementation that will need to be prepared ahead of regular implementation support missions by the World Bank.

The section should also describe monitoring schedules and accountability for the implementation of subproject ESMPs, most particularly the compliance of contractors with the Environmental and Social Clauses for Contractors.

Stakeholder interviews. The consultant will meet with stakeholders to discuss the proposed ESMF, including representatives of the potentially affected communities. The objective of the meetings is to identify key issues and determine how concerns of all parties will be addressed in subproject design and implementation. ESMF consultations will be coordinated with RPF consultations.

The section will include by location: (i) a summary of views expressed by stakeholders regarding the draft ESMF, provide (in Annex) the date and location of meetings, the list of individuals and organizations interviewed, and indicate how the views of stakeholders were addressed in the final ESMF.

Grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The section will describe the Project's GRM. The GRM will be used for both environmental/social (ESMF) and resettlement (RPF) issues. It will detail the procedures that communities and individuals who believe they are adversely affected by the Project can use to submit their complaints, as well as the procedures that NAWEC will put in place to systematically register, track, investigate and promptly resolve complaints.

Multiple access points (telephone, complaint box, website, email, text message, etc.) should be provided and advertised at subproject level so that beneficiaries have different ways to voice their concerns. The Program Manager within NAWEC will have the overall responsibility to address concerns brought to its attention regarding any environmental and/or social impacts due to Project activities. Copies of complaints shall be recorded in the activity files and the progress reports, including the number and type of complaints and the results of their resolution. The section should include draft templates for registering grievances.

The section will also make reference and describe the role of the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS), as well as the WB's independent Inspection Panel.

Capacity. This section will review the capacity and skill available within NAWEC to implement and monitor the ESMF, including the preparation, supervision and monitoring of subproject ESMPs.

The section will, if necessary, include measures to enhance available manpower and skills required to implement the ESMF, such as staff recruitment, staff training, and the use of contractors to supplement NAWEC's capacity. The section will also include a timeline and itemized costs for these capacity-strengthening measures.

Costs. This section will present an itemized budget for the implementation of the ESMF, distinguishing between the cost of ESMF management and the potential costs of the required subproject mitigation measures.

Generic Environmental and Social Clauses for Contractors. This section will be an annex to the ESMF. It will define a set of generic environmental and social clauses for contractors. The clauses should specify contractor reporting requirements, and cover issues such as occupational health and safety, interactions with neighboring communities and individuals, transport and access to site, noise and air emissions, soil contamination, surface and groundwater contamination, and the storage and disposal of hazardous and nonhazardous waste, including construction debris. These clauses should be completed by specific measures identified in subproject ESMPs and which will be implemented by contractors.

Contractors will be legally and financially accountable for any environmental or social damage or prejudice caused by their staff, and thus are excepted to put in place controls and procedures to manage their environmental and social performance. Subproject ESMPs will also include any training required for contractors to understand and satisfactorily meet ESMF requirements.

Deliverables

The ESMF will be prepared in a five-week delays, without the time for national and Bank review. The Consultant will submit the draft ESMF within four weeks. The final report will be submitted within a week after receiving comments from the reviewers. It will integrate of the conclusions and recommendations made during the public consultation as well as the issues highlighted by the World Bank's review.

The ESMF and the form for filing complaints should also be made available in a public place

accessible to affected groups and local NGOs. Relevant materials should be provided to potentially affected groups in a timely manner prior to interviews and in a form and language that is understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted.

Qualifications and Experience

The consultant should have the following qualifications and background:

- A least five years of experience working in the field of environmental and social impact assessment, including ESIA work in the Gambia
- Prior experience in preparing environmental and social impact frameworks (ESMFs) or ESMPs involving subproject screening checklist and monitoring
- Knowledge and experience with World Bank Safeguard Policies, specifically OP 4.01 Environment Assessments
- Ability and experience in conducting field visits, and in conducting stakeholder interviews
- Very good writing skills in English

Duration of the Consultancy and Reporting

The total period for implementing the consultancy is 35 calendar days. The consultant will report directly to NAWEC.

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