

**Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West and Central Africa
(HISWACA) Project
Series of Projects 1 (SOP1) (P178497)**

UMBRELLA ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (U-ESMF)

Covering SOP1 countries and regional institutions:

Republic of Benin, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Niger, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Mali, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Republic of The Gambia, African Union (AU), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)

DRAFT v.2

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List of Abbreviations

AFRISTAT	Economic and Statistical Observatory of Sub-Saharan Africa (<i>Observatoire Economique et Statistique d'Afrique Subsaharienne</i>)
AFRITAC	Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center
ANSADE	National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis (<i>Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Demographique et Economique</i>)
ANSO	National Agency of Statistics and Demography (<i>Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie</i>)
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BoP	Balance of Payments
C4D2	Center for Development Data
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CAP	Computer-Assisted Personal Interview
CDR	Call Detailed Records
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community (<i>Communauté économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique centrale</i>)
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CNS	National Council of Statistics (<i>Conseil National de la Statistique</i>)
CORE	Core Agricultural Module
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPI	Consumer Price Index
D4P	Data for Policy
DECDG	Development Data Group (DECDG),
DGPPE	Directorate General of Planning and Economic Policy
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
E&S	Environmental and Social
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDGE	Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies
EHCVM	Harmonized Household Living Standard Surveys (<i>Enquête Harmonisée sur les Conditions de vie des Ménages</i>)

EMCP	ECOWAS Monetary Cooperation Program
ENEAM	National School of Applied Economics and Management in Cotonou
ENSAE	National School of Statistics and Economical Analysis
ENSEA	National School of Statistics and Applied Economics
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
GBoS	The Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCRF	Global Crisis Response Framework
GDDS	General Data Dissemination Standards
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GHC	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GM	Grievance Mechanisms
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
GSARS	Global Strategy to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics
HISWA	Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa
HISWACA	Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West and Central Africa
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILS-HH	Income and Living Standards - Households

IMF	International Monetary Fund
INE	National Statistics Institute (<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadística</i>)
INS	National Institute of Statistics (<i>Institut National de la Statistique</i>)
INStAD	National Institute of Statistics and Demography (<i>Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie</i>)
INSTAT	National Institute of Statistics (<i>Institut National de la Statistique</i>)
IPF	Investment Project Financing
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
IT	Information Technology
LED	Light-Emitting Diode
LFS	Labor Force Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEA	Machinery, Equipment and Assets
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MPA	Multiphase Programmatic Approach
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NDP	National Development Plan
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistics Office
NSS	National Statistical System
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PAP	Project Affected Person
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
POM	Project Operations Manual
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
PRAMS	Procurement Risk Assessment and Management System

PS	Procurement Specialist
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
RICAS	Regional Integration and Cooperation Assistance Strategy
RSTC	Regional Statistical Training Centers
RTAC	Regional Technical Assistance Center
SAS	South Asia
SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostic
SCI	Statistical Capacity Indicator
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa
SHaSA2	Second Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa
SNA	System of National Accounts
SOP	Series of Projects
SPD	Standard Procurement Documents
SPI	Statistical Performance Indicator
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SSAHUTLC	Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
STATAFRIC	African Union's Statistical Institute
TA	Technical Assistance
TAA	Turn Around Allocation
U-ESMF	Umbrella Environmental and Social Management Framework
UN	United Nations
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

WAEMU	West Africa Economic and Monetary Union (also known under the French acronym, <i>Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine</i> [UEMOA])
WBG	World Bank Group
WCCA	World Programme for the Census of Agriculture

1.0 Introduction

The World Bank is financing the *Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West and Central Africa* (HISWACA) project to support countries in Western and Central Africa and three regional institutes, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), as well as two other regional institutions, African Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC), and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) Commission to improve the statistical performance of national and regional statistical systems, especially data sources and data infrastructure while ensuring that data produced are harmonized and made more comparable. This program will be implemented into two Series of Projects (SOP). SOP1 is grouped in alignment with countries party to the ECOWAS, as well as two other regional institutions, STATAFRIC, and WAEMU Commission. SOP1 countries include Benin, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and The Gambia. SOP2 includes the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (*Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale*, CEMAC), Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Gabon, and Republic of Congo (ROC). A comprehensive regional approach to harmonize and compare data is required to improve not only regional but also national statistical performance objectives more effectively and rapidly. This umbrella Environmental and Social Framework (U-ESMF) covers only SOP1 countries and regional institutions.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve country statistical performance, regional harmonization, data access and use and support the modernization of the statistical system. The key aspects of the PDO are the improvements of (a) the statistical performance of the National Statistical Systems (NSS), (b) harmonization of statistics, (c) data access and use, and (d) modernization process of the NSS and regional statistical systems.

The first phase (HISWACA-SOP1) will support the ECOWAS Statistics Department, STATAFRIC, and WAEMU in their coordination and advocacy roles to improve comparability and harmonization of statistics. SOP1 will complement the ongoing Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWA) (P169265), which is providing support to seven West African Countries to strengthen their statistical systems and harmonize, produce, disseminate, and enhance the use of core economic and social statistics.

1.1 Purpose of the Umbrella Environmental and Social Management Framework (U-ESMF)

HISWACA-SOP1 will be implemented nationwide in the eight beneficiary countries. The purpose of this umbrella ESMF is to guide the implementing Agencies - National Statistics Offices of the eight beneficiary countries and the three regional bodies in E&S screening and subsequent assessments and management of E&S risks and impacts during project design and implementation, including site-specific plans in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). It avoids the situation where each participating country and institution submits a stand-alone Environmental and Social Management Framework.

1.2 Rationale for Umbrella Environmental and Social Management Framework

The exact scope of planned interventions under the project is currently not defined, and some sub-projects/activities' location, and timing are also unknown. Therefore, a framework approach has been

adopted to identify potential social and environmental risks and impacts of the project and ensure consistent treatment of the same during all phases of the project.

1.3 The Scope of the Umbrella Environmental and Social Management Framework

The scope of this framework will include procedures relevant to the development of the project activities/sub-projects, including how to conduct environmental and social screening of activities/sub-projects to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts and identify mitigation measures, as part of sub-project-specific assessments and plans. It will cover a broad description of the project, existing policy and legal frameworks within each participating country, relevant World Bank ESSs, baseline information/ conditions of participating countries, broad environmental and social impacts/risks and accompanying mitigation measures, procedures for environmental and social assessment, stakeholder engagement, grievance mechanisms and institutional arrangement/responsibilities as well as capacity assessments. This U-ESMF is developed specifically to avoid, reduce, or mitigate adverse social and environmental risks and impacts.

The following types of activities shall not be eligible for finance under the Project:

- i. Activities that may cause long term, permanent and/or irreversible (e.g., loss of major natural habitat) adverse impacts;
- ii. Activities that have a high probability of causing serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment;
- iii. Activities that may have significant adverse social impacts and may give rise to significant social conflict;
- iv. Activities that may affect the rights of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups;
- v. Activities that may involve permanent resettlement or adverse impacts on cultural heritage; and
- vi. All the other excluded activities set out in the ESMF of the Project.

2.0 Project Description

2.1 Project Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries of the project will be STATAFRIC at the AU, ECOWAS, and WAEMU Commissions and the statistical systems of countries participating in the project, namely Benin, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and The Gambia. Other beneficiaries of the project will include data users in the public and private sectors (mainly investors and traders), the civil society who need statistical information for advocacy and to hold governments accountable, academia for research and teaching purposes, the donor community, and international organizations to assess requirements for assistance and/or participation in development initiatives. Ultimately, the project will benefit the population of each country and region who are the target beneficiaries through regional integration and national efforts to help eradicate poverty and promote shared prosperity in a sustainable way through improved living conditions.

2.2 Project Description

The HISWACA- SOP1 aims to improve the statistical performance, harmonization, and data access and use of participating countries and regional bodies in AFW and to support the modernization of their statistical systems. The components of the project are as follows:

2.2.1 Component 1: Harmonization and Production of Core statistics Using Harmonized Methodologies

The first component is to produce harmonized tools (classifications, methodologies, etc.) at the continental and sub-regional levels and support the production of core statistics using the previous harmonized tools. Activities under this component aim to improve pillars 4 (data sources) and 5 (data infrastructure) of the Statistical Performance Index (SPI), where participating countries in regions are doing poorly in terms of statistical performance. Indeed, while harmonization will help the adoption of international standards, the production of a core set of economic, social and demographic statistics is needed to meet users' demand for statistics. Activities implemented through this component will also be instrumental to ensuring performance of the NSSs regarding the availability of indicators required to monitor most of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (pillar 3 of the SPI). It comprises the following:

- a. Subcomponent 1.1: Improved data comparability through harmonization at the regional and sub-regional levels:
 - support AU in monitoring the second Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA2) initiative; and
 - design and the adoption of harmonized standards in national accounts, Consumer Price Index (CPI), and household surveys.
- b. Sub-component 1.2. Support demographic and socio-economic statistics. The activities will include:
 - The implementation of a core set of social statistics,, including population censuses;
 - The implementation of household surveys in each country;
 - Support all countries in the implementation of Demographic Health Survey/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS/MICS); and
 - Supporting countries in building a system of labor statistics by financing labor force surveys
- c. Subcomponent 1.3. Enhance core economic statistics. The scope of economic statistics is wide; it involves enterprise statistics, national accounts, Consumer Price Index and other prices and

production indices, external trade statistics, public finance statistics, etc. The proposed sets of activities will include:

- Support to implement a coherent system of enterprise statistics (business registers, administrative data, censuses, and surveys) in these countries;
 - Support to improve the quality of government finance statistics;
 - Support the modernization and rebasing of national accounts using international standards;
 - Support to improve the CPI.
- d. Subcomponent 1.4. Support agricultural and fishery statistics. The activities will include:
- Support to implement an integrated system of agricultural sample censuses and surveys. The project will support the improvement of annual agriculture surveys and the design and implementation of livestock data collection in some countries; and
 - Support other data collection activities as necessary, including building a system of information in the fishing industry in Senegal and Mauritania and supporting all participating countries to advance in the collection and production of a set of core climate change statistics and indicators relevant to the country and the region.
- e. Subcomponent 1.5. Support sectoral and geospatial statistics from administrative sources. The project will:
- Support to improve administrative data for health and education as well as other sectors, depending on the situation in each country; and
 - Support to strengthen capacities of the NSOs in the production of core statistics at the sub-national level.

2.2.2 Component 2: Supporting Statistical Modernization of Participating Countries' NSOs

The second component supports statistical modernization, institutional reforms, improve data access, dissemination, and use, and human resources development. This component aims to support NSOs of participating countries to prepare themselves in moving toward what the 2021 World Development Report (WDR) called an Integrated National Data System. Another area this component will support is institutional reforms. All the participating countries have a Statistics Act that underpins the collection, management, and dissemination of official statistics. These Statistics Acts align with the United Nations (UN) Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and the African Charter on Statistics. In almost all these countries, the Statistics Acts provide for the NSO to be an autonomous agency of the Government with its own governing board, which raises the profile of statistics, enhances the integrity and credibility of official statistics in the eyes of the public. However, most of the Statistics Acts lack provisions for sustainable funding of statistical activities. In this regard, the key principles of institutional reforms to be supported are to finance technical assistance to participating countries seeking to update their Statistics Act to include provisions for sustainable funding of statistical activities. The component also supports data access and dissemination, harmonized time series at the continental and sub-regional levels and time series and micro-data at the national level. Doing so will therefore improve their performance regarding data services (pillar 2 of the SPI). This second component also invests in human capital, academic training in statistics, and on-the-job staff training, when skills need improvement. This will help address the shortage of statisticians with expertise and skills in specialized areas faced by countries in both regions, such as national accounts, agricultural statistics, household surveys, trade statistics, financial statistics, and price statistics. The under-listed are sub-components of Component 2:

- Subcomponent 2.1: Support institutional reforms, improve data access, dissemination, and use, and human capital
- Subcomponent 2.2: Improved regional bodies' statistical advocacy, coordination, and data access and dissemination. This subcomponent is designed to enhance the capability of regional bodies in

playing their critical role in statistical advocacy, coordination, and support to the dissemination of data at regional level.

- Subcomponent 2.3: Supporting institutional reforms for better coordination of the NSSs and improving sustainable funding. This subcomponent focuses on country -level interventions that are designed to support respective NSSs for better coordination and sustainable financing of the NSS.
- Subcomponent 2.4: Improving data access and dissemination at national levels. This subcomponent is designed to address this issue to boost access and usage of existing statistics. The project will support the implementation of an open data system for archiving and distributing long -time series at the national level.
- Subcomponent 2.5: Enhance the use of data to inform public policies. The project will focus on a set of activities to improve data use. First, the project will help the NSSs (under the lead of the NSOs and the economic department) with the establishment of tools that can be used for analytical work to inform policy decisions such as SAM, BOOST, economic models, etc., and collaborate with the 50x2030 Initiative to provide technical assistance in strengthening statistical capacities.
- Subcomponent 2.6: Periodic data user satisfaction surveys. The project will finance NSOs to undertake regular harmonized user satisfaction surveys to measure how statistical products or services supplied meet or surpass users' expectations.
- Subcomponent 2.7: Enhance human capital. The project will enhance human capital in two complementary dimensions. First, support will be provided to regional and country- level schools. Secondly, for those already working in the NSSs, on-the-job training will be provided to enhance the knowledge of those already working and expose them to new emerging techniques and tools.

2.2.3 Component 3: Support Physical Infrastructure Modernization

The third component is designed to address shortcomings in physical infrastructure. The working environment and the availability of adequate equipment are important pillars for strengthening statistical capacity. They are important factors in the productivity of each NSS institution and its performance. This component aims to: i) strengthen the capacity of NSOs and statistical schools with the requisite equipment and tools to fulfill their mandates adequately; b) promote access to and adoption of innovative technologies in both NSOs and statistical schools c) ensure quality assurance for statistical products. The component will also support the use of modern and alternative data collection techniques (phone, big data, etc.) to inform public policies as part of statistical modernization. This component has two (2) sub-components comprising of:

- Subcomponent 3.1: support to build and rehabilitate physical infrastructure for NSOs and statistical schools; the project will support the modernization of NSOs and statistical schools by building or upgrading office complexes with modern facilities and providing needed office furniture and equipment for the entire statistical cycle from production through dissemination; and
- Subcomponent 3.2: support the Information, Communication, Technology (ICT), and Statistical infrastructure improvement for NSOs and Statistical schools and support the modernization progress in the region. The activities will include upgrading IT systems, increasing access to and use of innovative tools such as statistical software (including tools for conducting geospatial analysis), and access to cutting-edge practices through subscriptions to scientific journals.

2.2.4. Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation

The goal of this component is to support the project's management and monitoring/evaluation.. This component will also support regular user satisfaction surveys to measure how well the statistical products or services produced meet or exceed user expectations. Indeed, data users are the customers of statistical

systems and are clearly the most important component of the NSS. Data are generated because there is demand from the users. In addition, some data users are responsible for providing resources. Therefore, it is important that users are satisfied with the scope, quality and timeliness of the data produced. Therefore, the result of these studies serves as a basis for continuous improvement and a more responsive NSS for end users.

3.0 Policy and Legal Framework

3.1 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

The World Bank ESF seeks to support borrowers to develop and implement environmentally and socially sustainable projects as well as build capacity in the assessment and management of environmental and social impacts and risks associated with the implementation and operation of projects. The ESF contains environmental and social standards that borrowers must apply to all projects in order for the projects to be sustainable, non-discriminatory, transparent, participatory, environmentally and socially accountable as well as conform to good international practices. The ten (10) Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) are:

- i. Environmental and Social Standard 1 (ESS1): Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
- ii. Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2): Labor and Working Conditions;
- iii. Environmental and Social Standard 3(ESS3): Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management;
- iv. Environmental and Social Standard 4 (ESS4): Community Health and Safety;
- v. Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement;
- vi. Environmental and Social Standard 6 (ESS6): Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources;
- vii. Environmental and Social Standard 7 (ESS7): Indigenous Persons/Sub Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Underserved Traditional Local Communities;
- viii. Environmental and Social Standard 8 (ESS8): Cultural Heritage;
- ix. Environmental and Social Standard 9 (ESS9): Financial Intermediaries; and
- x. Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10): Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

The applicability of Environmental and Social Standards to the Project are presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Applicability of World Bank Environmental and Social Standards: HISWACA-SOP1

ESS	Key Requirements	Status	Remarks/Comments
Environmental and Social Standard 1 (ESS1): Assessment and Management of Environmental and Impacts/Risks	ESS1 provides structured processes or procedures for project categorization, assessing and evaluating project environmental and social risks and impacts, as well as management of same (mitigation hierarchy). This standard also sets out Borrower's requirements, including the preparation of various instruments such as Environmental and Social Management Frameworks, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Environmental and Social Management Plans and Environmental and Social Commitment Plans as well as information disclosure. The standard also lays out project environmental and social monitoring and reporting requirements. ESS1 establishes the applicability of the other ESSs. It establishes the basis for categorizing projects based on the borrower's capacity to manage and monitor environmental and social risks/impacts as well as the implementation of mitigation measures, socio-political context, scale of the undertaken as well as spatial extent and significance of anticipated impacts/risks	Relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub projects and activities envisaged under the project such as the upgrading and rehabilitation of statistics schools and offices, planning and implementation and national survey are associated with environmental and social impacts/risks. These impacts/risks include limited incidence of gender-based violence. The possibility of project workers being abducted by insurgencies and exclusion of vulnerable groups in participating countries, disregard for data privacy and security also potential risk associated with the project. There are also general construction impacts/risks, notably noise and air pollution and generation of construction and general waste. • To manage and monitor these impacts/risks, an umbrella ESCP has been prepared to ensure each participating country and regional institution commit to managing the project's E&S risks/risks. An umbrella ESMF is being prepared together with stand-alone SEF and LMPs for the project. All proposed sub-projects will be screened in accordance with the World Bank ESS1, and relevant national laws as established in the Umbrella ESMF prepared for the Project. Participating countries will prepare SEPs based on the Project SEF detailing out methodologies for further stakeholder engagement/ consultation and the establishment of a functional grievance mechanism. • Appropriate environment and social instruments (ESMPs) will be prepared, disclosed, adopted, and implemented in accordance with ESS1 and other relevant ESSs, the EHS Guidelines (EHSGs) and in-country laws for all sub-projects and activities as may be established by the environmental and social screening exercise
Environmental and Social	It is to ensure a safe, healthy and conducive working environment for workers and ensure that the	Relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will employ workers, including enumerators, field supervisors, data entry clerks and site workers who

Standard 2 (ESS2): Labor and Working Conditions	environment is free of forced and child labor as well as other forms of intimidation, discrimination and harassment. ESS2 also ensures that workers have channels for grievance resolution, freedom of association and access to collective bargaining rights as prescribed by national law. The standard also seeks to protect vulnerable workers. The Labor and Working Conditions requirements cover to direct, indirect, community and contracted workers as well as primary supply workers on Bank -financed projects.		<p>need to provide their services in a safe environment devoid of discrimination, GBV/SH/SEA, intimidation, child and forced labor as defined by in-country laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project workers need to have access to a participatory, transparent, time-bound grievance mechanism, including those that receive, and handle GBV/SEA/SH established for the purpose of HISWACA-SOP1 • Project workers need to be informed about their rights and encouraged to form worker unions/association within the remit of their respective in-country laws. Their Freedom of Association should be guaranteed by the project/their employers. • The Project shall prepare a Labor Management Procedure in accordance with the applicable requirements of ESS2, in a manner acceptable to the Bank and establish, maintain, and operate a grievance mechanism for Project workers, as described in the LMP and consistent with ESS2. • Prepare, adopt, and implement occupational, health and safety (OHS) measures, including emergency preparedness and response measure specified in the site-specific ESMPs and ESMF
Environmental and Social Standard 3(ESS3): Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	ESS 3 promotes sustainable resource utilization, avoiding and/or minimizing project pollution, generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste and project-related emissions. This standard enjoins Borrowers to ensure efficient use of energy, water and other raw materials as well as manage air pollution, hazardous and non-hazardous waste, chemicals and hazardous materials (including pesticides) in both degraded and non-degraded areas given their technical and financial feasibility in line with Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).	Relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Statistics Schools and Offices under Subcomponent 3.1 will involve the use of water, aggregates and other building materials as part of the project as well as water, energy. Cost, availability, accessibility, acceptability and environmental considerations (sustainability) will have to be factored into the project's choice of construction materials and sources of energy and water. • Project implementation will involve the use of servers, and cooling systems and utilize energy. Issues of conversation and efficiency should be considered in the choice of energy and cooling systems as well as water
Environmental and Social	Environmental and Social Standard 4 (ESS4) is titled "Community Health and Safety". The objective of this	Relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues of traffic and road safety may arise during civil works, organization of census, and or surveys. Persons or groups on

Standard 4 (ESS4): Community Health and Safety	standard is to anticipate, avoid and/or mitigate adverse project impacts on beneficiary communities as well as safeguard project-affected communities from traffic and road safety risks, diseases and hazardous materials associated with project implementation and operation. ESS4 enjoins Borrowers to establish contingency measures for emergencies, security, traffic management, road safety and the protection of eco-systems. The standard also requires the design of infrastructure to meet GIIP. ESS4 also talks about requirements for dam safety.		<p>account of physical disability, displacements due to internal conflicts or extreme weather events, their geographical location and/or their livelihood patterns may be excluded from project activities e.g. their data will not be collected, analyzed and/or presented during national census and other surveys, just as their confidential information may find itself in the public domain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security concerns in some beneficiary countries may hamper fieldwork and other project activities. Broad guidelines for security assessment have been outlined in this U-ESMF (see Annex A) for member states to prepare their own security risk assessment reports ahead of relevant project activities
Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	ESS5 seeks to avoid forced evictions and involuntary resettlement, improve the living conditions of the poor and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs. The standard requires that affected persons, households and communities are consulted meaningfully. It is also a requirement under ESS5 that information on the resettlement alternatives, eligibility criteria and compensation packages for project-affected persons, inputs of PAPs, agreements and outcomes are disclosed to project stakeholders and affected persons.	Not Relevant	Only unencumbered government lands shall be allocated for any new construction. Existing NSO offices and statistics schools (buildings) will be targeted for upgrading and/or rehabilitation. No livelihood losses are envisaged under this project
Environmental and Social Standard 6 (ESS6): Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	ESS6 seeks to conserve and protect biodiversity and habitats, as well as support the livelihoods of local communities by adopting practices that integrate conservation and development priorities of the local communities into projects. ESS 6 establishes the applicability of the mitigation hierarchy (from avoidance to offsetting) to projects that are likely to have adverse impacts on natural and critical habitats. It also seeks to promote sustainability in the management of living natural resources. The	Not Relevant	There shall be no civil works in natural and critical habitats and environmentally protected and sensitive areas. The new constructions, upgrading works and rehabilitations will be undertaken within existing built-up areas. No commercial production and harvesting of natural resources will be undertaken as part of the project. Notwithstanding, sub-project ESMPs will provide mitigation measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate potential downstream negative impacts of civil works on habitats and ecosystems in the event these are anticipated.

	standard defines critical and natural habitats sets out the guidelines for project implementation in these environmentally sensitive zones, commercial production or harvesting of natural resources, as well as treatment of alien and invasive species.		
Environmental and Social Standard 7 (ESS7): Indigenous Persons/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities. It is also aimed at avoiding adverse impacts of projects on Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate and/or compensate for such impacts.	Not Relevant	These category of person are found in the participating countries under HISWACA SOP1
Environmental and Social Standard 8 (ESS8): Cultural Heritage	It defines cultural heritage elements to include tangible assets such as shrines, artifacts and stones and intangible assets such as taboos. ESS 8 lays out the Bank's requirements for development within or close to culturally sensitive zones. This standard also discusses the requirements that should be met prior to the development of projects that are likely to have adverse risks and impacts on cultural heritage sites and resources. The critical requirements include meaningful consultation with affected persons, experts and other interested parties, confidentiality/disclosure as well as movement and commercial use of cultural (heritage) resources. The Bank's Environmental and Social Standard on Cultural Heritage seeks to protect cultural heritage resources from adverse project impacts and establish them as an integral part of sustainable development.	Relevant	While physical works will take place in urban centers, and in most cases on existing sites, and there is no proposed use of intangible cultural heritage, Chance Finds procedure will be included as part of the ESMF. A chance finds clause will also be added to contracts, requiring contractors to stop construction as per the procedures if cultural heritage is encountered during construction.

Environmental and Social Standard 9 (ESS9): Financial Intermediaries	Sets out how the Financial Intermediaries (FI) will assess and manage environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the subprojects it finances. It also promotes good environmental and social management practices in the subprojects of the FI finances, as well as good environmental and sound human resources management within the FI. It also set out modalities for harmonizing the environmental policies of the Bank with that of an FI in cases where the FI has different environmental and social policies	Not Relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Financial Intermediaries are involved in this project
Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10): Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	<p>ESS10 establishes a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement while ensuring that appropriate information on project risks and impacts is provided to stakeholders in a timely, comprehensive, accessible, and appropriate manner. The standard also ensures inclusive and effective engagement of project-affected parties throughout the project cycle and provides avenues for assessing stakeholder interest and incorporating their views into project design and monitoring of projects.</p> <p>As part of meeting the requirements of ESS 10, borrowers are to undertake meaningful consultation and engagement of stakeholders throughout the project life cycle. They are also expected to disclose relevant project information and safeguards reports, notably Stakeholder Engagement Plans, as part of fulfilling the requirement of this standard. ESS10 also requires borrowers to set up grievance systems that are transparent, culturally appropriate, objective, discrete, accessible as well as sensitive and responsive to the needs of aggrieved persons</p>	Relevant	<p>The project needs to identify relevant stakeholders and potential barriers for effective consultation/stakeholders including marginalized and vulnerable groups such as Persons Living with Disability should be identified together with how they can influence the project outcomes and project impact socio-economic and their interests. These stakeholders need to be consulted early and regularly throughout the project life cycle for their views and inputs on the proposed project interventions in a systematic manner.</p> <p>Transparent and accessible channels need to be provided under the project to receive grievances of project-affected persons, including vulnerable persons identified. The grievances must be investigated and resolved, and feedback provided in a participatory, transparent, and timeous manner.</p> <p>A SEF, including a grievance framework, which is under preparation, will be disclosed after approval by the Bank and shall guide the preparation of stand-alone SEPs by each participating country and regional body. The country specific SEPs, inclusive of grievance mechanisms, shall be implemented throughout the project implementation once approved by the Bank and disclosed.</p>

3.2 Project Categorization under the World Bank ESF

Under the World Bank ESF, the World Bank classifies projects into four (4) categories: High, Substantial, Moderate and Low Risk largely based on the scale of the project, level of impacts and risks associated with the project, in country socio-political conditions as well as the capacity of the borrower to manage the associated impacts/risks.

HISWACA-SOP1 environmental risk rating is Moderate. The assessment may be revised once additional technical details regarding project activities and scope are well known. Key environmental concerns are related to the implementation of activities under Component 3 (Support physical and statistical modernization). Under this component, the project will support the modernization of NSOs buildings and statistical schools by building or upgrading office complexes with modern facilities and providing needed office furniture and equipment for the entire statistical cycle from production through dissemination: Mauritania (Nouakchott), Niger (Niamey), Senegal (Dakar). Although potential risks and impacts might differ for each country as per the scope of activities that will be undertaken, typical environmental risks and impacts during construction and/or rehabilitation activities include but are not limited to noise and vibration, soil erosion, dust and air quality deterioration, solid waste (including asbestos, construction debris, and e-waste), hazardous materials and waste, land contamination, occupational health and safety (including injury and accidents during construction and installation of furniture and equipment), and community health and safety.

The main sources of impacts during operational phase are labor management, national censuses and surveys, which entail risks of traffic-related accidents; and injuries to workers and local communities due to discarding old equipment; improper disposal of electronic waste and others; management of other wastes and wastewater. Mitigation measures to minimize/eliminate such E&S risks during construction/rehabilitation activities should be identified in C-ESMP and prepared for each site. Moreover, the design of the facilities and schools shall be in line with the requirements of an international Life and Fire Safety (L&FS) standard, as well as universal access. Under Component 3, statistical infrastructure involves technological infrastructure and software needs (e.g., internet connectivity, computers, statistical software and packages, data archiving, storage, and retrieval facility) in most countries. Data archiving and storage might require substantial electricity use and cooling. Such facilities should be designed in a way that energy efficiency should be in place and ozone-depleting substances (ODS) are not used for cooling. Special attention should also be given to Life and Fire Safety of these buildings/units. The potential adverse risks and impacts on human populations and/or the environment are not likely to be significant; they are predictable and expected to be temporary and/or reversible, low in magnitude, and site-specific, without the likelihood of impacts beyond the actual footprint of the project. An ESMF will be prepared to address potential risks and impacts, screening methodologies, and mitigation measures during the appraisal stage.

The Social Risk Rating is considered Moderate. The project will finance census/data collection, consulting and staffing, communication costs for data dissemination, training services, technical workshops, institutional reform, statistical and physical infrastructure modernization, harmonization of statistics and data and electronic platforms, project management and monitoring. Key social concerns relate to: (i) ensuring that any statistical guidelines and frameworks established under the project include considerations of digital data protection and security both within the country and the region, including requisite ethical and data security protocols for the collection of physical specimens (sampling populations for HIV surveillance for example); (ii) there is adequate stakeholder engagement at the regional and national level with all stakeholders, including civil society and vulnerable groups (i.e., IDPs, refugees,

returnees, persons with disabilities, women, the elderly) in a manner that is culturally appropriate, accessible and transparent and sufficiently explains the benefits and impacts of the activities; (iii) some construction related impacts such as limited labor influx and social disruption due to construction and traffic and nuisances such as noise and dust; (iv) some limited sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) risks during construction depending on the scale and scope of the construction and census/surveys; and (v) security/fragility risks for activities that will be implemented in FCV contexts such as Senegal, Mauritania, Niger and Mali and risks to vulnerable groups such as pregnant women/girls, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities in conflict prone areas, internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, sexual and gender minorities, and Indigenous Peoples may be placed at risk (including exclusion from school, subject to prosecution under the law, conflict and violence, stigmatization due to cultural norms or exclusion from benefits) if data is collected or shared inappropriately.

3.3 Relevant World Bank Group Guidelines

The guidelines that will be summarized here are:

- World Bank Group EHS, 2007 (General Guidelines)
- ESF/Safeguards Interim Note: COVID-19 Considerations in Construction/Civil Works Projects
- Good Practice Note Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works
- World Bank Group (WBG) response to COVID-19 Stakeholder Engagement, Information Disclosure and Communication

3.4 Relevant Regional and International Protocols for Statistics

3.4.1 United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

The United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 29th January 2014 comprises ten (10) principles that affirms statistics relevance to democratic governance, the economy and the public. The guiding principles for Statistical Agencies are:

- Principle 1: Relevance, Impartiality, and Equal Access-official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honor citizens' entitlement to public information.
- Principle 2: Professional Standards, Scientific Principles, and Professional Ethics-to retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.
- Principle 3: Accountability and Transparency-to facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.
- Principle 4: Prevention of Misuse-the statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.
- Principle 5: Sources of Official Statistics-data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

- Principle 6: Confidentiality-individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.
- Principle 7: Legislation-the laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.
- Principle 8: National Coordination. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.
- Principle 9: Use of International Standards The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promote the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.
- Principle 10: International Cooperation Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contribute to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

The fundamental principles are to guide statistical agencies and governments of member states of the United Nations, including the eight beneficiary countries under HISWACA-SOP1 in data collection processing, storage, interpretation and dissemination.

3.4.2 African Charter on Statistics

All participating countries have signed on to the African Charter on Statistics. The Charter, which consists of six (6) principles, alludes to the importance of harmonized and reliable statistics in all fields of political, social, economic and cultural activity on the African Continent, as well as monitoring the implementation of the on-going integration process in the continent. It provides the framework for statistical legislation, statistics advocacy actions, harmonizing statistical information as well as production and dissemination of statistics. Other aspects of the document cover human and financial resource mobilization for statistics activities effective operation of the African statistics system, together with establishing and updating definitions and concepts, norms and standards, nomenclatures and methodologies. The Charter also presents guidelines for coordinating statistical activities, data gathering, processing, management and archiving, dissemination and use of statistical information, statistical analysis and research and statistics are discussed in the Charter. Training and human resource development were also mentioned as necessary to build the capacity of member states statistical offices and regional coordinating agencies. Components of HISWACA-SOP1 respond directly or indirectly to the aforementioned themes in the Charter.

Under Principle 5: Protection of individual data, information sources and respondents, the charter establishes the need for confidentiality in statistical work-absolutely guaranteeing the protection of the private life and business secrets of data providers and other respondents. Principle 5 also emphasizes the confidentiality of the information provided and the use of such information for strictly statistical purposes only as well as giving assurances to data providers. It also enjoins Statistics Agencies to inform persons or entities interviewed during statistical surveys about the objective of such interviews/surveys and measures put in place to protect the data they provide. Under the same principle, data concerning individuals or entities collected for statistical purposes shall under no circumstance be used for judicial proceedings, punitive measures, or for taking administrative decisions against such as individuals or entities.

3.4.3 The Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Sub-Saharan Africa (SHaSA 2)

The Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) is a continent-wide effort that directly responds to these challenges and supports the African integration agenda, particularly the Minimum Integration Program (MIP) adopted by the African Heads of State and Governments in July 2009. SHaSA 2, which runs from 2017 to 2026, notes that incompatible statistical methodologies across member states

in Africa, together with insecurity, food and financial crisis and HIV/AIDS pose a major challenge to statistics on the continent despite progress made under SHaSA. It sets out four (4) cross-cutting priority areas that, the African Union believes, will lead to the production of comparable statistics and hence to better implementation and outcomes of programs and policies at national, regional, continental, and international levels and bolster the regional integration program of Africa. The thematic areas are:

- i. Strategic Theme 1: Produce quality statistics for Africa, which seeks to expand the statistical information base, transform existing statistics for comparability and harmonize the standards and methods of statistical production within the context of international norms and the African reality;
- ii. Strategic Theme 2: Coordinate the production of quality statistics for Africa, which aims at establishing effective coordination and collaboration mechanisms, including role casting and strengthening cooperation among various actors in the African Statistics System (ASS) for more effective use of resources and a regulated environment for statistical development. Strategic Theme 2 also seeks to define statistical priorities for the implementation of the integration and development agendas;
- iii. Strategic Theme 3: Develop sustainable institutional capacities of the African Statistical System. The implementation of strategic theme 3 requires the realization of its three strategic objectives, namely to: (i) reform and strengthen national statistical systems; (ii) reform and strengthen regional and continental statistical systems; (iii) develop sustainable statistical capacity, and (iv) create an effective technological environment. Interventions under this theme include members' states adopting statistics laws and regulatory frameworks conforming to the African Charter on Statistics, developing a professional Code of Ethics for African statisticians together with the development and implementation of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDSs). Other interventions include the development of a harmonized training program; the establishing and strengthening in-service training centers within NSOs; putting in place an effective Management Information System (MIS) to ensure the creation of a statistical database; and the standardization of dissemination tools and platforms. The expected outcomes from the implementation of these initiatives include the effective monitoring of integration and development efforts; better formulation of policies and decision-making based on facts; the dissemination of coherent data; and accessible statistical information; and
- iv. Strategic theme 4: Promote a culture of quality policy and decision-making seeks to eradicate the non-statistics culture across the continent by (i) promoting evidence-based policies and decisions through the use of statistics, and (ii) improving the communication of statistical information in order to improve the quality of policies and decisions and their impacts at the economic and social levels.

SHaHA2 is expected to harmonize international statistical norms with the African realities, achieve better coordination of development efforts and sustain the production of a wide range of harmonized statistics in order to inform political decisions and measure progress made in the implementation of development agendas on the African Continent.

It is worth noting that number of interventions under HISWACA-SOP1 complements the initiative proposed under SHaSH2. This is because sub-component 1.1.1 of HISWACA-SOP1 resolves a major constraint militating against achieving harmonized quality statistics –finance by supporting the AU in monitoring of SHaSHA. Subcomponent 1.1.2- Design and the adoption of harmonized standards in

national accounts, Consumer Price Index (CPI), and household surveys will also ensure comparability and harmonized statistics across the eight beneficiary countries and potentially SOP countries later on aligning with the objective of Strategic Theme 1. Activities under Component 3.1, including infrastructure and equipment support to NSOs and statistics schools aligns with the objectives of establishing and strengthening in-service training centers within NSOs and putting in place an effective Management Information System (MIS) under Strategic Theme 3. The objectives of the policy referred to in Article 1 are as follows to:

- employ standards, methods and organizational structures which ensure the production of comparable, reliable and good quality statistics throughout the Community as a whole;
- build the capacity required to ensure regional self-sufficiency in the production of statistical information needed for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Community policies and programmes
- promote constant interaction between producers and users of statistics;
- improve the dissemination of statistical information at the level of administrations, economic operators and the economic operators and the general public, in all Member States; to improve the dissemination of statistical information at the level of administrations, economic operators and the general public in all ECOWAS Member States
- raise public awareness of the importance of statistics in the region; and
- Promote the development of statistical systems in the Member States Member States.

3.4.4 ECOWAS Statistical System

ECOWAS has an established Statistical System to serve as the basis for the implementation of its policy in this area. This regional system is under the auspices of the Executive Secretariat so as to ensure the harmony required to improve the quality and hence the usefulness of the statistics produced by each of the Member States.

The first level of the statistical system shall thus be the coordinating public service of each Member State responsible for the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of statistical data required for the management of the economic and social life of the Member States. The core of the system is the Statistics Department of the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat. It regularly receives basic statistical data from Member States and authenticates data from external sources for analysis, processing and dissemination. The system has a close collaboration with international statistical agencies statistical agencies to ensure that the data produced are consistent and of international quality.

3.5 **International Conventions and Protocols**

Relevant International Conventions for the HISWACA-SOP1 are:

- Kyoto Protocol, 1997;
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001;
- Convention for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003;
- Conventions of the Rights of Persons with Disability, 2006;
- ILO Minimum Age Convention;
- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child;
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

- Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention;
- The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage; and
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

3.6 Relevant WHO COVID-19 Guidelines

The Project will be implemented amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic. The following World Health Organization (WHO) COVID -19 guidelines will be relevant for the Project:

- Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, and Waste Management for the COVID-19 Virus <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/water-sanitation-hygiene-and-waste-management-for-the-covid-19-virus-interim-guidance>
- Rationale on the Use of PPEs <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/331498>
- Getting Your Work Place Ready for COVID-19 <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/getting-workplace-ready-for-covid-19.pdf?ua=1>.

3.7 Relevant In-country Laws (Beneficiaries Countries)

There are several laws in the beneficiary countries concerned with statistics, social protection, planning/local government and the environment. Those of relevance to the project have been summarized in Annex B, country by country.

3.8 Relevant Policies and Strategy Papers for Participating Countries

Relevant policies in participating countries relevant to HISWACA-SOP1 are presented in Table 3.2 below. Aspect these policies are reflected in these documents while interventions in the project will support the objectives of these policies, strategies and plans

Table 3.2: Relevant Policies by Countries

Country	Policies, Plans and Strategy Papers
Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and Social Development Plan (ESDP) 2022-2026 • National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2022-2026
Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Existing Policy
Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2021-2025
Guinea-Bissau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Existing Policy
Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Master Plan (SDS 2020-2024); • Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD 2019-2023)
Mauritania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten-Year National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (SNDDS - 2021-2030)
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SNDS 2019-2023
The Gambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Action Plan for Improvement of Environmental Statistics in The Gambia. • Data and Microdata Dissemination Policy for The Gambia. • National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS II) 2018 – 2022, The Gambia
ECOWAS Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Sub-Saharan Africa (SHaSA 2)
the African Statistical (STATAFRIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Charter on Statistics

3.9 Implementing Institutions in the Beneficiary Countries

National Statistics Offices in the respective countries and three regional bodies will be the default Implementing Agencies under HISWACA-SOP1. Brief profiles of the National Statistical Offices in the eight beneficiary countries are presented below.

3.9.1 The Gambia Bureau of Statistics

The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) is a semi-autonomous statistic agency under the department of state for Finance and Economic Affairs (DOSFEA). The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS), formerly the Central Statistics Department, was established in 1965. Under the 1972 Statistics Act, the department was mandated to collect and disseminate statistical data information. The Act was amended in 2005 and is referred as the Statistics Act, 2005. The amendment transformed the Central Statistics Department (CSD) to GBoS. It also guaranteed the confidentiality of the information collected. As per the Act, the functions of the Bureau are as follows to:

- i. Advice government on matters related to statistics;
- ii. Collect, compile, evaluate, analyze, and publish statistical information and demographic, social and economic statistics relating to the population;
- iii. Conduct sample surveys and census in The Gambia;
- iv. Organize a coordinated scheme of socio-economic statistics relating to The Gambia; and
- v. Publish such socio-economic data on The Gambia permitted

GBoS has seven departments, namely: National Accounts, Prices, Social Statistics, Information Technology, Quality, Coordination and Dissemination, Finance and Administration and finally, Support Services. The head of the organization is the Statistician General, assisted by a Deputy Statistician General. A Director heads each department. GBoS have recruited an environmental safeguards specialist and a social safeguards specialist for HISCAWA SOP 1. These specialists will support the project during project preparation and implementation ensure compliance with the ESF requirement in the project and undertake regular visits to project site to assess environmental impacts and verify monitoring information provided in the reports of contractors and implementation partners in relation to civil works and other activities that have environmental and social safeguards concerns.

3.9.2 **Institut National de la Statistique du Mali (INSTAT)**

Institut National de la Statistique du Mali (INSTAT), the National Statistics Office of Mali, was created in 2009 by Ordinance N°09-016/P-RM of March 20, 2009, to replace the National Directorate of Statistics and Informatics (DNSI) as the central structure of the National Statistical System (NSS). It is a public entity with legal status and management autonomy. Its objective is to "promote research, training and development in the field of statistics." INSTAT's main missions are to produce relevant and credible statistical data; research and standardization; analysis and development of statistical outputs; advisory support; technical cooperation; training and coordination of NSS activities. Its vision is to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the provision of an appropriate

legal and organizational framework and adequate resources capable of producing, analyzing and disseminating quality data covering the needs of different users.

INSTAT comprises, in addition to the management, technical and internal coordination, administrative and financial departments. The technical departments are the Department of Demographic and Social Statistics (DSDS); the Department of Agricultural and Environmental Statistics (DSAE); the Department of National Accounting, Business Statistics, Economic Studies and Analysis (DCNC); the Department of Research, Standardization and Statistical Surveys (DRNE), and the Department of Applications, Dissemination and Database Management (DADD). The organization has an environmental and social safeguards Specialist.

In addition to INSTAT, the NSS includes eleven (11) *Cellules de Planification et de Statistique* (Planning and Statistical Units (CPS)-. These are CPS/Secteur Administration Territoriale, Fonction Publique et Sécurité Intérieure (CPS/SATF PSI); CPS/Secteur Coopération et Intégration (CPS/SCI); CPS/Secteur Culture et Jeunesse (CPS/SCJ); CPS/Secteur Développement Rural (CPS/SDR) and CPS/Secteur Education (CPS/SE). The others are CPS/Secteur Eau, Environnement, Urbanisme et Domaines de l'Etat (CPS/SEEUDE); CPS/Secteur Equipement, Transports et Communication (CPS/SET); CPS/Secteur Industrie, Commerce, Artisanat, Emploi et Promotion de l'Investissement Privé (CPS/SICAIEIP); CPS/Secteur Justice (CPS/SJ); CPS/Secteur Mines et Energie (CPS/SME); CPS/Secteur Santé, Développement Social et Promotion de la Famille (CPS/SS DSPF). The CPSs coordinate the preparation of plans, programs and projects as well as analyze of policies and strategies. They also monitor and evaluate sectoral development plans, programs and projects and ensure their intra-sectoral and spatial coherence. Developing forecasts and monitoring the environment and economic conditions files relating to funding and technical cooperation are also part of their functions. Their other functions are coordinating the production of statistical information and carrying out of basic studies as well as setting up and managing the sector database.

There are also the Regional Directorates of Planning, Statistics, Information Technology, Land Use and Population (DRPSIAP), which are the regional representatives of INSTAT. DRPSIAPs have been decentralized, so they exist in each of the eight regions and the District of Bamako. The local Services of Planning, Statistics, Informatics, Land Use and Population represent the DRPSIAP, and therefore INSTAT, at the regional level.

The National Statistic System of Mali also has seven (7) observatories, which are responsible for conducting in-depth analyses at the level of their coverage sector. Thus, they contribute to improving the value of the official statistics of the CPS and other data sources related to their field of competence. These are: *Observatoire du Développement Humain Durable et la Lutte Contre la Pauvreté (ODHD)*; *Observatoire National de l'Emploi et de la Formation (ONEF)*; *Observatoire du Marché Agricole (OMA)*; *Observatoire des Transports (OT)*; *Observatoire National du Dividende Démographique (ONDD)*; *Observatoire National de la Ville (ONav)* and *Observatoire National de l'Industrie (ONI)*.

There is also a statistical training school called *the Centre de Formation et de Perfectionnement en Statistique (CFP-STAT)*, created by Ordinance N°015-013/P-RM of April 2, 2015.

3.9.3 National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis-Mauritania

The National Agency for Statistics, Demographic and Economic Analysis (ANSADE) is a public administrative institution created in February 2021 following the merger of the former National Statistics

Office (ONS) with the former Mauritanian Center for Policy Analysis (CMAP). The objective of this reform is to transform the central body of the National Statistical System (NSS) into a center of scientific excellence specializing in the fields of statistics and economic, demographic and social analysis, and a cornerstone for planning. In general, ANSADE is in charge of ensuring NSS coordination, coherence and harmonization of nomenclatures and concepts the production and dissemination of official statistics according to the required standards of good practice. The agency is responsible for ensuring, among other things, to:

- Ensure the collection, processing and dissemination of statistical information;
- Ensure data processing and analysis activities, in support of decision-making, under the supervision of the entities of the Ministry in charge of the economy;
- Ensure the coordination of the National Statistical System and harmonization in terms of good practices;
- Contribute to the national effort in terms of scientific research through the performance of analytical work and scientific research to fuel public debate;
- Contribute to building the capacities of SNS actors through support for the organization of initial and continuing training of staff working in the field of statistics, demography, promotion of research and the dissemination of culture statistics.

ANSADE's budgetary resources come from a subsidy from the government budget, a proportion of the statistical tax, and the proceeds from its services. Currently, there are no environmental and social safeguards specialists at post.

3.9.4 Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD)-Senegal

Law No. 2004-21 of July 21, 2004, created the *Agence Nationale de **Statistique** et de la Démographie* (National Agency for Statistics and Demography) for the organization of statistical activities within the National Statistical System (NSS) of Senegal. Decree 2005-436 of May 23, 2005, governs its operations. It is an administrative structure with legal personality and management autonomy. It is an administrative **structure** with legal personality and management autonomy and is placed under the authority of the Minister of Statistics. The Agency is responsible for the under- listed activities:

- To ensure the development and implementation of multiannual and annual programs of statistical activities to ensure the application of the methods, concepts, definitions, standards, classifications, and nomenclatures approved by the Technical Committee for Statistical Programs.
- To prepare the files to be submitted to the meetings of the National Statistical Council and the Technical Committee for Statistical Programs;
- To provide the secretariat and organization of the meetings of the National Statistical Council and the Technical Committee for Statistical Programs as well as its sectoral sub-committees.
- To carry out nationwide inventory surveys, in particular, the general censuses of the population and the censuses of enterprises.
- To produce the accounts of the nation.
- To monitor economic conditions and forecasts in relation to the service in charge of forecasting and economic conditions.
- To develop and manage the files of companies and localities.

- To develop economic, social, and demographic indicators.
- To centralize and disseminate summaries of statistical data produced by the entire National Statistical System.
- To foster the development of statistical sciences and applied economic research within its competence; and
- To promote the training of specialized personnel for the operation of the national statistical information system by organizing appropriate training cycles, particularly within a school with a regional or sub-regional vocation integrated into the agency.

A Supervisory Board administers the Organization. ANSD has a school of statistics called the National School of Statistics and Economic Analysis (ENSAE-Pierre NDIAYE). This school plays a key role in building the capacity of National Statistics System actors.

The Project in Mali has not yet been established and therefore, there is no specialist in environmental and social Specialit at post. This notwithstanding, in the plan for the creation of the PIU, it is foreseen to recruit such a profile in this unit.

3.9.5 Institut National de la Statistique du Niger-Niger

The National Statistic Office of Niger-Institut National de la Statistique du Niger was created in 2004 by Law No. 2004-011 of March 30, 2004, on the organization of statistical activity and creating the National Institute of Statistics (INS) amended by Law No. 2014-66 of November 05, 2014. Its operation is by Decree No. 2004-264/PRN/M/E/F on the status, attributions and functioning of the National Institute of Statistics of September 14, 2004, and Order No. 0001/ME/F/INS of January 04, 2016, on the organization and setting up the powers of its branches. The main missions of the organization are to:

- coordinate the activities of the National Statistical System (NSS);
- produce and make available to users' statistical information that meets internationally recognized statistical standards and relates to all areas of national life;
- centralize the data produced by all the services and organizations of the National Statistical System (NSS) and ensure their conservation and, if necessary, their dissemination;
- promote the development of methodologies and applied research in the areas of collection, processing and dissemination of statistical data, and ensure the dissemination of quality information by all the services and organizations under the National Statistical System; and
- promote the training of managers in collecting, processing, analyzing and disseminating of information in statistical training institutions, in particular through advanced courses provided by the INS itself or specialized centers.

A nine-member Board of Directors administers INS. The Institute has a head-the Director General, assisted by the Secretary-General. There are four technical departments- Directorate for the Coordination and Development of Statistics, Department of Statistics and Demographic and Social Studies, the Department of Statistics and Economic Studies and the Department of Surveys and Censuses (DER). Two Units support the technical departments. These are the Administrative and Financial Department and Information Technology Department. The institute also has a training and development center (school). There are no Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists within the set-up of the organization.

3.9.6 L'Institut National de la Statistique-Guinea

The National Institute of Statistics (*L'Institut National de la Statistique* -INS), the National Statistics Office of Guinea, was created in 1969. It is a public organization in charge of implementing the government's policy on the production and dissemination statistical information. The responsible organization of the organization are:

- preparing draft legislative and regulatory texts on the production and dissemination of statistical information and ensuring their application;
- coordinating statistical activities throughout the national territory;
- developing national accounts and economic indices;
- ensuring the quality and harmonization of data produced at the national level;
- carrying out statistical surveys on a national scale, population censuses and statistical studies necessary for the establishment and updating of the statistical information system on household living conditions and poverty;
- centralizing, processing and disseminating all statistical information;
- creating and managing the socio-economic data banks of all the sources of information of public statistics;
- liaising with national and international statistical services
- providing the necessary technical support to the services in charge of statistics within the administration;
- promoting research in the field of statistics;
- To contributing to the training, improvement and retraining of personnel in charge of statistics in public and para-public services;
- examining survey files relating to the granting of statistical approval;
- ensuring the secretariat of the National Statistical Council; and
- participating in sub-regional, regional and international fora dealing with statistical issues.

The Director General heads the National Statistics Institute; assisted by a Deputy. The Director General directs, coordinates, animates and controls the activities of the departments of the Directorate. INS has General Directorate and Technical Directorates. The Technical Directorates consist of:

- Directorate of Human Resources and Training;
- Directorate of Statistical Coordination and International Cooperation (DCCI);
- Directorate of National Accounting (DCN);
- Directorate of Economic and Financial Statistics (DSEF);
- Directorate of Demographic and Social Statistics (DSDS);
- Directorate of Statistical Information Management (DMIS); and
- Research Directorate (DR)

At present, no Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist has been recruited to support the PIU in the *L'Institut National de la Statistique*

3.9.7 Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) -Guinea Bissau

Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) – The National Statistics Office of Guinea Bissau was set up in 1991 to build a well-coordinated national statistical system with a legal, organizational and operational framework, adequate resources and capable of meeting the needs of national development programs, international agendas and other users. It has a vision to build "a national statistical system with an appropriate legal and organizational framework, with adequate resources, capable of meeting users'

needs and disseminating quality data. Director General, supported by a deputy, heads INE. Currently, there are Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists at the PIU.

There are nine (9) regional planning and statistical offices. They are responsible for monitoring all statistical activities in the regions under their jurisdiction, liaising between INE head office in Bissau and regional authorities, collaborating with regional authorities in the execution of regional development plans and coordinating all activities related to household surveys in the regions, such as the MICS survey, the Harmonized Survey on Living Conditions of Households.

3.9.8 l'Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie-Benin

l'Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (The National Institute of Statistics and Demography-Benin) has legal personality and financial autonomy. It is governed by the provisions of these articles of association, law n°2020-20 of September 2, 2020, on the creation, organization and operation of public enterprises in the Republic of Benin and the OHADA Uniform Act relating to company law, commercial and economic interest groupings. It is placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Economics. Its headquarters are located in Cotonou.

The National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INStAD) is administered by a Board of Directors chaired by the representative of the supervising ministry. The Director General of the Institute runs the Institute. He/She is responsible for the execution, coordination and management of its activities and its development in accordance with the guidelines validated by the Board of Directors.

The Institute's mission is to coordinate all activities relating to the development, production, use, dissemination and archiving of official statistics. It is the central statistical authority of the National Statistical System and the main producer of official statistics in Benin.

In addition, the National Institute of Statistics and Demography supervises and manages the National Observatory of the Demographic Dividend, whose mission is to centralize and analyze multidisciplinary statistics, specifically socio-demographic, socio-cultural and economic statistics, in order to understand the impact of the structure of the population on the level of economic indicators of the country.

In terms of organizational structure, the Institute has a General Management, an Administrative and Financial Department and four Technical Departments. Also, INStAD has a Vocational Training Center that trains Statistical Technical Agents and Assistants (ATS-ADS). There are no environment and social specialists at the PIU domiciled at the NSO.

3.9.9 Africa Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC)

The African Union Institute for Statistics known as STATAFRIC was created in January 2013 by the African Union Summit of Heads of States and Government held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It has its headquarters in Tunis, Tunisia. Its strategic vision is to be the Centre of Reference for the production of quality statistics on Africa. Its mission is to provide comparable, reliable, and updated statistics at the opportune time, and to regularly support the African integration program based on proofs of decisions in order to fully realize the vision of the African Union.

As the production of the official statistics of the continent is the exclusive preserve of the national statistical authorities, in the same vein, the continental sovereignty to harmonize and produce official statistics for the entire continent falls within the purview of STATAFRIC, which works in collaboration with African Union Member Countries, Regional Economic Communities and Development Partners for the

implementation of the African Charter on Statistics and the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA 2). There are no environment and social specialists at STATAFRIC..

3.3.10 The West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) Commission

The West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) is an organization whose mission is to bring about the economic integration of the member states by enhancing the competitiveness of their economies in the framework of an open and competitive market, and a streamlined and harmonized legal environment. WAEMU is therefore a tool for sub-regional integration that:

- takes account of the economic and monetary aspects of the West African sub-region;
- has a better grasp of the challenges to be met;
- has equipped itself with a powerful economic and financial tool, namely the regional stock

WAEMU has eight members namely Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte D'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

The WAEMU Commission is the executive organ of the Union. The Commission exercises, with a view to the proper functioning and general interest of the Union, the specific powers conferred on it by the Treaty. WAEMU Commission is the executive organ of the Union. It is composed of members, eight (08) in number, called Commissioners. Each in charge of an area of specialization. The Commissioners are appointed by the Conference of Heads of State and Government. The presidency of the Commission directs and coordinates the operation of the Commission; liaises, at the level of general policies, with the Governments and political authorities of the WAEMU member states, the other organs of the Union as well as with the autonomous specialized institutions and external partners of the Union and ensures the representation of the commission in relations with third countries, international organizations and institutions. The various projects of the WAEMU integration process are conducted within the Departments of the Commission, under the responsibility of a Commissioner. The Commissioner directs and coordinates the action of the Directorates and Divisions that make up the Department for which he/she is responsible. There are no Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists at the Commission.

3.9.11 The Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS Commission)

The Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS Commission) was transformed from an ECOWAS Secretariat in 2007 to implement the vision, mission and objectives of ECOWAS as a regional grouping of fifteen (15) Member States. With its headquarters in Abuja, Nigeria, the Commission is headed by the President, assisted by a Vice President and five Commissioners, comprising experienced professionals who are providing the leadership to achieve the vision of the founding fathers of “a borderless region where the population has access to its abundant resources and is able to exploit them through the creation of opportunities under a sustainable environment”.

The President of the Commission is the Chief Executive Officer of the Organization. The Commission is responsible for the promotion of community development programs and projects as well as multinational enterprises of the region.

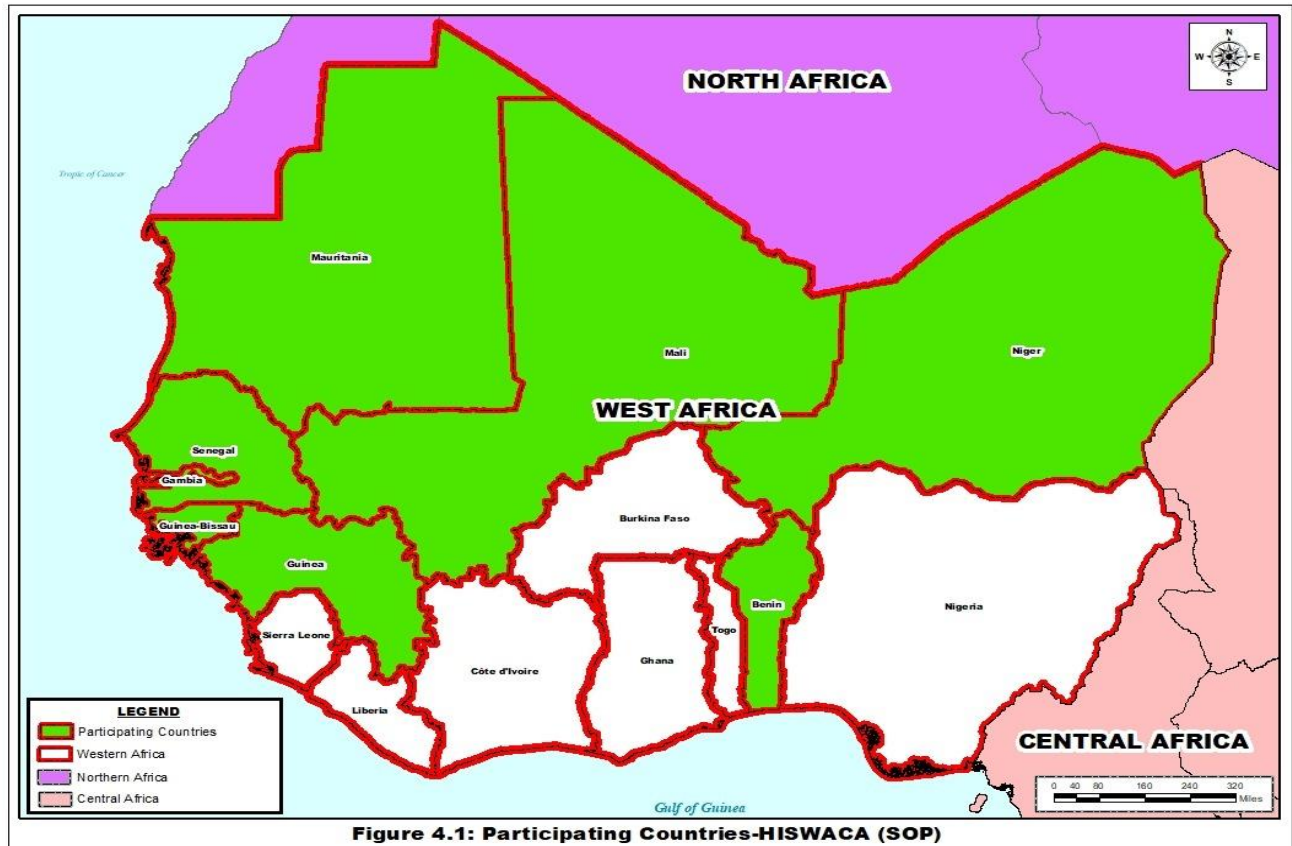
The ECOWAS commission is pre-occupied with the implementation of critical and strategic programs that will deepen cohesion and progressively eliminate identified barriers to full integration. In this way, the estimated 300 million citizens of the community can ultimately take ownership for the realization of the new vision of moving from an ECOWAS of States to an “ECOWAS of the People: Peace and Prosperity to All” by 2050.

The Commission is grouped into Departments and directorates tasked to realize the mission, vision and objectives set under the ECOWAS Protocols, to help achieve the mandate under the ECOWAS treaty of 1975, revised in 1993. In addition to the Office of the President and Vice President, the Commission has the following Directorate of Infrastructure, Energy and Digitalization and the Directorate of Economic Affairs & Agriculture. There are no Environment and Social Safeguards Specialists at the Commission.

4.0 Baseline Conditions

4.1 Location and Size of the Participating Countries

The beneficiary countries, namely, Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Benin and The Gambia are located in West Africa (see Figure 4.1).



From Figure 1, With the exception of Mali and Niger, which are landlocked, the rest are coastal states. Table 4.1 presents the location and size of each of the participating countries also indicating the neighboring country within the west Africa context. The largest country is Niger whiles the smallest among the group is The Gambia.

Table 4.1: Location and Size Participating Countries

Country	Size (sq. km)	Boundary Description
Mauritania	1.031 million	Mauritania is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, Western Sahara to the north and northwest, Algeria to the northeast, Mali to the east and southeast and Senegal to the southwest
Senegal	196,712	Senegal is bordered by Mauritania to the north, Mali to the east, Guinea to the southeast and Guinea-Bissau to the southwest. The Gulf of Guinea washes the western coastline of Senegal. Guinea Bissau with an estimated land size of 36,125 km ² shares common borders with Senegal to the north, Guinea to the south-east and the Gulf of Guinea to the West.
Guinea	245,857	Guinea Bissau shares common borders with Senegal to the north, Guinea to the south-east and the Gulf of Guinea to the West.
Guinea Bissau	36,125	Guinea Bissau shares common borders with Senegal to the north, Guinea to the south-east and the Gulf of Guinea to the West
Mali	1,240,000	Mali is bordered by Algeria to its north and northeast, in the East by Niger, Southeast by Burkina Faso, South by Côte d'Ivoire, southwest by Guinea and west by Senegal and Mauritania.
Niger	1,267,000	Niger is bordered by Libya to the northeast, Chad to the east, Nigeria to the south, Benin and Burkina Faso to the southwest, Mali to the west, and Algeria to the northwest.
The Gambia	11,300	The Gambia occupies a strip of land 25 to 50 km wide on either side of the Gambia River and extends 480 km ² into the interior. Except for a short coastline along the Atlantic Ocean, it is surrounded by Senegal.
Benin	114,763	Benin borders Nigeria to the east, Togo to the west, Burkina Faso to the northwest and Niger to the northeast.

4.2 Population of the Beneficiary Countries

The population of the beneficiary countries under HISWACA- SOP1 is estimated to be 98,819,248 as at the end of 2022. Out of this number, 48,871,102 (49.5%) are males, while the 49,948,146 (50.5%) are females. Table 4.2 presents the total population and the sex distribution of population of the eight (8) beneficiary countries as well as the estimated proportion of persons living with disability.

Table 4.2: Estimated Population of Beneficiary Countries-HISWACA- SOP1

Countries	Total Population	Sex Distribution				Growth Rate (p.a. - %)	Est. Prop. of Persons with Disability
		Males		Females			
		No.	%	No.	%		
Niger	24, 463,374	12, 158, 366	49.7	12,305 010	50.3	3.9	4.2
Benin	12,563,945	6, 193, 170	49,3	6 370 775	50,7	3.5	0.9
Guinea	13,261,638	6,442,347	48.6	6,819,291	51.4	2.9	1.5
Guinea-Bissau	1,763,277	837, 765	47.5	925 512	52.5	3.5	2.1
Mali	22,799 000	11,339,000	49.7	11,460,000	50.3	3.6	1.4
Mauritania	4,372,036	2,161,472	49.4	2 ,210 564	50.6	2.1	0.96
Senegal	17 738 795	8, 825,227	49.8	8, 913 568	50.2	2.5	5.9
The Gambia	1,857,181	913,755	49.2	943,426	50.8	3.1	1.2
	98,819,248	48,871,102	49.5	49,948,146	50.5	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office of the Participating Countries

HISWACA- SOP1 activities such as supporting preparatory work for population census in the beneficiary countries will provide accurate data on the population structure and other demographic variables in these countries.

4.3 Climate of the Participating Countries

The northern fringes of Mali, Niger and Mauritania lie within the southern tropical region of the Sahara Desert. The Sahara Desert is the world's largest hot and non-polar desert. A stable continental air mass and an unstable marine air mass dictate the climate of the southern tropical region of the Sahara Desert. The average temperature in this region is about 31.5° F (17.5° C) but it may soar up to 120° F (49°C) in the summer during the daytime and plummet to 0° F (-15° C) during the winter at night. Average annual precipitation is around five inches and includes snow in higher elevations. In the western part of this region, the cold Canary Current reduces the amount of rainfall, lowers the average temperature and increases the humidity and the probability of fog.

Northern Senegal and southern Mauritania, Niger and Mali are located in the Sahel Region of West Africa. The Sahel Region is the eco-climatic transition between the Sahara Desert to the north and the Guinea Savannah regions to the south. The Sahel has a hot, semi-arid climate characterized by very high temperatures year-round; a long, intense dry season from October–May; and a brief, irregular rainy season linked to the West African monsoon. Mean temperatures range 21.9°–36.4°C, with substantially cooler temperatures in the mountainous regions of northern Niger and Mali, and the coastal zone of Mauritania. Mean annual rainfall varies from year to year and decade to decade, but generally, it is lower in the north (100–200 mm) than in the south (500–600 mm) and is limited to the summer months of June -September. The length of the rainy season ranges from one to two months in the north and four to five months in the south. In the dry season (November–March), the dry, dust-laden Hamattan trade winds blow from the northeast to the southwest; these induce desert-like weather conditions (i.e., low humidity, very little cloud cover and no rainfall) and can produce severe dust/sandstorms.

Southern Senegal is hot, humid with two (2) distinct seasons. The rainy season (May to November) has strong southeast winds while the dry season (December to April) is dominated by hot, dry, hamattan winds. Well-defined dry and humid seasons result from northeast trade winds and southwest monsoon winds. Dakar which is located in this region has an annual rainfall of about 600 mm (24 inches) which occurs between June and October when maximum temperatures average 30 °C (86.0 °F) and minimum

hovers around 24.2 °C (75.6 °F); December to February is the dry spell-maximum temperatures average 25.7 °C (78.3 °F) and minimums 18 °C (64.4 °F).

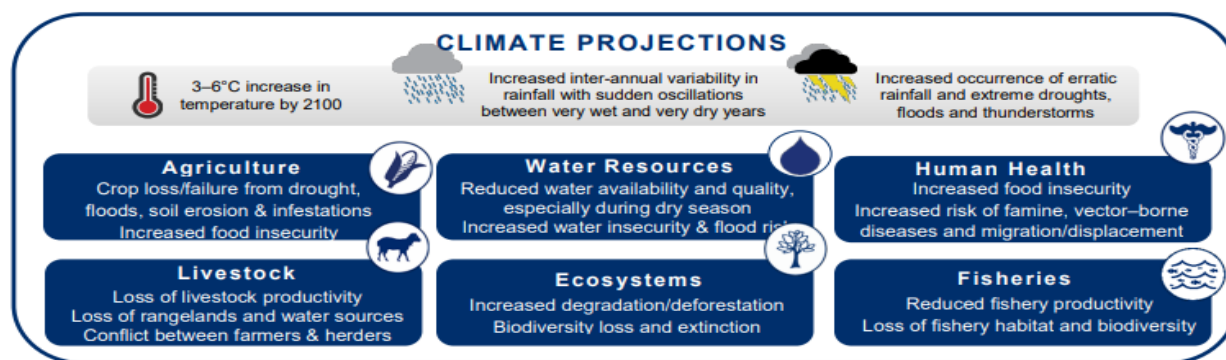
Benin's climate is hot and humid. Annual rainfall in the coastal area averages 1,360 mm (53.5 in). Benin has two rainy and dry seasons. The principal rainy season is from April to late July, with a shorter less intense rainy period from late September to November. The main dry season is from December to April, with a short cooler dry season from late July to early September. Temperatures and humidity are high along the tropical coast. In Cotonou, the average maximum temperature is 31 °C (87.8°F) and the minimum is 24 °C (75.2 °F). Variations in temperature increase when moving north through the savanna and plateau toward the Sahel. The dry hamattan winds blow from December to March. The vegetation turns reddish brown and a veil of fine dust hangs over the country. It is also the season when farmers burn brush in the fields.

Knowledge of the climatic patterns of the various section of the participating countries will be important in scheduling project interventions/activities to avoid the harsh climatic conditions, which can delay or disrupt project activities such as fieldwork during surveys.

4.4 Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Project Region

West Africa is one of the world's most vulnerable region to climate variability and change. Disasters triggered by natural hazard events have increased in occurrence and severity in the sub region, particularly the Sahelian zone, in the last three decades.¹ Extreme climate variability since the 1970s has resulted in agricultural losses, recurrent food crises, both water scarcity and extreme flooding, and environmental degradation.² Hydro-meteorological events including floods, droughts, tropical cyclones and strong winds, storm surges, extreme temperatures, forest fires, sand or dust storms, and landslides cause the majority of loss of life and economic losses in West Africa.³ Desertification has worsened and has made the sub region food insecure. Vulnerability to climate and disaster hazards will likely worsen and West Africa is projected to experience severe impacts on food production, including through declines in oceanic productivity, with severe risks for food security and negative repercussions for human health and employment.⁴ Figure 4.1 shows climate projections and key climate impacts in the region.⁵

Figure 4.1: Climate Change Risk Profile, West Africa Sahel



Source: <https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/climate-risk-profile-west-africa-sahel>

¹ ECOWAS Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2006).

² USAID 2017. "Climate Risk Profile: West Africa Sahel" Regional Fact Sheet.

³ DARA, <https://daraint.org/>.

⁴ Serdeczny, Olivia, et al. 2017. "Climate Change Impacts in Sub-Saharan Africa: From Physical Changes to Their Social Repercussions"

⁵ USAID 2017. "Climate Risk Profile: West Africa Sahel" Regional Fact Sheet.

Average temperatures are increasing and slightly higher than the global average; in regard to rainfall, there is a growing climate divide between the western and eastern parts of the West African Sahel, with less rainfall in the west and marked periods of decadal rainfall variability shifting toward inter annual fluctuations, particularly in the Sahel, since the mid-2000s. There is increased frequency of heavy rainfall events, and the sea level is rising.

General future projections by 2050s include increased temperatures region wide, with the greatest warming in the Sahel; increased duration of long-lasting heatwaves (+6–28 days), with generally a greater increase in the east; uncertain rainfall trends with models suggesting: decreased rainfall in western Mali, Senegal, and The Gambia, with no change or increased rainfall in the rest of the region; increased frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall events; generally increased dry spells in western Sahel (Senegal and The Gambia) with generally reduced dry spells in the rest of the region; and sea level rise of +17 to 45 cm.

The potential loss of life, injury, and economic loss caused by future flood events are flood hazards: West African countries are severely affected by floods and their frequency has increased in the past 50 years and is expected to increase in the future.⁶ In 2022, rains arrived earlier than their usual season and were in many regions above average and caused flooding in countries like Mali, Niger and Benin. According to the flooding situation overview in August 2022 by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), almost all project participating countries including The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, and Senegal are at a high risk of flooding. Many of these countries have a significant number of people residing in areas with high flood exposure and additional shocks of extreme weather events have pushed vulnerable families deep into crisis. Many of the affected regions were already struggling with high levels of food insecurity, malnutrition, instability, and violence. Floods have affected hygiene and sanitation and increased the incidence of water-borne diseases. Moreover, floods increased displacement into overcrowded settlement camps, where diseases spread easily. Table 4.3 shows the hazard ratings across project countries by type of hazard.

Table 4.3: Risk Ratings across Project Countries

SOP 1 Countries' Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (US\$ millions)								
Climate Disasters	Benin	Gambia	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau	Mali	Mauritania	Niger	Senegal
River flood	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Urban flood	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Water scarcity	High	High	Medium	High	High	High	High	High
Extreme heat	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Wildfire	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Earthquake	Very low	Very low	Low	Low	Low	Very low	Very low	Low
Landslide	Low	Very low	High	Very low	Very low	Low	Very low	Very low
Volcano	No data	No data	No data	No data	Very low	No data	Very low	No data
Coastal flood	Medium	High	High	High	No data	High	No data	High
Tsunami	Low	Low	Low	Low	No data	Medium	No data	Medium
Cyclone	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

Source: Think Hazard (<https://thinkhazard.org/en/>).

⁶ Niang et al. 2014.

Climate and disaster risks have been identified as not having a significant impact on the outcome of this project (except for the building construction investments in Senegal, Mauritania, and Niger, the project activities include only soft components comprising data collection and production activities). Survey activities will nevertheless be planned according to climate data to avoid climate hazards, for example, flash floods or heavy rainfall that could potentially occur during data collection. There is also the need to work closely with meteorological agencies in the project countries for weather forecasts and early warning systems

The project reduces the communities overall exposure and vulnerability to climate and disaster risks and natural hazards by collecting climate data under Subcomponent 1.2.1: Population Censuses; Subcomponent 1.2.2: Integrated Household Surveys Program in Each Country; Subcomponent 1.4.1: Implementation of an Integrated System of Agricultural Sample Censuses and Surveys; Subcomponent 1.4.2: Geo-spatial, Remote Sensing and Climate Data Collection; and Subcomponent 3.1: Construction and Infrastructure Upgrading of selected NSOs and Statistical Schools.

4.5 Security Situation in the Beneficiary Countries

Generally, insecurity in the Sahelian region has been largely on the account of climate change impacts, arm conflicts and raising number of military takeovers and a weakened state institutions. Among the eight (8) participating countries only Mali and Niger have been listed on the World Bank's Fragile and Conflict Situation (FCS) for Financial Year 2023 (FY23). The ratings identify countries affected by violent conflicts based on a threshold number of conflict-related deaths relative to the population. In countries other than Mali and Niger there are pockets of instability and insecurity, with the security situation in the West African Sahel, where the participating countries are located, being very fluid and dynamic.

4.5.1 Mali

Major security risk in Mali is kidnapping, banditry (on highways) and mugging. Terrorists are also very likely to try to carry out attacks in Mali, including in the capital Bamako. In July 2022 JNIM made public statements setting out their intention to conduct attacks in Bamako. A series of recent attacks in central and southern Mali, including at the Kati military camp just 15km from the center of Bamako, demonstrate a deteriorating security situation and heightened risk of attacks in the capital.

The regions of Tombouctou, Kidal, Gao, Mopti and Segou are the major red zones. All areas situated to the north of the line running from Kayes, north of Koulikoro, to Sikasso, including the towns of Kayes, Segou, and Sikasso are highly unstable. Other areas of high insecurity are east of the line running from Koutiala to Bougouni, and down the RN 9 road to Côte d'Ivoire, including the towns of Koutiala, Bougouni, Sikasso and Koni, and the RN 9 road. Within 20km of the border with Côte d'Ivoire from RN 9 road westwards. These are areas under the control of Islamist rebels linked with Al Qaeda.

4.5.2 Niger

Major security risks in Niger are banditry and smuggling, which are common in common in border areas, particularly Maradi, Tillabéri and Diffa areas. Terrorists also operate in the areas bordering Mali, Libya, Burkina Faso, and throughout northern Niger. The MNJ armed group has launched attacks in the north including the use of land mines, and Islamist terrorist groups have previously launched attacks in Agadez, Arlit and against a prison in Niamey. El Meki between Agadez and Timia are prone to kidnappings, while Aïr and Ténéré regions are particularly prone to village and highway attacks. A state of emergency has been declared in the Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabéri regions.

4.5.3 Benin

Benin is not listed on the World Bank Fragile and Conflict Situation Countries. Nonetheless, kidnappings, robbery are rife with a remote possibility of a terrorist attack through Parc area such as the Parc du W National Park and the contiguous hunting zones of Meêkrou and Djona, The Parc is tri-national, which shares an open border with Burkina Faso and Niger, the area between the Parc du W and the border with Niger, the Pendjari National Park and adjacent hunting grounds and all other areas within 5km of the border with Burkina Faso. There is a threat of kidnapping by groups operating in the region. There is a heightened risk of kidnapping in Benin's northern border region.

Numerous Boko Haram terror style attacks have rocked Benin in the past year. Most recently, a suicide bombing in Benin City, which has led many to believe that Boko Haram has imbedded itself into the area. In retaliation to these attacks Benin has deployed hundreds of troops to assist a regional task force battling Islamist militant group Boko Haram in Nigeria.

4.5.4 Guinea

Insecurity in Guinea stems from armed robbery, burglaries, and break-ins. Roads to Mamou, Faranah, Kissidougou, Guékédou, Macenta, N'zérékoré are particularly notorious for armed robbery especially at night. Guinea, which is under a Military regime, but it is not listed as part of the World Bank Fragile Conflict Situation Countries.

4.5.5 Guinea Bissau

Despite high poverty level, serious crimes are relatively low in Guinea Bissau. Theft is the main source of insecurity. The major threat to security in Guinea Bissau is political instability on the account of military interventions and power struggles as well as violent police crackdown on dissent during demonstrations. Night travelling is not generally advised.

4.5.6 Mauritania

Maurantia had its first peaceful transfer of power in August 2019. Crime levels are moderate but rising especially within the notorious Le Cinquième' district. There is a threat of banditry and kidnapping in Mauritania by AQ-affiliated and other regional Islamist groups originating in the Sahel particularly in areas along the border with Mali. This includes Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM) and Islamic State Greater Sahara (IS-GS), who may travel across the region's porous border.

Terrorist groups have kidnapped foreigners, government officials and civilians in the Sahel region. The risk of banditry and kidnappings are high in northern and eastern Mauritania including the areas, east of the Zouérat–Ouadane–Tidjikja–Kiffa–Sélibali line, the entire region of Tiris Zemmour, areas within 25 km of the borders with Algeria, Mali and Western Sahara.

4.5.7 Senegal

Senegal is politically stable, with a low threat from kidnapping. The Casamance region, south of The Gambia remains the only flash point in the country on account of low intensity separatist violence activities, largely directed at Senegalese security forces. The situation in this region has improved since 2012. Insecurities may arise out of theft and police crackdown on demonstrations. Much as the threat of terrorism is present in Senegal, terrorist activities have not been reported in the recent past.

4.5.8 The Gambia

The Gambia has no record of terrorist activities or threats in the recent past. The country remains largely peaceful after successive peaceful transfer of power in 2017 and 2021. The main source of insecurity is street and opportunity crime.

Generally, the insecurity in the 8 participating countries poses major threat to the achievement of the Project Development Objective. Kidnappings and attacks on convoy of survey/census materials and/or census officials can bring these activities to a halt. There is the need to leverage on the presence of United Nations networks on the ground and national security apparatus of each of the participating countries in order map out strategies to deploy field staff and materials in safe manner.

4.6 Gender Based Violence Situation in the Participating Countries

Gender Based Violence including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse as well as Sexual Harassment occurs in unacceptable proportions in the participating countries as part of wider context of discrimination and marginalization of females in the wider socio-economic life. The drivers of this phenomenon are deep-seated socio-cultural practices notably patriarchy, civil conflicts, multidimensional poverty, and a general lack of support service for survivors. These factors, apart from exacerbating GBV in the participating countries, have also created a culture of silence that adversely affect case reporting and management, especially, cases involving rape, defilement, and spousal abuse. The GBV country profiles presented in Table 4.4 and discussion that follows summarize the situation in the participating countries, amidst the paucity of data on the subject in most of the participating countries.

Table 4.4: Proxy GBV Indicators in Participating Countries (HISWACA- SOP 1)

Countries	GII Score	GII Rank (out of 170 Countries)	Literacy Rate Male-15+ Years)	Literacy Rate (Female - 15+ years)	Percentage of Female 15+ year that have undergone FGI	Child Marriage (Marriage before Age 17 years)
Niger	0.611	153	52.4	26.6	2	76.6
Benin	0.602	152	54	31.1	9.2	
Guinea	0.621	157	54.4	32.6	94.5	46.1
Guinea Bissau	0.627	159	67	30.8	52.1	25.6
Mali	0.613	155	40.4	22.1	88.6	52.1
Maurantia	0.632	161	43.3	63.7	66.6	39.0
Senegal	0.531	131	64.8	39.8	25.2	33.3
The Gambia	0.611	153	61.8	41.6	72.6	257

Source: Gender Inequality Index, Various DHS and MICS Surveys

Generally, the participating countries lag in terms of gender equality and women empowerment as well as other indicators such as child marriages and Female Genital Mutilation that mimic Gender Based Violence. The participating countries fall within the poor performers on the Gender Inequality Index. Senegal, the best performer among the countries ranked as low as 131 on the 170-country league table in 2021. A country-by-country discussion on the drivers of this phenomenon and government efforts to curb the situation follows in sections 4.6.1 until 4.6.8.

4.6.1 Niger

Some social and cultural norms in Niger encourage Gender Based Violence. For example, it is estimated that wife beating is justified by 59.6% of women in the country compared to the regional average of 45.7%. Conflict, militarization, and insecurity in some areas of the country have exacerbated pre-existing risks of GBV in multiple ways: the collapse of social safety nets and protective relationships, the growing challenges associated to accessing life-saving services are leaving survivors isolated and unable to seek care. These coupled with the weakened rule of law and state failing to provide protection for survivors is

a major driving force for the current situation. These situations amidst a high sense of insecurity are pushing families to marry off their young daughters to older powerful men as a way for protecting them and improving access to natural and financial resources.

Government attempts to curb the problem of GBV in Niger has focused on legislative reforms, notably, the amendment of the 2003 Penal Code in 2018 to criminalizes and punish sexual violence, including rape and sexual harassment. This notwithstanding, there are no specific provisions or laws on domestic violence or aggravated penalties for crimes against spouses or family members

4.6.2 Benin

The existence of patriarchy and social norms that legitimize violence against women exacerbate Gender Based Violence in Benin. Other factors associated with GBV in Benin are religious beliefs (Voodoo) and the large rural population. General social acceptability of GBV and insufficient enforcement of legislation on domestic violence and sexual harassment compound the problem.

Benin criminalized rape, harassment and marital rape in 2011, and subsequently adopted an action plan on GBV. Sexual harassment has been prohibited in Benin since 2006. A person found guilty of sexual harassment is liable to imprisonment for one to two years and a fine of between 100,000 and one million CFA francs. There are also sanctions for those who are aware of sexual harassment and do not report it. There are One Stop GBV Centers, located in Cotonou, Parakou, and Abomey, where survivors can access a free integrated package of care services (medical, psychological, and legal) free. Those outside these regions report to police stations, *Centres de Promotion Sociale* (community development centers), or health facilities where they receive partial services, sometimes at a fee. Since 2019, the Government of Benin (Directorate for Mother and Child Health) in collaboration with USAID's Integrated Health Services Activity (IHSA) are piloting the 'Virtual' GBV One Stop Centres strategy to improve access to comprehensive GBV services. As of the beginning of 2022, the program that covered Ouémé, Plateau, Alibori, and Atacora had trained a total of 687 health care workers, 302 police officers, and 140 social workers in the four (4) areas on standard operating procedures for tending to GBV survivors. In spite of these efforts, Gender Based Violence is still a problem in Benin.

4.6.3 Guinea

Violence against women and girls remains widespread throughout Guinea and there is a lack of support and protection services for survivors. Apart from the data presented in Table 4.3 that support widespread discrimination against females, specific incidence of GBV has been reported in the country. In 2021, the Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals (Oprogem) and the Special Brigade for the Protection of Vulnerable Persons (BSPPV)-specialized units within the police and the gendarmerie for GBV-dealt with more than 400 cases of rape, and most of the victims were minors, some of whom were under 13 years. Social norms reflect deep-rooted inequality between men and women that legitimizes, condones and promotes GBV. For example, 65% of women believe that FGM/C as a traditional practice should continue, while 56% believe that it has a religious underpinning. Similarly, wife beating was justified by 67% of women during the 2018 Guinea Demographic and Health Survey.

Attempts to curb GBV Violence and discrimination against women in the past few years include the creation of the Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals (OPROGEM) and the National Committee in charge of coordinating efforts to end this practice in 2011. In 2012, the National Committee for the Promotion of the Abandonment of FGM was established. Other strategies against GBV include involvement and training of judicial and medical personnel, as well as awareness campaigns targeting local authorities, traditional and religious leaders, and schools. There is also a toll-free hotline for

reporting FGM offenses (managed by the Guinean Association of Social Workers). Training of law enforcement officials on the content of existing laws on GBV and the use of an SMS tracking tool to report cases of FGM has been launched and a decree prohibiting the practice of FGM in Guinea has been issued by religious leaders. There are laws that criminalizes Gender Based Violence such as Law L/010/2000/AN of July 2000 on reproductive health in the Republic of Guinea, which prohibits all forms of violence and sexual abuse and FGM. There is also Penal Code (2011) that criminalizes domestic violence and sexual harassment, but it does not cover marital rape. Few One Stop GBV Centers exist to provide comprehensive packages to survivors but according to the MICS survey in 2016, the proportion of women who have experienced sexual violence and psychological violence since the age of 15 are 29.3% and 67.7% respectively.

4.6.4 Guinea-Bissau

The drivers of discrimination against women and Gender Based Violence in Guinea Bissau are social norms that condone discrimination and violence against women, low literacy rates for females compared to males. Other factors are political instability and weak institutions to protect women and children rights as well as multidimensional poverty with 58.4% of the population in a situation of severe poverty are main drivers of Gender Based Violence in Guinea Bissau. Sex trafficking forced labor (domestic servitude), sex tourism has also been reported in the country (Trafficking in persons report 2018 available at <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/282798.pdf>).

Guinea Bissau has institutions such as The Office for the Protection of Abuse and Domestic Violence (Ministry of the Interior) set up to combat Gender Based Violence and discrimination against females. The country has also adopted legislation towards promoting gender equality and addressing GBV with laws against rape and domestic violence in place. The law establishes the minimum age for consensual sex as 18 years for both boys and girls. The statutory rape law prohibits sex with a person younger than age 16. Under the law, rape carries a penalty of two to 12 years in prison. The law also prohibits child pornography, criminalizes commercial sexual exploitation of children, including sex trafficking, and prescribes penalties of three to 15 years' imprisonment and the confiscation of any proceeds from the sexual exploitation.

These notwithstanding, there are no laws against sexual harassment and child abuse though these are pervasive in the country and laws are largely unknown by the population. Political instability, lack of efficient state structures and resources as well as lack of political constraints in the implementation of the laws.

4.6.5 Mali

Apart from the data presented in Table 4.2 that suggest wide disparity between men and women, Gender Based Violence (GBV) is highly prevalent in Mali. It is estimated that 38.5% of women in the country have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence at some point in their lives.

The Government response to discrimination against females, GBV inclusive include the introduction of spaces for dialogue, training and information for women known as "Maisons de la Femme et de l'Enfant (MFE)" (Women and Children Centers), two of which are in Bamako and one in each region of the country. Holistic GBV management centers (One Stop Centres) are being opened throughout the country. Currently, there are twelve (12) One Stop Centers in Mali with two located in Bamako, the capital; a hotline (SOS VBG 80333) has been launched to aid survivors and national gender policy and legislation establishing a national commission to fight against GBV is in place (Ndiaye, 2021).

Nonetheless, conflict, political instability, and insecurity in some areas of the country have further exacerbated pre-existing risks of GBV. According to a report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (S/2021/312) issued on 30 March 2021, a surge in conflict related sexual violence was observed after the August 18, 2020, coup d'etat in Mali. The same report noted that gang rape, sexual slavery, forced marriages and abductions were perpetrated in conflict zones namely the Gao, Kayes, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou and Timbuktu regions. Humanitarian service providers in these areas registered 1,020 GBV cases affecting 510 women, 489 girls, 15 boys and 6 men. In addition, rape was responsible for 68 pregnancies during the same period.

4.6.6 Mauritania

The Mauritanian Government has created a Ministry, the Ministry of Social Action, Childhood, and the Family (MASEF) whose main programs are directed toward women and children. In addition, there is also the Ministry of Youth, which also works on issues related to combating all kinds of Gender Based Violence. Government has proposed a national law on Gender Based Violence and created a National Observatory of Women's and Girls' Rights in July 2020. The Mauritanian Police have undertaken a major initiative with the support of the Spanish Cooperation (AECID) to train their staff and create tools, including a procedures manual in line with national and international standards for dealing with cases of Gender Based Violence. This manual, which is intended for the police force, describes how to handle, refer, and manage data on GBV cases. It provides a coherent, integrated, and confidential framework for the survivors. This tool contributes to improving the capacity of the Mauritanian Police Force and helps raise awareness amongst police personnel about the phenomenon of Gender Based Violence.

4.6.7 Senegal

In Senegal, 16.9% have suffered physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by the husband or intimate partner- a form Gender Based Violence. Drivers of GBV in the context of Senegal include child marriage. It is estimated that 33.2% of girls are married before 18 years, while 8.5% were married before 15 years. Early marriages are prevalent in the southern regions, followed by the eastern and northern regions. Other factors that influence the prevalence of GBV are incidence of child labor, general social acceptability of GBV and insufficient enforcement of legislation on domestic violence and sexual harassment such as Act 99-05 of 29 January 1999, which amended the Penal Code. This included the addition of assault and battery, sexual harassment, domestic violence, female genital mutilation, rape, indecent assault to the original list of punishable offences. Act 2005-15 of 19 July 2005 also established the right of women to take decisions regarding their reproductive health.

Several measures are being rolled out to combat GBV and gender inequality in Senegal. A hotline set up by the Association of Senegalese Lawyers is available for survivors. A fund has been set up to assist GBV survivors and rehabilitation for child victims of violence (FRESMAS). For more than five years, institutional partnerships have existed among the Ministries of Family, Social Development and National Solidarity, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior (Brigade des Mineurs), the Ministry of Decentralization and Territorial Collectivities, the Network of Parliamentarians for Population and Development and specialized research and training institutes. Partnership between Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations on issues of awareness creation, legal aid and medical assistance are currently being pursued. Senegal adopted a National Action Plan in 2015 to combat Gender-Based Violence and promote human rights. These notwithstanding, Gender Based Violence is still prevalent as 16.9% of females in the country have suffered physical, sexual or emotional violence committed by the husband or intimate partner-another of Gender Based Violence.

4.6.8 The Gambia

Social norms reflect deep-rooted inequality between men and women, and proxy indicators for social norms appear to legitimize, condone, and promote GBV. The participation of women in decision-making remains weak, with only 27% of currently married women aged 15-49 making their own decisions regarding their health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family and relatives either alone or jointly with their partner. Another example relates to attitudes towards domestic violence, where wife beating is justified by 55% of women in the country. The fact that there are no official national statistics on rape and defilement in the Gambia supports the weak institutional framework for GBV in the country.

The Government of the Gambia is committed to promoting women's empowerment and has taken steps through the Women's Act 2010 to curb gender inequality and GBV. A significant progress was marked in 2015, with the Amendment of the Women's Act (2015) that prohibited female circumcision. Sections 32A and 32B of the Women's (Amendment) Act 2015 criminalize and set out punishments for performing, procuring, and aiding and abetting the practice of FGM/C. Nonetheless, there is no national legal framework that criminalizes domestic violence and sexual harassment, or laws against marital rape or sexual harassment in education or public spaces. There are three (3) One Stop Centers that deliver holistic health, legal and psychosocial support services to survivors of GBV, thus strengthening the country's GBV response mechanism and promoting the wellbeing, health and dignity of all survivors, especially women and girls. These are in Banjul, Kanifing (Kanifing Municipality), Bundung (Kanifing Municipality) Brikama (West Coast Region) Farafenni (North Bank Region), Essau (North Bank Region), Soma (Lower River Region), Bansang (Central River Region), and Basse (Upper River Region). A toll-free helpline (199 and 1313) is available for GBV survivors.

Implementation of National Census, Demographic Health Survey/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS/MICS), labor, business and household surveys (Subcomponent 1.2) will provide quality harmonized data on demography in the eight beneficiary countries. These will include data on the drivers and symptoms of gender inequality and Gender Based Violence. The analyses of the data collected will highlight emerging trends required for planning and policy formulation in order to close the existing gender gaps and curb Gender Based Violence in the beneficiary countries. HISWACA- SOP 1 activities include National census, Demographic Health Survey/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS/MICS), labor, business and household surveys (Subcomponent 1.2) and implementation of user satisfaction surveys (Subcomponent 1.4). In addition, the project involves building and/or rehabilitating physical infrastructure for NSOs and statistical schools including provision of modern facilities, needed office furniture and equipment for the entire statistical cycle from production through to dissemination (Subcomponent 3.1). Implementing these project activities and sub projects carry limited GBV risks.

5.0 Potential Environmental and Social Impacts/Risks and Mitigation Measures

This chapter presents a summary of the potential positive and negative impacts/risks as well as mitigation measures for the planning/design and implementation phases but prior to this there is a discussion on the project components that has environmental and social issues.

5.1 Project Components with Environmental and Social Safeguards Issues

The following interventions under the project have environmental and social concerns:

- i. undertaking national census, Demographic Health Survey/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS/MICS), labor, business and household surveys (Subcomponent 1.2);
- ii. data collection activities including building a system of information in the fishing industry in Senegal and Mauritania and supporting all participating countries to advance in the collection and production of set of core climate change statistics and indicators relevant to the country and the region (Subcomponent 1.4);
- iii. implementation of integrated system of agricultural sample censuses and surveys;
- iv. implementation of user satisfaction surveys (Subcomponent 1.4);
- v. building and/or rehabilitating physical infrastructure for NSOs and statistical schools including provision of modern facilities, needed office furniture and equipment for the entire statistical cycle from production through to dissemination (Subcomponent 3.1).

5.2 Project Impacts/Risks and Mitigation Measures

The project will generate the following direct beneficial environmental and social impacts:

- i. Employment and income earning opportunities for direct project workers notably, employees of Project Contractors and sub-contractors who will be involved in the new construction rehabilitation/upgrading works and installations as well as short term employment survey/census enumerators together with data entry clerks and drivers who will transport census materials around the across the countries;
- ii. Employment opportunities for enumerators and surveyors; and
- iii. Training programmes for staff of the various NSOs and three regional institutions that will be delivered under the project will also improve the capacity of these workers to better deliver their core mandates, currently and in future.

Indirect benefits will include the improved access to improved statistical information.

There will also be some potential adverse environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the interventions under the HISWACA-SOP-1. These are discussed in Table 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 together with their corresponding broad mitigation measures.

Table 5.1: Potential Adverse Environmental and Social Impacts/Risks and Mitigation Measures During Design/Planning

Potential Impact/ Risks	Impact/Risk	Mitigation Measures
Exclusion of Eligible Persons for training programmes etc.	The absence of clear guidelines, content and selection criteria for the various professional training programmes that will be rolled out under HISWACA- SOP 1 may rather exclude eligible groups/persons within the PIUs/NSOs and staff of the three regional bodies e.g., enumerators, drivers etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The content/details of the training and other capacity building program will be vetted by the relevant regional bodies and will be disclosed internally on notice boards within the NSOs and three professional bodies together with eligibility criteria and mode of application in each participating country. • A predetermined criteria for selecting beneficiaries for the various training and career development programmes will be prepared, consulted upon with stakeholders including the three regional bodies and disclosed • Gender and Disability Sensitive Committees with clear Terms of Reference will be put together to undertake the selection of beneficiaries for the training and career development programmes • A transparent, participatory and accessible Grievance System will be set up to provide avenues for staff of the participating NSOs and the three regional bodies who are not satisfied with selection process under any of the sub-components and/or have any other grievance to bring their grievances to the attention of the authorities for speedy redress and feedback
Selection of unsuitable sites for the rehabilitations/upgrading and new constructions of NSO offices and statistics schools	Lack of or poor environmental and social screening of the selected NSO Offices and Statistics Schools that will be put forward for rehabilitation/upgrading and/or new construction under this project can lead to locating these facilities close to or within cultural heritage sites, nature reserves and natural or critical habitats. This situation can also lead to siting these facilities away from municipal services such as public water supply and waste collection services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of sites for the upgrading/rehabilitations and new constructions in statistics schools and offices will be undertaken by the NSOs in consultation with the planning authorities • All proposed sites will be screened in accordance with the Umbrella Environmental and Social Management Framework (U-ESMF) prepared for the Project. Thereafter prepare, disclose, adopt, and implement any environmental and social management plans (ESMP) or other instruments required for the respective project activities/Sub Projects. The instruments shall be prepared per national environment and social assessment regulations/processes in each member state, in accordance with the World Bank ESS1 and other ESSs, the World Bank EHSs, and other relevant Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) in a manner acceptable to the Bank. • Sites close to or within environmentally and culturally sensitive areas will be avoided under new constructions and rehabilitation under HISWACA-SOP1 (see Exclusion as a part of the screening template in Annex C)

Potential Impact/ Risks	Impact/Risk	Mitigation Measures
Poor design and supervision of civil works	Failure to use competent engineers, planners and architects in the design and supervision of rehabilitation/upgrading works, new constructions and installations in statistics schools and offices can lead to structural defects, design flaws such as buildings with poor ventilation and the use of substandard building materials, fittings and finishes. These building defects can cause accidents such as fire out breaks and collapse of structures leading to injuries, loss of property including loss of data and equipment and fatalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and social screening and assessment will identify and examine the salient characteristics and design capacity of proposed facilities and match these with demand e.g., Office blocks and school buildings will have disability friendly facilities such ramps and disability friendly toilets • The design of the structure (new constructions) and other facilities proposed under the project will be guided by the, World Bank EHSR and national building codes • Design and supervision of works (rehabilitation of schools and offices) and installation will be undertaken by certified professional engineers, planners and architects • Architectural and engineering designs including Bills of Materials of proposed new constructions and structures that will be rehabilitated/upgraded will be vetted and approved by the appropriate planning authorities in the respective countries • Ensure that final inspection of all buildings and installations is undertaken by a competent Authority prior to the handing over to the beneficiaries/users
	The new structures may exclude access to vulnerable groups such as the aged and person with disability, if appropriate facilities for this group such as ramps and disability friendly toilets are not installed at these statistics offices and schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architectural and engineering designs including Bills of Materials of proposed new construction and structures that will be rehabilitated/upgraded will be vetted and approved by national bodies that represent vulnerable groups such as the visually impaired • Environmental and social screening and assessment will identify and examine the salient characteristics and design capacity of proposed facilities and match these with demand e.g., Office blocks and school buildings will have disability friendly facilities such ramps and disability friendly toilets • Ensure that design of facilities and buildings meet universal access and life & fire safety requirements/standards. Designs will keep in mind the risk of SEA/SH, especially when designing toilet facilities.

Potential Impact/ Risks	Impact/Risk	Mitigation Measures
Exclusion of vulnerable groups during census and survey design	Vulnerable/marginalized groups and individuals in the participating countries such as persons with disability, Internally Displaced Persons and those living in difficult to reach areas may not be consulted during the project design. They may also be deliberately or inadvertently be excluded in sampling frames and survey designs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census and survey designs and planning will be undertaken in accordance with the United Nations Fundamental Principle of Statistics, the African Charter on Statistics and other International Industry Practices A sampling frame will be prepared, consulted upon and disclosed covering the targeted population of the census or survey to be undertaken to guide survey/census design A tiered, time-bound transparent and participatory Grievance Mechanism will be developed and disclosed in each participating country, involving the three regional institutions, the participating country NSO and other relevant in-country stakeholders for aggrieved individuals and groups. The grievance platform will be made accessible to the public for census and survey related activities.

Table 5.2: Potential Adverse Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts– Construction Phase

Potential Impact/Risk	Adverse Impact/Risk Description	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Occurrence of work-related accidents	<p>Employees of project contractors and sub-contractors who will be undertaking new construction and rehabilitation/upgrading of the statistics offices and schools may be exposed to the corona virus and other pathogens.</p> <p>Accidents such falls and slips may occur during the new constructions, installation and rehabilitation works at the selected Statistics offices and schools leading to injuries and potential loss of life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project shall prepare a Labor Management Procedure in accordance with the applicable requirements of ESS2, in a manner acceptable to the Bank with elements of occupational health and safety measures. Prepare, adopt, and implement occupational, health and safety (OHS) measures including emergency preparedness and response measures specified in the ESMP. The relevant WHO COVID-19 guidelines on COVID-19 and the World Bank ESF/Safeguards Interim Note- COVID-19 Considerations in Construction/Civil Works Projects and the relevant World Bank EHSGs will guide work methods of project contractors and subcontractors. For example, a detailed work program will be prepared for civil works allowing for rotation of workers and other measures that avoid overcrowding on site. Subcontractors will be made to prepare and implement C-ESMPs approved by the Bank and the various country level PIUs Environmental and Social Clauses inserted into Contract Documents of project contractors and subcontractors will be used to enforce compliance to OHS measures in ESMPs and other E&S instruments

Potential Impact/Risk	Adverse Impact/Risk Description	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Poor labor relations and working conditions on site	Project contractors and subcontractors involved in the rehabilitation/upgrading of NSO offices and statistics schools may practice unfair/discriminatory recruitment practices (e.g., against women) and recruit unqualified or under aged persons (child labor) to work on site. Project contractors and subcontractors may attempt to subvert the national labor laws, e.g., paying wages lower than the national minimum wage, child or engaging in forced labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project shall prepare a Labor Management Procedure in accordance with the applicable requirements of ESS2, in a manner acceptable to the Bank • The Project shall establish, maintain, and operate a grievance mechanism for site workers, as described in the LMP and consistent with ESS2. • Ensure that site workers do not spend the night or cook on site. Site workers must commute to work • All workers will need to sign and be trained on their Code of Conduct (CoC)
Incidence of Gender Based Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and Sexual Harassment involving Site workers	Employees of project contractors and subcontractors including site supervisors may be perpetrators or survivors of rape, defilement and other forms of GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Specific ESMP for rehabilitation/upgrading will include mitigation measures for GBV (SEA/SH) • Project contractors shall be required to strictly implement the GBV-related measures and accountability framework spelt out in site specific ESMPs. • Project Contractors shall ensure adequate costing and funding for the implementation of these GBV-related measures. • A transparent, participatory, accessible and tiered grievance system will be established in each participating country spanning the sub project level by NSOs. It shall consist of clearly structured and well-advertised uptake points for reporting cases of GBV/SEA/SH including the location of the nearest GBV Service Providers, relevant police authorities and focal persons, health care facilities etc. to serve both site workers and community members • Contractual Clauses making it mandatory for site workers to attend GBV/SEA/SH sensitization seminars, cooperate with investigative agencies, and comply with laws on non-discrimination and GBV/SEA/SH will be inserted in Works Contracts. • All workers will be made to sign a Code of Conduct and be trained regularly on it. •

Potential Impact/Risk	Adverse	Impact/Risk Description	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Environmental risks and impacts associated with resource efficiency and material supply; construction related solid wastes, wastewater, noise, dust and emission management; hazardous materials management etc.		Excessive use of water, gravel and energy, soil erosion as well as water, air and noise pollution together with poor waste management during construction, rehabilitation/upgrading and installation works will contribute to environmental degradation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project shall assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of proposed Project activities, in accordance with ESS 3, the Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) Site specific ESMPs for new constructions, and/or upgrading/rehabilitation works will be prepared capturing resource minimization and mitigation measures of adverse impacts on material sources e.g., borrow pits Enforceable Environmental and Social Clauses will be inserted in the Contracts of Project Contractors and sub-Contractors by the PIU to ensure environmental conservation and pollution prevention measures on site and material sources
Accidents involving project communities		<p>Construction equipment and trucks will be involved in accidents leading to injuries, fatalities and loss of property and/or traffic disruptions.</p> <p>Residents and those working close to the statistics offices and school sites considered for rehabilitation and/or upgrading can be involved in accidents or pick up infections including COVID-19 resulting in injuries and morbidity and mortality. They may also suffer from water and sanitary related diseases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project shall adopt, and implement in each participating country the Road Safety Manual attached to the ESMF as Annex D) Project Contractors will be required to implement emergency response plans prepared as part of sub project ESMPs A transparent, participatory time-bound Grievance Mechanisms will be set up as part of the project implementation architecture in the communities where the rehabilitation/upgrading works will be undertaken to receive, investigate and resolve grievances associated with injuries, fatalities and loss of property through accidents and provide information to the public. Site specific ESMPs for new constructions, and/or upgrading/rehabilitation works will be prepared capturing mitigation measures to prevent and contain the spread of infectious and non-infectious diseases Enforceable Environmental and Social Clauses will be inserted in the Contracts of Project Contractors and sub-Contractors by the PIU to prevent, minimize or mitigate the incidence of accidents during the construction phase
Upsurge in infectious and non-infectious diseases in the vicinity of sub projects		Residents and those working close to the statistics offices and school sites considered for rehabilitation and/or upgrading can be involved in accidents or pick up infections including COVID-19 resulting in morbidity and mortality. They	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site specific ESMPs for new constructions, and/or upgrading/rehabilitation works will be prepared capturing mitigation measures to prevent and contain the spread infectious and non-infectious diseases Enforceable Environmental and Social Clauses (see Annex D) will be inserted in the Contracts of Project Contractors and sub-contractors by the PIU to prevent the incidence and spread of infectious and non-infectious diseases and accidents.

Potential Impact/Risk	Adverse	Impact/Risk Description	Proposed Mitigation Measures
		may also suffer from water and sanitary related diseases such as malaria and also injuries due to poor housekeeping and work methods by works contractors	
Degradation of natural resources		New construction and rehabilitation work may involve clearing of vegetation on site leading to soil erosion. There is remote possibility of eroded sediments drifting into nearby water bodies to increase sediment loading in the waterbodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project shall assess the environmental impacts of proposed project activities, in accordance with ESS 3, the Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) • Site specific ESMPs for new constructions, and/or upgrading/rehabilitation works will be prepared capturing resource minimization and mitigation measures of adverse impacts on the soil and waterbodies near site for sub projects • Enforceable Environmental and Social Clauses will be inserted in the Contracts of Project Contractors and sub-Contractors by the PIU to ensure environmental conservation and pollution prevention measures on site and material sources
Project Impact on Cultural Heritage and Biodiversity		During digging of trenches/holes for foundations, septic tanks etc. workers may 'chance' on materials of cultural, archaeological, historical and/or religious significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chance Find Procedure will be applicable in the event of a chance find
Climate Change Impacts: Exposure to extreme weather Events		Extreme weather events such as floods, sandstorms may cause accidents, injury and mortality. Census/Survey materials may be destroyed by extreme weather events and disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with Meteorological Agencies on weather forecast prior to planning field work and site work

Potential Adverse Environmental and Social Impacts/Risks-Operational Phase

Potential Adverse Impact/Risk	Impact/Risk Description	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Exclusion of vulnerable groups from national surveys/census and related activities	<p>Vulnerable groups such as Internally Displaced Persons and those outside the coverage of conventional means of communication may not be aware of the timing of census and survey activities and their roles in same under the project; hence, they may not participate in them e.g., not being available for enumeration during census.</p> <p>During census and national surveys, NSOs may fail to dispatch enumerators and adequate materials to cover difficult to reach areas and exclude socio-economic groups with traditional livelihood patterns and/or physical disability. There is also the possibility to exclude groups like those living in border towns and villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to traditional means of communication such as radio, effort will made to reach out and consult vulnerable groups/individuals through their representatives ahead of the commencement of fieldwork in a manner that suit their peculiar conditions e.g., through group or association meetings to discuss and map-out modalities for their participation in the census or survey • Special arrangements will be discussed and agreed upon with vulnerable groups to make reaching them easier during the planning phase of census and surveys e.g., reaching out to groups on group meeting days, avoiding festive/ sacred days • Ensure that adequate time and resources will be allocated to reach hard to reach communities. • Ensure that adequate time and resources will be allocated for 'call backs' and mopping up exercises during field work as part of the census and surveys under the project with particular emphasis on difficult to reach areas and clusters that have vulnerable/marginalized people such as Internally Displaced Persons in each participating country • Develop and disclose a tiered, accessible, time-bound, transparent and participatory Grievance Mechanism for each participating country involving the three regional institutions, the participating country NSO and other relevant stakeholders in each participating country for aggrieved individuals and groups
Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups through modes of data presentation and disclosure of census and survey results excluding vulnerable groups	<p>Data analyses, presentation and dissemination of census and survey results may omit information on marginalized groups such as internally displaced persons and those living in border towns and those in disputed territories. The formats in which census and survey reports/reports will be presented and disseminated can exclude vulnerable persons such as the visually impaired from accessing and using the data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that data quality and dissemination meet international standards such as the International Monetary Fund Special Data Dissemination Standards (<u>SDDS</u>), and SDDS Plus • Ensure security of data and make sure that data is appropriately used to benefit all citizens including vulnerable individuals, VMGs/Traditional Local Communities where applicable. • Ensure survey and census reports are published in local languages and in braille for visually impaired persons • Ensure that summary reports in abridged versions are prepared by the NSOs and shared with relevant parties concerned

Potential Adverse Impact/Risk	Impact/Risk Description	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Disregard for the privacy and confidentiality protocols	Private and confidential information about individuals or groups including those that relate to their health status obtained during a census or survey may be put into the public domain without the consent and to detriment of the affected individuals or groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure security protocols are included in all contracts for contractors • Ensure that a graduated security access and clearance system is in place in each participating NSO to regulate staff and external access to data collection, data collected and analyzed during surveys and census undertaken as part of HISWACA SOP 1 to limit the number of persons with access to non-anonymized data/information, • Support drafting and enactment of Data Protection Laws (in participating countries where they are still not developed) • Sensitization and creation of awareness on Data Protection and Security laws and regulations to the citizens, field workers and staff of NSOs in the participating countries • Ensure that all data centers are properly secured • Ensure all agencies to be involved in data collection and handling sign non-disclosure agreements and Codes of Conducts • Ensure that all data and information that is publicly displayed should be anonymized • Ensure that data and information collected during census and surveys is encrypted. • Assess level of knowledge, attitude, and practice for implementing agency' staff on data protection and security and regularly train them on data security • Undertake Cybersecurity Audit to determine whether Implementing agencies have proper data protection and security mechanisms and the level of compliance with relevant regulations. The Audit should include review of policies, standards, guidelines and procedures, as well as a review of professional certifications of IT technical personnel and equipment. • Undertake staff capacity building on data protection and security, which should include certification of personnel with access to public data and information • Ensure that sensitive data is backed up in a cloud-based server system • Ensure data is not discarded until at least after 10 years.
Poor working conditions among project workers	Field enumerators, drivers, data entry clerks, IT technicians/professionals and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project shall be carried out, in each participating country and regional body. in accordance with the applicable requirements of ESS2, as set out in Labor

Potential Adverse Impact/Risk	Impact/Risk Description	Proposed Mitigation Measures
under the various NSOs and the three regional bodies	others employed by the respective NSOs, and three regional bodies may be compromised once they work without contracts, under poor working conditions and/or their remuneration (salaries and allowances) delays unduly. These can delay the implementation of project activities and comprise the quality of data produced during census or survey	<p>Management Procedures (LMP) to be adopted for the Project, including through, inter alia, implementing adequate occupational health and safety measures (including personal protective equipment, and emergency preparedness and response measures), setting out grievance mechanisms for project workers etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All project workers will be given contracts specifying the type of work they are to undertake and their remuneration package as well as their conditions of service. • All project workers will receive training on their CoC and be required to sign their CoC guiding them in their interaction with co-workers as well as local communities. • A participatory and accessible grievance mechanism system will be set up, disclosed to all workers and encouraged to report any issues associated with OHS as well as labor and working conditions/relations
Incidence of Gender Based Violence	<p>NSO Officials involved in the selection of enumerators and other field and support staff during census/surveys as well as those involved in selecting staff for training programs under the project may be exploit their position for sexual favors.</p> <p>Field enumerators and supervisors may be survivors or perpetrators of GBV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that a transparent, participatory and accessible grievance system is installed within the organizational set up of participating NSOs and regional bodies that incorporates a clear structured and well-advertised uptake points for reporting cases of GBV/SEA/SH and principles of confidentiality, dignity and self-determination of survivors. The system shall provide access to GBV Service Providers for survivor upon their request. • Ensure that project workers are trained, understand and sign their Code of conduct with sanction against SEA/SH
Generation of electronic other waste	Spent cartridges, used computers and accessories may contain hazardous materials including cadmium and Lithium, which are injurious to human health and cause water and soil pollution. Other waste will be paper and human waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare, disclose and implement a waste management plan including recommendations for the management of electronic-waste, based on the principle of the 4Rs- reduce, reuse, recycle and recovery, for each participating country bearing in mind existing technologies for treating and disposal of e-waste in the participating country and the constraints in waste management in the participating countries • Train waste collectors/handlers in the NSOs and in the handling of e-waste as per GIs and national waste management policies in each participating country • Waste collectors/handlers will be provided with appropriate Personnel Protective Equipment

Potential Adverse Impact/Risk	Impact/Risk Description	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Potential fire outbreaks at NSO offices	The use of substandard electrical fittings, faulty connections, power fluctuations and overloaded circuits can lead to fire out breaks that cause loss of life, poverty and sensitive data at the Statistical Offices could be the target of arson or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all new construction and rehabilitated buildings will be installed with fire installations that meets International Life and Fire Safety Standards • Ensure that Fire Authorities in each of the participating countries vet and approve all fire designs and fittings/installations on the new buildings and rehabilitated offices and school buildings including those that will house servers and other IT equipment • Ensure that Fire Authorities in each of the participating countries certify that the buildings are safe prior to occupation • Emergency response plans will be prepared as part of site specific ESMPs for each sub project
Incidence of road accidents and spillage of survey/census materials	Vehicles including trucks carrying survey and/or census materials may be involved in accidents causing spillage, loss of life and property and/or traffic congestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare, disclose and implement a road safety plan based on the requirements of ESS4, and the guidelines attached as Annex D including guidance on speed limits on various roads • Train drivers who will deliver survey/census material and officials within each participating country in basic road safety requirement and the Road safety plan • Ensure that all project vehicles and those involved in project activities are road worthy and insured in accordance with national laws
Incidence of Spillage of specimen e.g., blood during transportation and analyses	Poor transportation and handling of specimen e.g., blood in transit and during laboratory investigation may cause spillage and expose staff involved into infections e.g., HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that in-county regulations on transportation and handling of the specimen are complied with • Ensure that competent and certified health professional and assigned for the collection and transportation of the samples
Security risks: Injuries, loss of lives, property and equipment due to theft, terror attacks and/or attacks by insurgences	Insurgence and robbers may attack vehicles carrying survey census materials and census/survey officials injuring, killing and/or abducting occupants. They may also steal or destroy the census and survey materials and the haulage trucks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that a security risk assessment is undertaken prior to every census/survey • Ensure that the recommendations in the security assessment report are implemented and evaluated together with national security apparatus • Where possible, consider airlifting survey materials
	Census/Survey officials especially enumerators may be attacked during field work in communities causing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that a security risk assessment is undertaken prior to every census/survey • Ensure that the recommendations in the security risk assessment report are implemented and evaluated together national security apparatus

Potential Adverse Impact/Risk	Impact/Risk Description	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	injuries, fatality and/or loss of property and census materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible, consider airlifting survey materials • Where possible adopt remote sensing techniques for data collection in high- risk areas
	National Statistics Offices may be targets of terror attacks and theft leading loss of data and equipment, as well as injuries or fatalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that a security risk assessment is undertaken prior to every census/survey • Ensure that the recommendations in the security assessment report are implemented and evaluated together national security apparatus of the participating country • Ensure that NSO offices, data analyses and storage centers have CCT Camera Monitors and are manned by professional security officers

6.0 Procedures to Address Environment and Social Issues

6.1 Introduction

A number of activities will be undertaken to ensure that the environmental and social impacts/risks of sub projects/activities under Components 2 and 3 with safeguards concerns will be duly identified, assessed and managed; and reporting requirements of ESS1 and the various in-country national laws will be complied with by the project. These are discussed in the following sub sections. It must be noted that an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) has already been prepared and disclosed for the Project.

6.2 Project Screening

Only Sub Projects under Components 3.1-building and/or rehabilitating physical infrastructure for NSOs and statistical schools including provision of modern facilities, needed office furniture and equipment for the entire statistical cycle from production through to dissemination will undergo environmental and social screening.

Environmental and social screening for environmental and social impacts/risks of these sub projects shall be undertaken using an environmental and social screening checklist/screening form (see Annex *** for screening template with Exclusion List). This will involve review of relevant literature including the World Bank ESF and EHSs, visiting the selected interventions areas and their immediate environs to observe and record environmental and social baseline conditions, undertake initial consultations with stakeholders and identify anticipated project impacts/risks and broad mitigation measures together with providing other relevant information on the subproject to facilitate project categorization by the World Bank and the country environmental regulatory Agency.

The outcome of the screening exercise will determine the type of safeguards instrument that will be prepared for the sub-project. This notwithstanding, per the description of the civil works that are likely to be undertaken under Component 3.1 of the HISWACA-SOP 1 it is envisaged that the sub projects to be implemented will be buildings-new constructions and rehabilitation/upgrading of existing National Statistics Offices and Schools in selected countries yet to fully determined. These civil works are likely to range from small to medium -scale projects with largely reversible, localized and temporary risks/impacts and risks that can be identified and mitigated using environmental and social management plans.

From the perspective of the participating countries existing environmental regulations, only new buildings are subject to environmental (and social) assessment while rehabilitations/upgrading are not. The participatory country and regional PIUs will formerly apply for environmental permits/license from their respective environmental regulatory authorities if new constructions are occasioned and go through the Environmental Impact Assessment procedures. In addition, PIUs and regional PIUs will ensure that new constructions meet the requirements of World Bank ESS1 and other relevant ESSs. For the rehabilitation works, they only must fulfil the World Bank requirement under ESS1.

6.3 Sub-Project Site Specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs)

Envisaged interventions under Component 3.1 of the Project include those that will involve new constructions (buildings) and rehabilitation/upgrading of Office blocks including the provision of furniture and IT equipment. For sub projects/activities of this nature, environmental and social screening and/or ESMPs should suffice (see Annex for sample ESMP templates). Once approved by the World Bank, the ESMPs and accompanying documents will be disclosed and relevant sections such as the Environmental and Social Management Action Plan and Environmental and Social Contractual Clauses will be included in

the Works Contracts of the various sub-projects. Sub-Project Safeguards Instruments will be prepared by Third Party Consultants and reviewed by Environmental and Social Specialists at various PIUs domiciled in the participating country NSOs. The Consultants will use field visits, stakeholder engagement and physical measurement of parameters during the preparation of the ESMPs.

The Site Specific ESMP shall consist of the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation of a project to eliminate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. The ESMP also includes the measures and actions needed to implement these measures. The NSOs shall (a) identify the set of responses to potentially adverse impacts; (b) determine requirements for ensuring that those responses are made effectively and in a timely manner; and (c) describe the means for meeting those requirements. ESMPs will typically contain the underlisted sections:

- a. A Non-technical executive summary;
- b. Background to the proposed project;
- c. Projects description including log-frame and project activities, location and geographic extent of the project.;
- d. Brief reference to the legal framework in the country relevant for environmental and social management and how the project ensures compliance.
- e. A brief description of baseline environmental and socio-economic characteristics and conditions of the project site and its environs
- f. Complete list of identified negative effects (impacts/risks) that specific project activities may cause and their significance;
- g. Mitigation measures accompanying environmental and social risks/impacts identified with timelines for implementation, responsible party and budget
- h. Monitoring mechanisms including monitoring objectives, parameters to be monitored, frequency of monitoring, budget and responsibility for monitoring as well as monitoring and reporting procedures;
- i. Description of the capacities of the executing entities to implement the ESMP and where required, capacity enhance programmes and their cost for same;
- j. Integration of the ESMP into the Project;
- k. Annexes (including signed minutes of stakeholder engagement session, pictures, maps and diagrams)

In preparing ESMPs, baseline socio-economic data collection on physical parameters, commensurate with the nature and scope of the sub-project, will be collected using primary and secondary methods and analyzed for emerging trends and compatibility with existing standards. Desk studies to review relevant in-country laws, World Bank ESSs and EHSs as well as WHO, World Bank and in-country COVID-19 guidelines will also be undertaken. The literature review will also cover project related documents and similar ESMPs elsewhere. There will also be extensive stakeholder consultation as part of the ESMP preparation process.

6.4 Stakeholder Engagement Framework/Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

A SEF has been prepared for the project and has been publicly disclosed (www.xxx). This will guide the preparation of country and Regional Institution (RI) Specific Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs). The SEPs will ensure that local stakeholders including civil society organizations, vulnerable groups, traditional authorities and local government functionaries, the public and the media are identified, and their interests and views integrated into project design and implementation. The SEP will also present accessible, transparent, and participatory channels through which stakeholders can air and resolve grievances arising out of project implementation. The World Bank has issued guidelines for Stakeholder Consultation amidst the prevalence of COVID-19, and this will guide the preparation of the SEP. Participating country NSOs, and three regional bodies will implement the SEP using the Social Safeguards Specialists at the PIUs and Regional PIUs the focal person.

6.4 Labor Management Procedure

A stand-alone Umbrella Project Labor Management Procedure is under preparation to guide recruitment and labor relations under HISWACA -SOP 1. It is guided by the requirements of ESS2 and respective labor laws of the participating countries. Sub Project Contractors, the participating NSOs and the three regional bodies will be expected to implement the mitigation measures in the LMP.

6.5 Security Risk Assessments

A Country –wide/specific Security Risk Assessment will be prepared by each participating country NSO and regional PIUs to highlight the security risks associated with the project in their respective countries prior to project effectiveness. It will be updated prior to every census and survey and monitored daily for any changes in security situation nation-wide or within the survey coverage area during the period of a survey/census. NSOs and regional PIUs will collaborate closely with International Security Specialists acceptable to the Bank in developing, implementing and updating these documents as when changes occur on the ground. The implementation of the Security Risk Assessment will be the responsibility of the NSO and the regional PIUs with support from the country’s intelligence networks and security apparatus, where/when necessary, a Security Technical Advisor acceptable to World Bank will be hired to assist the Country NSOs and the regional PIUs. The security risk assessment shall not be publicly disclosed but it will form the basis of any advice or training provided for project workers under HISWACA-SOP1. The content of the Security Assessment Report should include but not be limited to the follows:

- a. Project Background
- b. Objectives and Methodology
- c. Security Risk Assessment
- d. Safety Considerations Specific to the Project
- e. Overview of Security Situation in the Participating Country
- f. Security Management Plan

A detailed Table of Content of a typical Security Risk Assessment is presented in Annex A.

6.6 Review and Approval of Safeguards Instruments

Sub project instruments will be prepared (through Consultants) and then reviewed by the Safeguards Specialist at the PIU/Regional PIU and relevant stakeholders. The PIU including the regional PIUs will forward the updated instruments to the World Bank for review and approval. In –country environmental regulators will upon approval of the sub project preliminary environmental assessment report will issue

an EIA licenses/certificates to cover the sub projects-in the case of new constructions. The licenses will have to be renewed annually based on compliance.

6.7 Disclosure of Environmental and Social Risk Management instruments

Disclosure of Environmental and Social Risk Management instruments will follow ESS10. The final versions of the U-ESMF and other project and sub project safeguards instruments shall be uploaded on the NSO (PIU) and Regional PIU websites. Hard copies shall be disclosed to relevant stakeholders and selected beneficiary facilities. The documents shall be disclosed internally within the Bank and uploaded on to the Bank's Website upon approval by the Bank..

Before the start of physical works on the sub projects and other project interventions with safeguards concerns, relevant sections of sub project ESMPs and other safeguards instruments shall be communicated to stakeholders and the project affected communities. The ESMPs and accompanying instruments will be uploaded on to the websites of PIUs and regional PIUs. Hard copies will also be made available to the beneficiary institutions. The ESMP for the sub-projects will be included in the Works Contracts.

After approval by the Safeguards Specialists at the NSO and Regional PIU/PIU Facility Specific Infection Prevention and Control Protocols and Infection Control and Waste Management Plans will be disclosed in the specific facilities as well as on the Ministry's website. Summaries of the mitigation measures and protocols will be pasted at vantage points within the respective facilities.

6.8 Environmental and Social Monitoring

The Environmental and Social Specialists at the various PIUs domiciled in the NSOs and Regional PIUs will be in charge of E&S monitoring and reporting. Two types of monitoring reports will be required from the Safeguards Specialists:

a. Monthly Progress Reports

Works Contractors and Consultants will submit Monthly Progress Reports to the PIUs and the Regional Implementation Units with a section dedicated to progress on the implementation of E&S mitigation measures/plans outlined in the Sub Project ESMPs as well as E&S non-compliance issues and timelines for compliance, incidence/accident reports, status of grievances received in the reporting month and emerging E&S issues, among others.

The report will also discuss mitigation measures of identified impacts/risks during the reporting month such as ensuring site workers are in the appropriate PPEs, ensuring the sites have adequate warning and directional signs and appoint of dedicated persons to enforce environmental, social, labor, health and safety laws and protocols as well as sanctions for non-compliance. The report will also include information on toolbox trainings, including training on SEA/SH, the total numbers of workers and the number of workers who have signed their CoC.

Project Consultants (Supervising Consultants) will be responsible for ensuring compliance as specified in the ESMPs and Monthly Progress Reports. Implementing corrective/mitigation measures and ensuring compliance with mitigation measures in the ESMP shall be the responsibility of Project Contractors.

b. Quarterly Reports

The Environmental and Social Specialists domiciled in the NSO offices and the regional PIUs will compile a summary of the E&S issues in the Project every quarter and submit to the World Bank in the Quarterly Report. This will report on the following issues; progress of physical works in terms of new construction/rehabilitation, progress on OHS and COVID 19 mitigation measures, SEA/SH awareness sensitization/ trainings, E&S impacts/risks associated with project implementation, performance of the

Grievance System (Grievance Logs), challenges as well as the environmental and social performance of contractors implementing various sub projects. Other aspects of the report will focus on progress towards achieving inclusiveness during surveys and census and data security and protection issues.

The quarterly reports from each PIU and the Regional Institutions will be aggregated into one report prior to sending it to the World Bank.

c. Biannual Reports

Project reporting to both national and regional Steering Committee will include components on the performance of the project in terms of environmental and social safeguards and challenges in the same direction.

d. Third Party Monitoring Reports

Third-party annual monitoring reports and a Project completion report on the overall ESMF implementation during the entire duration of the project will also be prepared by third party specialists.

7.0 Public Consultations

Due to constraints posed by the COVID-19 outbreak such as restriction on physical movement, the World Bank has issued a guideline: World Bank Group (WBG) response to COVID-19 Stakeholder Engagement, Information Disclosure and Communication. The guideline provides a tentative list of stakeholders to be consulted as part of the preparing COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Project. These include public institutions involved in the COVID-19 response within the country, relevant international organizations involved in the COVID-19 response, media, disadvantaged, and vulnerable groups like the aged, medical and health staff and health care institutions. The World Bank guideline suggests that local/country and WHO guidelines related to restrictions on movement, public gatherings etc. are followed.

This project is being prepared under the mobility restriction due to COVID-19 pandemic and extensive public consultations have not yet been undertaken, apart from consultations with public authorities and health experts at the national level, as well as international health organizations representatives. The extensive public consultations will be undertaken during project implementation, as outlined in the SEF and PIU specific SEPs.

A precautionary approach will be taken during the consultation process to prevent infections, given the highly contagious nature of COVID-19. The following are some considerations for selecting channels of communication, considering the current COVID-19 situation:

- Avoid public gatherings (considering national restrictions or advisories), including public hearings, workshops, and community meetings
- If smaller meetings are permitted/advised, conduct consultations in small-group sessions, such as focus group meetings. If not permitted or advised, make all reasonable efforts to conduct meetings through online channels
- Diversify means of communication and rely more on social media and online channels. Where possible and appropriate, create dedicated online platforms and chat groups appropriate for the purpose, based on the type and category of stakeholders
- Employ traditional channels of communications (TV, newspaper, radio, dedicated phone-lines, and mail) when stakeholders do not have access to online channels or do not use them frequently. Traditional channels can also be highly effective in conveying relevant information to stakeholders, and allow them to provide their feedback and suggestions
- Where direct engagement with project affected people or beneficiaries is necessary, channels will be identified for direct communication with each affected household via a context specific combination of email messages, mail, online platforms, dedicated phone lines with knowledgeable operators
- Each of the proposed channels of engagement will clearly specify how feedback and suggestions can be provided by stakeholders.

Citizen Engagement is embedded into the design of the project to, not only, respond to the needs of various socio-demographic groups but also to ensure effective implementation and ownership. A Stakeholder Engagement Framework has been prepared for the project. This SEF identifies stakeholders across scale together with their interest. The SEF analyzes stakeholder interest, their influence of project outcomes as well as how the project will impact them. Finally, it discusses methods that may be used for

stakeholder engagement and document stakeholder consultation that will be incorporated into the design of the subprojects and project activities. It also presents a grievance mechanism. The SEF is disclosed on the website of all PIUs, regional implementation units and the World Bank. Guided by the SEF, each PIU and regional PIU will prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), which will serve as a guide for periodic public consultations to increase awareness of all stakeholders and collect their feedback throughout the life cycle of the project. Once the country specific SEPs are developed, they will be disclosed on the website of respective countries and the World Bank as well as those of the regional PIUs.

The SEP P will propose various methods that will be used to consult stakeholders during preparation and implementation of the project. Most of these consultations will be virtual in order to minimize the risk of spreading the corona virus, while social distancing and wearing masks will be observed for the few in person meetings.

The feedback received from beneficiary surveys, spot checks, and stakeholder engagements will inform the project to strengthen the delivery of essential services. Moreover, citizen engagement for a broader population beyond the project beneficiaries will be further facilitated by the grievance mechanism.

7.1 Preliminary Consultations

In addition to high level consultations between the World Bank and various country teams and representatives of the three regional bodies, Consultative sessions were held by the various PIUs domiciled in the respective country NSOs and Regional PIUs to discuss and scope the Project. Table 7.1 below presents a summary of the relevant issues discussed at the workshop. Further stakeholder engagements and public consultations will be undertaken during project implementation, based on the guidelines in the Project Stakeholder Engagement Framework.

Table 7.1: Consultation Matrix

Country	Stakeholders Engaged	Date of consultation	Mode of Engagement	Main Issues discussed	Key feedback (list in bullets)
Benin	Country specific PIU	25/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, GBV/SEA Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021, 1,539 cases of early pregnancy, 708 cases of early marriage and 507 children, including 400 girls, were recorded as victims of kidnapping and confinement in Benin. • Ministry in charge of secondary education recorded 2,763 cases of pregnancy out of 301,821 girls enrolled for the year 2016-2017 • More than a quarter of women aged 15-49 (27%) reported experiencing physical violence at some point in their lives since the age of 15. Twelve percent (12%) of women experienced physical violence during 2018. The proportion of women who experienced physical violence during 2018 was highest in the department of Alibori (22%). • One in 10 women have experienced sexual violence at some point. Five percent of women experienced sexual violence in 2018. Recent sexual violence is highest in the Plateau department (9%) • The most vulnerable groups to gender-based violence are people living with HIV, gender workers, transgender people, child workers/domestic workers, teenagers • the mechanisms implemented to deal with complaints related to surveys and censuses are awareness raising and communication before, during and after the survey, training of surveyors to respond appropriately to respondents' questions, dissemination or wide dissemination of the results of the survey, and presentation of the provisions of the law that protect respondents on all collection tools • Construction and rehabilitation of a building requires an environmental permit based on a well-documented procedure
Guinea	Country specific PIU	17/03/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Harmonized Survey on Living Conditions of Households (EHCVM-218-2019), the literacy rate for men is 54.4% compared to 27.7% for women • According to the 2018 Health and Demographic Survey, the female genital mutilation rate is 95% nationally and 39% among girls aged 0-14 years. According to the MICS survey in 2016, the proportion (%) of women who

				GBV/SEA Action Plan	<p>have experienced sexual violence and psychological violence since the age of 15 are 29.3% and 67.7% respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The category of persons is more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in guinea are 15-24 years girls and the source of vulnerability to GBV is associated to Physical, psychological and sexual violence, excision, malicious acts • government's response in terms of strategies to deal with GBV consists of adoption of Law L/010/2000/AN of July 2000 on reproductive health in the Republic of Guinea, which prohibits all forms of violence and sexual abuse and stipulates that human beings must not be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of their bodies in general and their reproductive organs in particular. It provides that Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is criminalized and therefore penalize • other actions include creation in 2011 of the Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals (OPROGEM), creation of the National Committee in charge of coordinating efforts to end this practice, creation in 2012 of the National Committee for the Promotion of the Abandonment of FGM/Children • A religious decree prohibiting the practice of FGM in Guinea has been issued to fight GBV • The mechanisms to handle survey and census related complaints is bases on awareness and communication programs • Positive feedback on using a toll-free digital platform. • The security of the data, reduction of the time of data collection, Ease of data collection and processing, Ease of supervision • Negative feedback include poor coverage of the internet network, • The lack of electrical power, The poor quality of the tablet and the servers, The negligence in the supervision • The construction, rehabilitation and Installation of electronic equipment of a building requires an environmental permit which is obtained by following a well-documented procedure.
Guinea-Bissau	Project proponents, Project Affected Parties,	20/01/23	Formal virtual meetings,	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relevant institutions on interviewed on GBV issues do not have statistical data on this issue • The Government government's response in terms of strategies to deal with Gender Based Violence. There is based on several instruments such as

	Other Interested Parties Vulnerable/Marginalized Groups		questionnaires	Framework, GBV/SEA Action Plan	<p>specific laws (law on the criminalization of all acts of violence committed within the framework of domestic and family relations, domestic violence, prohibition of female circumcision and punishment for human trafficking), action plans on GBV, action plan for the promotion of equality and gender equity, but there are bottlenecks regarding the dissemination and implementation of these instruments, as well as difficulties related to the material and human resources needed to carry out their activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive views on using a toll-free digital platform in terms of: Speed in receiving and responding to complaints • The construction, rehabilitation and Installation of electronic equipment of a building requires an environmental permit which is obtained by following a well-documented procedure. • There is a sanitary procedure model to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys that include: Preparation and submission of the investigation protocol to the ethics commission; Approval of the protocol; Supervision of the implementation of the approved protocol
Mali	Project proponents, Project Affected Parties, Other Interested Parties Vulnerable/Marginalized Groups	16/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, GBV/SEA Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displaced persons due to conflicts are the category of persons that are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in Mali • The government of Mali and its partners, notably the European Union and the United Nations System, initiated in 2018 the Spotlight Initiative Program, which aims to reduce cases of GBV from harmful traditional practices, and finally the promotion of all components of reproductive health and to eliminate Violence against women and girls in all spheres of society. • Moreover, the penal code characterizes sexual violence and pedophilia as a crime. • The Republic of Mali's interest is also reflected in the inclusion of GBV issues as a priority through the creation in 2018 of the National Program for the Abandonment of Gender-Based Violence (PNVBG), which is a central service attached to the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family (MPFEF). In 2019, the National Strategy for the Elimination of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and its 2019-2030 Action Plan were developed

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Since 2020, Mali has been involved in a process of setting up a national database on GBV to better monitor and assess the phenomenon. ● In order to resolve the grievances, a monitoring team was set up within the technical direction of the census, whose main mission is to ensure regular monitoring of the operation. ● There is a very high level of satisfaction from the people who use the toll-free digital platform. Sometimes the committee receives calls back to share their joy and appreciation for the diligent handling of their complaints ● The construction and rehabilitation of a building requires an environmental permit which is obtained by following a well-documented procedure. ● The ethical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys requires to send a letter is sent with the methodological documents of the survey to the National Ethics Committee for Health and Life Sciences (CNESS), which meets and gives its opinion
Mauritania	Project proponents, Project Affected Parties, Other Interested Parties Vulnerable/Marginalized Groups	17/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, GBV/SEA Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mauritania conducted its first survey on violence against women in 2011 ● Young girls and boys are the category of persons who are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in Mauritania ● Very positive views on using a toll-free digital platform. It is even planned that this tool will be included on the ANSADE website. ● The construction, rehabilitation and installation of electronic equipment of a building does not require an environmental permit
Niger	Project proponents, Project Affected Parties, Other Interested Parties Vulnerable/Marginalized Groups	17/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, GBV/SEA Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Young women are category of persons are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in Niger. ● These are risk factors at three levels: i) individual, ii) community and iii) society. ● At the community level, the collective imagination that considers women to be inferior to men constitutes an asset to the persistence of violence against women. The internalization by women of their inferiority in relation to men reinforces this situation, especially since they often have little financial (income and main occupations) and cultural (knowledge of their rights, level of education, literacy) capital. Overall, women's economic,

					<p>social and decision-making dependence on men may help to understand their exposure to certain forms of violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the societal level, impunity and corruption in public services are likely to promote a culture of violence and the vulnerability of the poorest. In addition, armed conflict and socio-political unrest mean that the risk of physical violence tends to increase during or after armed conflicts. A crowded environment is conducive to the occurrence of certain acts of violence such as assault and battery and abusive language. • The measures taken by the government to deal with GBV include: the quota law, the national social protection policy, the national strategy for the prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) in Niger (2017-2021), the opening of multifunctional centers, the revision of the penal code to strengthen repression, capacity building of stakeholders, awareness raising on different issues (early marriage, female genital mutilation...) • The construction, rehabilitation and installation of electronic equipment of a building does not require an environmental permit • For ethnical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys The ethics committee must be consulted for certain specific investigations; it is affiliated with the Ministry of Health.
Senegal	Project proponents, Project Affected Parties, Other Interested Parties Vulnerable/Marginalized Groups	18/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, GBV/SEA Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senegal adopted a national action plan in 2015 to combat gender-based violence and promote human rights. • The construction of a building requires an environmental permit which is obtained by following a well-documented procedure.
The Gambia	Project proponents, Project Affected Parties, Other Interested Parties	23/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021 or 2022 number of rape/defilement cases and proportion of survivors who are females • Groups more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in The Gambia include: • Young girls (teenagers). The source of vulnerability is associated to Peer influence, taken advantage of by trusted relatives or lack of parental care/guidance.

	Vulnerable/Marginalized Groups			GBV/SEA Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons with disabilities. Their disability status makes them weak and easily taken advantage of • Widows: their source of vulnerability is associated to Single marital status – power influence/relations • Women: their source of vulnerability is associated to Dominance of patriarchal system, marriage to abusive husbands, poverty • Elderly men and women. Their source of vulnerability is linked to Medical Condition or lack of strength due to old age. • Response mechanisms have been established with stakeholders; • National GBV Act (2013) & Policy • National Strategy on FGM • Gender Policy 2023 – 2032 • Worked with the Network Against Gender Based Violence to construct a temporary safe house for Survivors • Established toll-free lines 199 and 1313 to report GBV cases • Established mobility support to emergency response services • In the process of setting up a GBV Advisory Council to look into cases reported and advice the executive on certain cases. • Support the one-stop centers with capacity building of staff. • Vulnerable Ethnic Groups/Tribes during Census or Survey Data Collection include: • Fula: source of vulnerability is associated to Nomad lifestyle. The strategy to reach this tribe is to Make pre census visits to know their irregular locations prior to census dates. Sensitize them on the importance of the exercise. • Vulnerable Religious Groups during Census or Survey Data Collection include Jehovah's witness. their source of vulnerability is associated to their religious belief
ECOWAS	Project proponents, Project Affected Parties, Other Interested Parties	17/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction and rehabilitation of a building and installation of electronic equipment require an environmental permit which is obtained by following a well-documented procedure. • A protocol needs to be sent to the National Health Research Ethics Committee (NHREC) of to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys

	Vulnerable/Marginalized Groups			GBV/SEA Action Plan	
WAEMU	Project proponents, Project Affected Parties, Other Interested Parties Vulnerable/Marginalized Groups	17/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, GBV/SEA Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WAEMU has developed the gender strategy whose objective is to contribute to the promotion of a community institutional environment favorable to equality and equity between women and men in the economic, political, social and cultural fields.

7.2 Grievance Mechanism

7.2.1 Principles and Objectives for Developing a Project Grievance Mechanism

The objective of this GM is to provide framework which the respective PIUs and Regional PIUs will use to prepare their own grievance mechanism to address and resolve any project related issues and concerns promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all project-affected parties and interested parties, at no cost and without retribution. The GM, process, or procedure does not prevent access to judicial or administrative remedies.

Grievances may take the form of specific complaints about actual damages or injury, general concerns about project activities, incidents and impacts, or perceived impacts. The project provides a grievance mechanism that would provide opportunity for all direct and indirect beneficiaries, service providers and other stakeholders to report and seek redress for project related complaints. Stakeholders would be informed about the project grievance mechanism, as well as measures put in place to address project related complaints at the community, national, and regional levels in a confidential manner. This will be done as part of the project stakeholder consultations by the PIUs in the respective countries and Regional PIUs.

The GM will serve to meet requirements, prevent, and address individual, group or community concerns, reduce risk, and assist larger processes that create positive social change. It will also help to:

- Implement a communication and grievance process adapted to resolve GBV (Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH)) complaints.
- Implement interactive online interface for collection of comments, questions, and queries and ensure feedback.
- Ensure the availability of a system where Project-related query, call for clarification, problems, concerns from the concerned individual or group, can be received, investigated, and resolved in a timely manner.
- Provide affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during the implementation of projects.
- Ensure that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants.
- Verify that complaints are met according to the proposed corrective actions and
- Avoid the need to resort to judicial proceedings, etc.

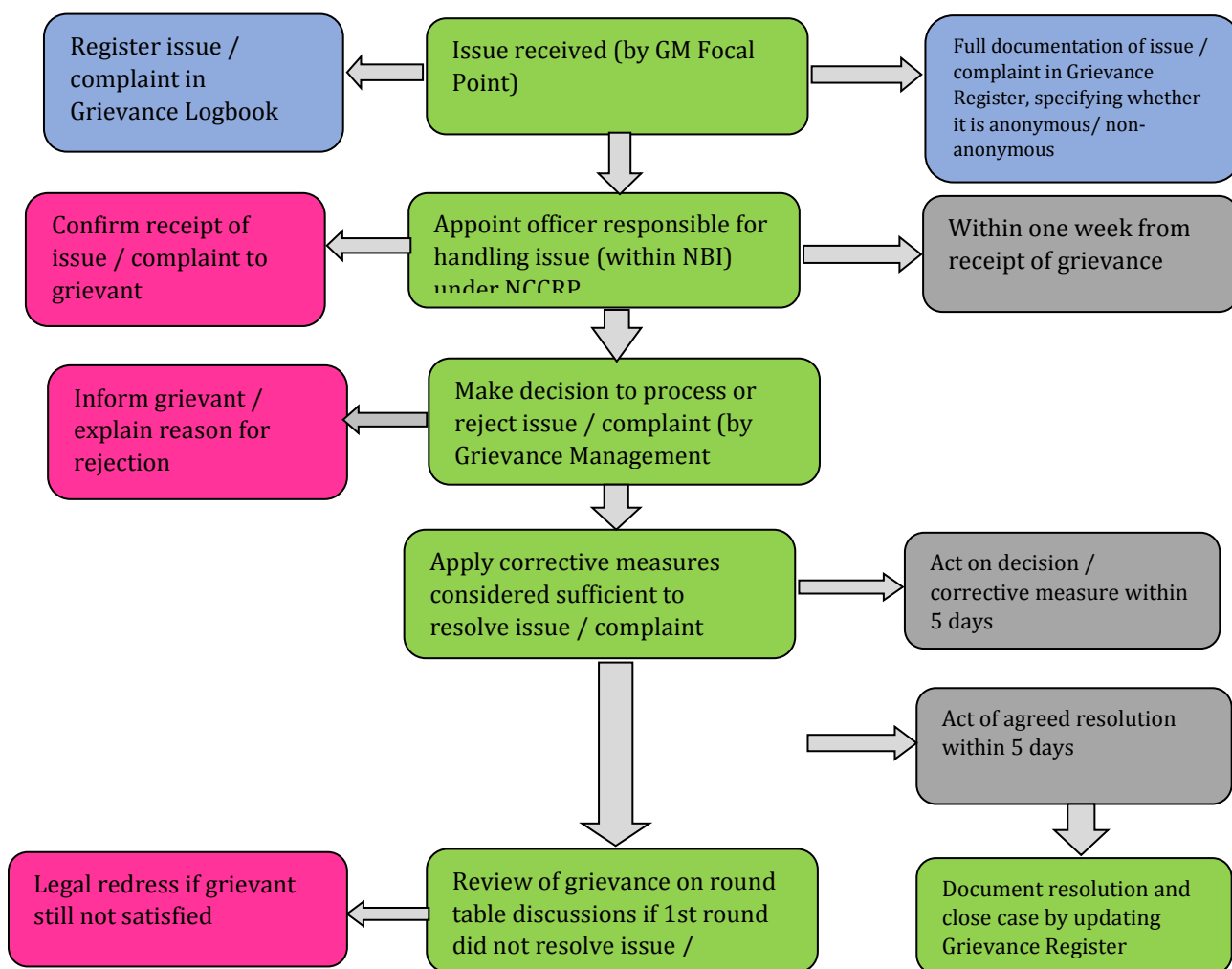
A separate grievance mechanism for labor related grievances will be established, as outlined in the LMP.

7.2.2 Grievance Mechanisms (GM) for the HISWACA-SOP 1 Project

Although this mechanism will be used as a framework, it is recommended that all participating countries and regional PIUs develop their own grievance mechanism that takes into account in country context and relevant entities for addressing grievances. Information about the GM will be publicized as part of the

initial program consultations and disclosure in all the participating agencies. Brochures will be distributed during meetings, training, workshops, and posters will be displayed in public places such as, project implementation team office, notice boards available to strategic stakeholders, etc. Information about the GM will also be posted online at the AU website or STATAFRIC website. The proposed grievance mechanism will follow the following structure.

Figure 7. 1: Grievance Mechanism Process



7.2.3 GM Focal Point(s)

The Regional PIUs and PIUs will select a GM Focal Point: Grievance Mechanism focal point will include the Environmental and Social Safeguards' specialists on the project. The GM Focal Point's contact details will be made available to all stakeholders. Grievances will be lodged by anyone to the GM Focal Point within the RIU/PIU. The GM Focal Point will work with project safeguards officers to support the handling of complaints brought to the attention of the GM Focal Point and will be the secretary of the Grievance Management Committee.

7.2.4 Monitoring of GM

The Project GM focal point(s) will also be responsible for documenting (recording), logging grievances received and addressed (both anonymous and non-anonymous, and reporting on a regular to the Project committee members. To ensure that the identity of non-anonymous complainants is protected, grievance logbooks and reports should not include identifying information on individuals. SEA/SH related grievances will be considered confidential and handled separately from the main GM, see section 7.2.6

7.2.5 Disclosure of GM

The GM will be disclosed as early as possible and maintained throughout the Project lifecycle. It will be disclosed in a culturally appropriate manner in English, French and another local language in respective countries in an understandable format to all affected communities, stating the following information:

- Anyone can raise complaints, grievances, concerns, ask questions or make comments or suggestions related to the Project;
- Anyone can contact the GM focal point using the GM focal point's contact details provided;
- the GM focal point is responsible for receiving complaints, grievances, concerns, questions, comments, suggestions, and for responding to the person on a non-anonymous basis or generally via the Project's website on an anonymous basis;
- the GM focal point will confirm receipt of the complaint, grievance, concern, question, comment, suggestion, either providing a preliminary answer or confirming the expected timing to provide an answer; and
- by using this grievance mechanism, the complaint, grievance, concern, question, comment, suggestion with respect to the project activities will be received by the PIU and regional PIUs which will endeavor to answer the complaint, grievance, concern, question, comment, suggestion and engage with the complainant and the Project's other relevant parties to mitigate any complaint, grievance, concerns, or incorporate any comment, suggestion in the Project development to the extent possible.

The local government and all contractors will also be advised on the GM so that they can communicate the step-by-step process to the Project Affected People.

7.2.6 Grievance for Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Survivors

The HISWACA-SOP1 project which has to do with recruiting a substantial number of enumerators, has the propensity for employees to sexually exploit job seekers or recruiters. The GM will support the country PIUs and regional PIUs to develop the survivor-centered GM approach that will create survivor's safety, confidentiality, supportive, protective and enable environment for the survivor's rights. Staff will be trained on how to report sexual Gender based violence cases and how to use the channels of lodging a complaint, a sensitization will be conducted, and code of conduct developed on sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment on all field staff, acknowledging the fact that it is prohibited to any World Bank supporting projects. The GBV complaints will be investigated using the stipulated laws in the respective countries.

Taking into consideration the stigmatization, rejection and reprisal of GBV survivors the project will engage GBV Service Providers during the Project implementation to support the project team on the right GM procedures, protocols and tools needed to ensure the confidentiality and survivor centered approach in the GM set up. The GM will ensure that there are multiple channels through which complaints can be registered in a safe and confidential way. The information in the GM relating to the complainant identity will be handled confidentially.

8.0 Institutional Arrangement for Project Implementation

The HISWACA-SOP 1 entails implementation of activities at regional and country levels within a coordinated regional framework. It will be implemented through the regional Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at the AU-STATAFRIC, ECOWAS, and WAEMU Commissions. National-level PIUs will implement activities financed through the national and regional IDA credits and grants. Periodic meetings will be held between the national and regional PIUs for knowledge exchange and coordination during implementation of the project.

8.1 Regional-level Implementation Arrangements

The project implementation team at STATAFRIC under the Commission for Economic Affairs at the AU, the Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) in the Statistics Division of the Directorate of Macroeconomic Policy and Economic Research of ECOWAS, and the WAEMU Commission will coordinate the implementation of the regional program. The World Bank will sign separate financial agreements with the AU, ECOWAS, and WAEMU and with each project participating country.

The role of the project coordinating team at STATAFRIC will primarily be to provide a convening platform for high-level discussions, monitor and report on the status of implementation of SHaSA2 at the continental level, and supervise activities at the subregional entities and monitor the progress. STATAFRIC will prepare an annual report on implementation of SHaSA2 during implementation of the project. The project will also support operationalization of the STATAFRIC mandate to lead coordination and promotion of harmonized, high-quality statistics in the region.

The RCU at ECOWAS will provide a convening platform at the subregional level and support country NSOs by making harmonization tools (protocols, standards, and concepts) and platforms (data warehouses and communication tools) available; provide training activities and workshops to facilitate peer learning and institutional cooperation; and lead subregional data dissemination, communication, and use. For these activities, the RCU will be responsible for safeguards and fiduciary management (procurement and FM). For the subregional activities under Component 1, the RCU will monitor, report on, and provide TA to country implementation units as necessary, including support for training on leadership for the **Director Generals (DGs) and their assistants**; knowledge management; dissemination, communication, and use of data; and for all other cross-cutting activities leading to the necessary regional alignment and harmonization. The RCU will have fiduciary responsibilities for activities under Subcomponent 1.1 only. The PIUs of each of the eight participating countries will be responsible for the rest of the activities and the RCU will coordinate at the subregional level.

In ECOWAS and AU, the current institutional arrangement of the HISWA Project (P169265) will be used for the implementation of the activities under the HISWACA-SOP 1 Project. However, additional human resources may be needed to strengthen the capacity of the current PIU staffing.

At the WAEMU Commission, the current institutional arrangement of the WAEMU household survey harmonization project (P153702) will be strengthened and used for the implementation of the proposed activities, with some changes. The WAEMU household survey project did not have a dedicated procurement specialist; the WAEMU Commission assigned a staff to carry out this work. This setting has not been efficient, and procurement is still one of the weakest links of the WAEMU household survey project. In each participating country, the NSO will be the main implementing agency of the project and will be responsible for its technical management and coordination.

8.2 Country-Level Implementation Arrangements

Dedicated PIUs for each project participating country will be responsible for implementation and coordination of country-level project activities. Below is a brief summary of country-level implementation arrangements.

- (a) **Benin.** The *Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie* (INStaD) will be the implementing agency of the project in Benin. INStaD is led by a DG. The DG of INStaD will be responsible for the fiduciary aspects of the project. A PIU has been established and will operate under the supervision of the DG of INStaD. The following PIU staff members will be recruited: a project manager, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialist, a financial management (FM) specialist, a procurement specialist, a safeguard and environment specialist, an administrative assistant, and a driver. A focal point will be identified in each beneficiary structure in line ministries and at a government ministry responsible for coordination. The PIU will be responsible for (i) the day-to-day management and execution of activities supported under these project components and subcomponents, (ii) the preparation of annual activities and procurement plans, (iii) the drafting of contract documents, and (iv) the preparation of consolidated reports on the implementation and M&E of the project components. The project may also recruit specialized technical staff as needed, and some activities may be outsourced to third parties through contract agreements acceptable to the World Bank.
- (b) **Guinea.** The *Institut National de la Statistique* (INS) will be the implementing agency of the project in Guinea. The DG of INS will be the coordinator and will be responsible for the fiduciary aspects of the project. A PIU will be established and will operate under the supervision of the General Director of INS. The following PIU staff members will be recruited: (i) an M&E specialist, (ii) an FM specialist, (iii) a procurement specialist, and (iv) a safeguard and environment specialist. While the PIU is being set up, the implementation of early activities will benefit from support of the ongoing Guinea Integrated Agricultural Development Project (P164326). INS will be responsible for (i) the day-to-day management and execution of activities supported under the project subcomponents, (ii) the preparation of annual activity and procurement plans, (iii) the drafting of contract documents and contract management, and (iv) the preparation of a consolidated report on the implementation of the project components. Given that INS will also be supporting the direction of statistics of sectoral ministries, a focal point will be identified in each of these sectoral ministries for the monitoring and supervision of the activities implemented for them. Due to the number of activities of the regional project, the PIU may recruit specialized technical staff as needed. INS may also outsource some of the activities to third parties through contract agreements acceptable to the World Bank.
- (c) **Guinea-Bissau.** The *Instituto Nacional de Estatística* (INE) of Guinea Bissau will be the implementing agency of the project. The DG of INE will be responsible for the fiduciary aspects of the project. A PIU will be established within INE to implement the fiduciary aspects of the project. The PIU will comprise a project coordinator and experts in M&E, procurement, FM, Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and communication, as well as a program assistant. A Steering Committee will also be set up to support the PIU. The Steering Committee will oversee the implementation of the project, particularly its achievement of the PDO. It will approve the annual work plan including the budget. In addition, technical committees for specific technical activities such as the population and housing census, household surveys, etc. will be formed to ensure the technical consistency of the project activities. The project will cover the operating

and management costs of the steering and technical committees. The composition of the technical committees will also leverage expertise from collaborators such as UNFPA to support the implementation of activities such as the population census.

- (d) **Mali.** The *Institut National de la Statistique* (INSTAT) will be the implementing agency of the project in Mali. INSTAT has an existing project management unit staffed with an FM specialist, a procurement specialist, an internal auditor, and a project assistant who all have experience with World Bank projects, particularly in the statistics sector. The fiduciary management will be ensured by this unit which will coordinate the day-to-day activities and the management of reporting and auditing responsibilities. It will also be responsible for compliance with World Bank procurement, disbursement, and FM policies and procedures.
- (e) **Mauritania.** The implementing agency of the project will be the *Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Demographique et Economique* (ANSADE). The DG of ANSADE will be responsible for the fiduciary aspects of the project. A PIU will be set up to implement the fiduciary aspects of the project including the M&E, the communication, and ESF. The PIU team will be composed of a coordinator (senior statistician, demographer, economist, or equivalent), an expert in charge of M&E, an FM expert, a procurement specialist, a communication specialist, an ESF specialist, and a program assistant. A Steering Committee of the project will oversee the implementation regarding the PDO. This Steering Committee will approve the annual work plan including the budget. Technical committees will ensure the technical consistency of the project activities. The project will cover the operating management costs regarding the steering and technical committees' activities.
- (f) **Niger.** The *Institut National de la Statistique* (INS) will be the implementing agency of the project in Niger. The General Director of INS will be the coordinator and will be responsible for the fiduciary aspects of the project. As the PIU of the ongoing statistical project in Niger, INS has strong project implementation experience. As a result, it will be the PIU of the regional statistical project and will operate under the supervision of the DG of INS. All the specialists including the M&E specialist, the FM specialist, the procurement specialist, etc. who are working under the current project will support the implementation of the regional project. Given the number of activities of the regional project, INS may recruit an assistant for each of these specialists. INS will be responsible for (i) the day-to-day management and execution of activities supported under these project subcomponents, (ii) the preparation of annual activity and procurement plans, (iii) the drafting of contract documents, and (iv) the preparation of a consolidated report on the implementation of the project components. Since the project will also be supporting the direction of statistics of sectoral ministries, a focal point will be identified in each of these sectoral Ministries for the monitoring and the day-to-day supervision of the activities implemented for these sectoral ministries. The project may also recruit specialized technical staff as needed, and some activities may be outsourced to third parties through contract agreements acceptable to the World Bank.
- (g) **The Gambia.** The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) will be the implementing agency of the project. The Statistician General (SG) of GBoS will be responsible for the fiduciary aspects of the project. A PIU will be established within GBoS to implement the fiduciary aspects of the project. The PIU will comprise a project coordinator; experts in M&E, procurement, FM, ESF, and communication; and a program assistant. A Steering Committee will also be set up to support the PIU. The Steering Committee will oversee the implementation of the project, particularly as it relates to the achievement of the PDO. It will approve the annual work plan including the budget. In addition, technical committees for specific technical activities—such as the

population and housing census; household surveys—will be formed to ensure the technical consistency of the project activities. The project will cover the operating and management costs of the steering and technical committees. The composition of the technical committees will also leverage expertise from collaborators such as UNFPA to support the implementation of activities such as the population census.

- (h) **Senegal.** The implementing agency of the project will be the *Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie* (ANSD). The DG of ANSD will be responsible for the fiduciary aspects of the project. A PIU comprising, at the minimum, a project coordinator, a senior statistician expert in charge of M&E, a junior M&E expert, an FM expert, an accountant, a procurement specialist, a communication specialist, and an administrative assistant will be established. This staff will be deployed to the project by ANSD. To ensure successful implementation, the project will cover operating management costs for the preparation of annual work plans and budgets, project M&E, preparation of progress reports, and all fiduciary responsibilities. Since the project involves other agencies (Directorate General of Planning and Economic Policy [DGPPE], Statistics units of the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Livestock, etc.), in each of the agencies, a focal point and a technical committee will be established where all the beneficiaries are represented.

In addition, in each participating country, a National Steering Committee will be established to oversee the project implementation and offer advice to the project coordinator and facilitate project M&E of progress, ensure that the project makes effective use of the project assets, and use influence and authority to assist the project in achieving its objective and consider proposed project budgets by the PIU. In addition, the project will use the ECOWAS Committee of Director General of NSOs to monitor the overall project progress toward achievement of its objectives. During discussions on the project activities, this committee will be joined by representatives from WAEMU and AU. The ECOWAS Secretariat will provide secretarial services to the committee.

8.3 Supporting International Partners

The project will collaborate and coordinate with the following main partners that will play different roles in supporting the development of statistics in the region and in the implementation of the project's activities.

- (a) **50x2030 Initiative.** The 50x2030 Initiative is a program jointly launched by the World Bank's Development Data Group (DECDG), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to support countries to strengthen national agricultural data systems by bridging data gaps and promoting evidence-informed decision-making. The initiative assists countries to sustainably produce foundational agricultural survey data necessary to monitor indicators under the second SDG (Zero Hunger) as well as other national and regional development agenda such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). Specifically, the 50x2030 Initiative will provide TA in the design and implementation of an integrated annual agricultural survey aligned with the priorities and needs of participating countries. Likewise, the initiative will help countries build capacity and promote and facilitate use of agriculture survey data in policy making and research.
- (b) **PARIS21.** The PARIS21 consortium is at the forefront of statistical advocacy and NSDS processes. The collaboration with this consortium will be developed in advocacy for increased involvement of national stakeholders in statistical development and enhancing the status of statistics in major international initiatives.
- (c) **IMF/West AFRITAC.** The Regional Technical Assistance Center (RTAC) in Western Africa (IMF West AFRITAC) is one of the IMF's nine RTACs located around the world. Its goal is to strengthen

the human and institutional capacity of West African member countries to formulate and implement policies that promote growth and reduce poverty. IMF AFRITAC has and continues to provide TA to the countries in the region to improve their macroeconomic statistics, in coordination with the IMF headquarters. The project activities will be implemented in close collaboration with the IMF, especially in the areas of national accounts, price, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and on critical Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) related aspects of the Program. AFRITAC and its roster of experts will be available to advise and provide TA.

- (d) **European Union.** The EU plans to strengthen economic statistics, including enterprise statistics and national accounts in some countries such as Senegal. This institution is also funding the improvement of the CPI in WAEMU member states. The project is designed to be complementary to these interventions. The EU is also currently implementing, with the African Union (AU) a Pan African Statistics program, to support the AU and its members' statistical systems. This program covers a range of social and economic statistics, including national accounts.
- (e) **Center for Development Data (C4D2).** The C4D2 is a Rome-based hub with a mission to facilitate the production of high-quality, timely, relevant microdata for evidence-based policy making and investment decisions to achieve poverty reduction, food security, and growth. The C4D2 has established the Partnership for Capacity Development with seven Regional Statistical Training Centers (RSTCs) in Sub-Saharan Africa, with four of these Regional Statistical Training Centers in West Africa. ENSEA in Abidjan, a World Bank-accredited African Center of Excellence in the region, is one of the founding partners. In light of the strong emphasis of the project on strengthening capacity development at regional level, and in recognition of the strong regional standing by ENSEA and the well-tested partnership with C4D2, the project will explore ways to leverage the existing partnership and established network to support ENSEA and strengthen its catalytic role in the region through the partnership.
- (f) In addition to providing funding and general oversight for the HISWACA SOP1, the World Bank will undertake periodic implementation support missions and recommend areas of capacity strengthening. The Bank will also review and approve environmental and social instruments/reports as part of its environmental and social due diligence functions.

8.4 In-Country Supporting Agencies

Environmental and social impacts/risks associated with HISWACA SOP1 will largely occur within the eight (8) participating countries. In these countries, Civil Society Organizations, the media, GBV Service Providers (including managers of One Stop GBV Centers) Project Consultants and Contractors and Environmental Regulatory Agencies and many other stakeholders will play supporting roles during the construction and operational phases (see Table 8.1 and 8.2 for details)

Table 8.1: ESMF Implementation Activities and Roles During Design/Planning

Potential Impact/ Risks	Activities	Responsible Parties	Supporting Agencies
Exclusion of eligible persons from training programs etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation and disclosure of eligibility criteria, content and mode of application for packages under the project Formation of Selection Committees and Grievance System 	PIUs/Regional PIUs ECOWAS Commission WAEMU Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STATAFRIC
Selection of unsuitable sites for rehabilitations/upgrading and new constructions of NSO offices and statistics schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of facilities and sites for proposed project interventions Environmental and Social Screening of Sub Projects 	PIUs/Regional PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Ministries/ Protection Agencies in the 8 participating Countries
Poor design and supervision of civil works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design choices Choice of sustainable low energy consuming fittings and equipment and building materials Preparation of ESMPs 	E&S Specialist at the PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Ministries/Protection Agencies in the 8 participating Countries Local Government Authorities Ministries responsible for women, Children and Persons with Disability National level Disability Associations Consultants
Climate Change: exposure to extreme weather events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning field activities based on weather forecasts 	NSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metrological Agencies in 8 Participating Countries
Exclusion of vulnerable groups during census and survey design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census and survey designs Preparation, consultation on and disclosure of sampling frames for various surveys and census Establishing a tiered, transparent, participatory time-bound GM 	NSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E&S Specialist at the PIU ECOWAS Commission WAEMU Commission STATAFRIC EU 50X2030 Initiative Center for Development Data IMF/West AFRITAC PARIS21

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture in the 8 participating countries (for agriculture surveys)
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Table 8.2: ESMF Implementation Activities and Role Casting – Construction Phase

Potential Adverse Impact/Risk	Activities	Responsible Parties	Supporting Agencies
Poor labor relations on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Labor Management Plans Implement measures outlined in approved LMPs, ESMPs and Environmental and Social Clauses Ensure access to GM by all workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Consultants
Incidence of Gender Based Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and Sexual Harassment involving Site workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure site workers understand and sign Code of Conduct Implement Environmental and Social Clauses and mitigation measures in the U-ESMF and Site Specific ESMPs in relation to GBV/SEA/SH Ensure their workers are available for all GBV/SEA/SH training sessions Ensure grievance uptake points and focal persons are in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV Service Providers Police
Environmental risks and impacts associated with resource efficiency and material supply; construction related solid wastes, wastewater, noise, dust and emission management; hazardous materials management etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement all relevant Environmental and Social Clauses together with mitigation measures in the ESMF and ESMPs by themselves and their Sub Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Consultants

Accidents involving project residents of project communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement all relevant Environmental and Social Clauses together with mitigation measures in the ESMF and ESMPs by themselves and their Sub Contractors • *Establish grievance uptake points with focal persons and Grievance Committees in communities where sub projects will be undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Contractors • *NSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs • Traditional Authorities • Local Government Authorities
Upsurge in infectious and non-infectious diseases in the vicinity of sub projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement all relevant Environmental and Social Clauses together with mitigation measures in the ESMF and ESMPs by themselves and their Sub Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Consultants
Degradation of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement all relevant Environmental and Social Clauses together with mitigation measures in the ESMF and ESMPs by themselves and their Sub Contractors • Implement all relevant Environmental and Social Clauses together with mitigation measures in the ESMF and ESMPs by themselves and their Sub Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Consultants
Project Impact on Cultural Heritage and Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Chance Find Procedure in the event site workers encounter any artifact during excavations and demolishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Consultants
*Progress Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing Monthly Progress Report on rehabilitation and upgrading works and installations with an Environmental and Social Section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Consultants
*Environmental and Social Monitoring and Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring Environmental, Social, Health and Safety performance of Contractors and sub-contractors involved in rehabilitation/upgrading works and installations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E & S Safeguards Specialists at the PIU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA

***Not impacts/risks but a requirement for World Bank funded projects**

Table 8.3: ESMF Implementation Activities and Role Casting-Operational Phase

Potential Adverse Impact/Risk	Activities	Responsible Party	Supporting Agencies
Exclusion of vulnerable groups from national surveys/census and related activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arranging fora to engage vulnerable groups and leading engagement with vulnerable groups • Rolling out a tiered, participatory, time bound accessible to vulnerable groups • Ensuring resources is allocated for mopping exercises and call back and these exercises are undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E&S Specialist at the PIUs • AU STATAFRIC • ECOWAS Commission • WAEMU Commission • 50x2030 Initiative • PARIS21. • IMF/West AFRITAC. • European Union. • Center for Development Data • Civil Society Organizations
Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups through Modes of data presentation and disclosure of census and survey results excluding vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing survey and census reports in local languages and braille • Presenting quality and standardized census and survey data/reports • Security data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E&S Specialist at the PIUs • AU STATAFRIC • ECOWAS Commission • WAEMU Commission • 50x2030 Initiative • PARIS21. • IMF/West AFRITAC. • European Union • Center for Development Data • Civil Society Organizations
Disregard for the data privacy and confidentiality protocols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing data/cyber security protocols at NSOs offices and data storage centers e.g., encrypting data and securing data, Cyber Security Audits etc. • Drafting of data protection laws where not in place • Sensitization on the need for data privacy and confidentiality • Signing non-disclosure agreement with employees and other supporting entities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AU STATAFRIC • ECOWAS Commission • WAEMU Commission • 50x2030 Initiative • PARIS21. • IMF/West AFRITAC. • European Union • Center for Development Data

Potential Adverse Impact/Risk	Activities	Responsible Party	Supporting Agencies
Poor working conditions among project workers under the various NSOs and the three regional bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing labor related mitigation measures in the ESMF relevant to ESS2 e.g., signing contracts with all project workers in the NSOs and three regional bodies Roll-out and disclosing a tiered participatory, time-bound grievance mechanism accessible to all project workers such as field enumerators, drivers and data entry clerks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E&S Safeguards Specialist at the PIU
Incidence of Gender Based Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rolling out and disclosing a transparent, participatory and accessible grievance system with a clearly structured and well-advertised uptake points for reporting cases of GBV/SEA/SH based on principles of confidentiality, dignity and self-determination of survivors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV Service Providers Media
Generation of electronic other waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing and implementing a waste management plan including training of waste handlers and transporters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation Service Providers
Potential fire outbreaks at NSO offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vetting and approval of Fire plans and drawings Implementing proposals in the approved fire plans and drawings including emergency response and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire Force/Service in the 8 participating countries
Incidence of road accidents and spillage of survey/census materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Road Safety Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Traffic Agencies e.g., Police in the 8 participating countries
Incidence of Spillage of specimen e.g., blood during transportation and analyses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhering to existing public health protocols for the transportation and handling of specimen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public health Agencies (Ministries) in the Eight participating countries Ministries of Agriculture in the
Security risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing security risk assessment prior to project effectiveness Update the security risk assessment prior to any field activity 	NSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Security Apparatus/ Security Intelligence of the 8 participating countries
Environmental and Social Monitoring and Reporting	Preparing quarterly and other periodic Environmental and Social Monitoring reports to the National and Regional Steering Committee as well as the World Bank	NSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E&S Safeguards Specialist at the PIUs and regional PIUs

8.4 Capacity Building

Under the Project, elaborate capacity enhancement programs will be designed and implemented for technical staff and project workers in the NSOs and the regional bodies to build their capacity in order to better deliver their mandate and the various components of the project. Therefore, capacity building under the ESMF will be limited to E&S concerns (see Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Capacity Needs for ESMF Implementation

Training	Participants	Responsible Actor	Budget in (USD .00)									
			Mali	Niger	Benin	Senegal	Mauritania	Guinea	Guinea Bissau	ECOWAS	WAEMU	STATAFIC
World Bank ESF and ESSs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All PIU staff participating country Directors at NSOs Selected Staff from AU STATAFRIC, ECOWAS Commission and WAEMU Commission National and Regional Steering Committee Members 	E&S consultants	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
OHS/ ESMP Training for Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Contractors 	NSOs	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Community Entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey/Census Enumerators Supervisors Drivers 	NSOs	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000			
Security Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drivers Census/ Survey Enumerators/Supervisors 	NSOs/Security Intelligence	100,000	100,000	20,000	50,000	60,000	40,000	40,000			
Road Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census/Survey Enumerators 	NSOs/Road Traffic Unit of Police in each of the 8 Participating Countries	100,000	100,00	40,000	50,000	80,000	60,000	40,000			
Handling of Specimen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory Technicians 	Public Authorities in each of the 8 participating countries	50,000	50,0000	20,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	10,000			

Training	Participants	Responsible Actor	Budget in (USD .00)									
			Mali	Niger	Benin	Senegal	Mauritania	Guinea	Guinea Bissau	ECOWAS	WAEMU	STATAFIC
SEA/SH Sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Constructors All PIU staff of participating country Directors at NSOs Selected Staff from AU STATAFRIC, ECOWAS Commission and WAEMU Commission National and Regional Steering Committee Members Grievance Committee Members 	NSOs/GBV Service Providers in each of the 8 Participating and the locations of AU STATAFRIC/WA EMU Commission/ ECOWAS Commission	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	30,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	10,000	10,000
Cyber/Data Security and Data protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT Department Staff of NSO of participating countries Data Entry Clerks Data Analysts 	NSOs/ITC Consultants	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total	-	-	465,000	465,000	295,000	365,000	385,000	355,000	305,000	110,000	65,000	65,000
Grand Total			2,875,000									

8.5 ESMF Budget

It is estimated that a total amount of Five Million Six Hundred and Thirty-Five Thousand United States Dollars (**USD5,635,000.00**) will be required to implement activities identified in the Environmental and Social Management Framework. The details are summarized in Table 8.5. These figures are tentative and Regional PIUs and NSOs PIUs will prepare subsequent budget as more clarity is obtained on project activities.

Table 8.5: Estimated Budget for ESMF Implementation

Cost Items	Budget in (USD.00)									
	Mali	Niger	Benin	Senegal	Mauritania	Guinea	Guinea Bissau	ECOWAS Comm.	WAEMU Com.	STATAFIC
Training Cost as presented in Table 8.4	465,000	465,000	295,000	365,000	385,000	355,000	305,000	110,000	65,000	65,000
Preparation, Approval and Disposal of ESMPs	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Security Risk Assessment	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	-
Environmental and Social Monitoring	100,000	100,000	50,000	80,000	100,000	80,000	40,000	-	-	-
Implementing the Stakeholder Framework	80,000	80,000	50,000	80,000	100,000	80,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Country Total	865,000	865,000	615,000	745,000	805,000	735,000	615,000	160,000	115,000	115,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,635,000									

Annexes

Annex A: Sample Table of Content: Security Risk Assessment

CONTENT OF THE SECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT (SRA)

1.1. PRELIMINARIES

- a) Executive Summary of the RHS in English and French
- b) Security context of the field of intervention c) Institutional framework for the development of the HRA
- d) Mini summary of social assessment findings on the security context (as appropriate for each project and if already developed by the project)

1.2. OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

- a) The objective of the RHS
- b) Description of the proposed approach to conducting the evaluation, including key stakeholders for communicating the evaluation.

1.3. SECURITY AND THREAT ASSESSMENT

- a) National Security Context: Provide a description of the national security environment, including who the key security actors are and which regions are in the red zone, as well as the societal structures impacting the conflict.
- b) Regional Security Context: Provide a detailed description of the security context in the regions covered by the project, including the far north, northwest, and southwest zones of Cameroon, highlighting sensitive areas and the type of security risk at a granular level, as well as key actors at the regional level. As part of this contextual analysis, it is necessary to note who the relevant actors are and to understand the interactions that may take place between them. Actors can be, for example, UN agencies, government officials, community leaders, less formal leaders, security forces, etc.

1.4. SECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT

- a) Present the main safety risks: make an assessment based on the specific risks related to the project.
- b) Make a matrix of security risks by project area: the matrix classifies the risk into four categories of risk level: low, moderate, substantial, and high - assess based on the likelihood of the risk occurring and the impact such an event would have on the project.
- c) Present the security risks and mitigation measures for the implementation of the project: a risk register with a description of the individual risk, including the risk at a detailed level, followed by the proposed mitigation strategies specifically for the project. December 2022 3 d) Unfold risk profiles by project province: make regional risk dashboards covering project security risks and locally adapted mitigation measures.

1.5. SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS SPECIFIC TO THE PROJECT

- a) Define how to deal with armed non-state actors as appropriate.
- b) Present the project's security risk management capacity: the management capabilities of the government institutions responsible for the project.
- c) Conduct security risk mitigation planning: outline the approach to mitigating security risks in the project

2 SECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP) CONTENT

2.1. PRELIMINARIES e)

Executive Summary of the GSP in English and French

2.2. SECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP) OBJECTIVES AND APPROACHES

- a) Define the objectives of the GSP
- b) Provide a summary of the proposed approach to safety that can be communicated to local stakeholders, including the complaint management mechanism.

2.3. INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND BEST PRACTICES

Present international norms, standards, and good practices in the plan. Include applicable national and international legislation, World Bank environmental and social standards, and other applicable international good practices.

2.4. OVERVIEW OF THE SECURITY SITUATION

- a) Present the general context of the project: provide an overview of applicable demographics, such as the age structure of the population, unemployment, poverty, and inequality; levels and types of crime; endemic political unrest, social movements, and conflicts; terrorism and rebellion; and the general attitude toward the project and related issues
- b) Present safety risks: This section should be based on the project HRA and should address the following: – Internal risks: illegal, unethical, or inappropriate conduct by project personnel or persons directly related to the project, such as employee theft, workplace violence, and labor disputes or related acts of sabotage. External risks: such as those resulting from the actions of persons outside the project who seek to take advantage of opportunities created by the development and operation phase of the project, such as petty crime, disruption of the project for economic, political, or social purposes, and other deliberate acts that adversely affect the actual functioning, efficiency, and safety of operations. In extreme cases, this may include terrorism, armed insurgencies, coups, or wars. The GSP should be a reminder that the presence or intervention of security forces could increase the risk to communities or their members.

c) Security Arrangements: Indicate who is providing basic protection for the project site (private security personnel - in-house or subcontracted - and/or a public safety officer arrangement). Describe the code of conduct.

2.5. GOVERNANCE OF THE PGS

Describe the safety policy, including priorities, roles and responsibilities. If applicable, describe the relationship between the project's safety services and independent suppliers/contractors and their affiliates (responsible for engineering, subcontracting, construction, etc.) and the respective responsibilities of these stakeholders.

2.6. PHYSICAL SECURITY

Provide a general description of the project's security approach and systems. Ideally, this section describes security barriers such as fences, gates, locking systems, guard posts, video surveillance/electronic security systems, and outlines the overall security management system. Create an indicator for Personnel on Board (POB) as a measure of the physical responsibility of personnel and subcontractors.

2.7. SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Briefly describe the main safety instructions:

a) Introduce the security perimeter - how the security system controls the project perimeter and directs assigned individuals to access control points.

b) Outline controls at access points - type of checks and inspections of people and vehicles at entrances and access points. Specify the type and purpose of entry and exit searches and who is subject to them.

c) Outline the incident response strategy - how security personnel respond to and are responsible for an incident. These should be based on appropriate and proportionate use of force. Describe the role of public safety officers, for example, in relation to criminal activity, including who asks them to respond and under what circumstances.

d) Address the issue of security patrols - the nature and frequency of patrol checks.

e) Addressing the issue of Personnel on Board (POB) - providing a mechanism for physical accountability for personnel and subcontractors. f) Present off-site travel security strategy - special procedure if necessary.

g) Present how to store and control raw materials and equipment –

h) Develop an information and communication strategy - procedures for filing, processing and controlling sensitive information.

i) To present the aspects related to the management of firearms safety –

j) Outline how to handle special situations - for cases where large-scale activities (e.g., criminal activities, demonstrations, social unrest) require the involvement of public security forces outside the project. In preparing for such activities or emergencies, there should be a clear provision for how project security personnel (private or public) hand over control of operations to the police, military, or emergency response services.

2.8. STRATEGY FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF SECURITY OPERATIONS

a) Management structure and responsibilities, including reporting relationships, etc., when supervising and controlling security operations

b) Responsibility for conducting safety risk assessments - clarify who is responsible for conducting risk assessments (management, public relations team, key local stakeholders) and what the assessments cover. In addition, define a clear set of triggers (number of incidents, relative fatalities, impact) as indicators of either an adverse decision on a suggested site or a temporary/permanent suspension of work at a site. c) Cross-functional coordination - describe coordination among departments, including those responsible for community relations, human resources, and government relations, all of which are important partners in project security. Include any planning/coordination activities between security services and other departments; this may include participation in security risk assessments or weekly meetings.

2.9. PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER

a) Describe the role of public safety officers - summarize the memorandum of understanding or other agreement with law enforcement, including commitment to code of conduct and disciplinary procedures. If public safety officers are assigned to the project to provide certain aspects of security, this section should describe the equipment or support provided, the role of the police, joint action plans, and coordination mechanisms.

b) Employment and composition of security personnel - specify the reporting structure of the security detail and points of contact with management. c) Summarize the MOU or other service agreements and request a high-level point of contact for security. d) Continuously monitor the quality of security services.

e) Background checks for security personnel - responsible for the law enforcement project, how the background of project officers will be properly validated, including how any allegations of abuse, inappropriate use of force, or other criminal activity and wrongdoing in the past will be reviewed before a particular officer is assigned to the project.

f) Security Personnel Equipment - describe the equipment that will be provided to guards, including vehicles, radios, non-lethal weapons, firearms and ammunition.

g) Use of force by security personnel - agree with public security providers on the principles governing the use of force in the project, which is only allowed if it is clearly for preventive or defensive purposes given the nature and severity of the threat. The memorandum of

understanding or other legal agreement stipulates that those carrying the weapons have a high level of technical and professional competence and clearly understand the rules for proportionate use of force.

h) Training of safety personnel - provide training or training opportunities on the code of conduct, health and safety provisions applicable to the project, and mechanisms for handling complaints from the public and project workers. Specify how participation in training sessions will be monitored.

i) Allegations of wrongdoing - agree on how investigations of any credible allegations of abuse or wrongdoing will be conducted and how disciplinary action against security personnel for violations of the code of conduct or any other rules prescribed by the project will be handled.

2.10. MANAGEMENT OF PRIVATE SECURITY PERSONNEL (IF APPLICABLE)

a) The role of private security companies is to provide preventive and defensive services, and to protect workers, facilities, equipment and project operations, regardless of location. Private security personnel do not have law enforcement authority and cannot interfere with the responsibilities, duties and prerogatives of public security forces.

b) Employment and composition of private security personnel - indicate whether security personnel are employed directly or provided by an independent security provider.

c) Contractual arrangements - list all necessary arrangements (e.g., uniforms and equipment).

d) Active monitoring of provider performance - to ensure quality of services, audits will be conducted, training sessions will be facilitated, credible allegations of abuse or misconduct will be thoroughly investigated, and the quality of work on site will be monitored at all times throughout the project.

e) Security Personnel Background Checks - The project will verify and/or require the security provider to conduct adequate background checks on proposed security personnel to investigate any allegations of past abuse, use of force, or other criminal activity and wrongdoing. No person identified with credible negative information as a result of these audits will be used on the project. These audits will be documented in individual personnel files, which may be reviewed as part of the project and monitoring missions.

f) Security Personnel Equipment - describe the equipment that will be provided to personnel, including radios, non-lethal weapons, firearms and ammunition. Security Officers should only be armed if the HRA proves that it is the only viable and effective risk mitigation measure in the face of a clearly established threat.

g) Use of force by security personnel - the use of force by a private security provider is only allowed if it is for preventive or defensive purposes given the nature and severity of the threat. Where it is necessary to arm security guards, project managers will ensure that the bearers of weapons have a high level of technical and professional competence and a clear understanding

of the rules for the use of force. This means that they will need to have solid training in the effective and proportionate use of force, in accordance with international best practices, applicable laws, and safeguard policies.

2.11. TRAINING OF SECURITY PERSONNEL

a) Describe the training responsibilities of the company or security provider if applicable.

b) Project managers will ensure that security personnel are trained in the following procedures/knowledge: basic care skills, custody orders and procedures, appropriate and ethical/human rights conduct, rules of engagement, use of force rules, weapons training (if applicable), mandatory training in environmental and social, GBV, EAS, HS, gender equality, health and safety guidelines, and appropriate public and project worker complaint management mechanisms Specify how participation in training sessions will be monitored. Training may be subject to inspection/audit

Annex B: Relevant In-Country Laws

A. Senegal

Statistics/Data Protection Laws	Environment Laws	Laws on Social Protection	Building/Planning/Local Government Laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law n° 2012-03 of January 3, 2012, modifying and completing Law n° 2004-21 of July 21, 2004, on the organization of statistical activities • Law n° 2001-01 of April 12, 2001, on the Environment Code • Law No. 2009-23 of July 8, 2009, on the Construction Code • Order n°04871 of June 6, 2008, which establishes the list of members of the National Statistics Council (CNS) • Order n°00322 of January 26, 2009, which establishes the list of members of the Technical Committee on Statistical Programs (CTPS) - Order n°008980 of September 19, 2007, which establishes the list of services and organizations of the National Statistical System (NSS) for the production of public statistics • Order n°07245 of July 28, 2009, which creates and sets the rules of organization and operation of subcommittees and thematic groups of the Technical Committee on Statistical Programs (CTPS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 2001 - 282 of April 12, 2001, on the implementation of the environmental code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order n°001031 of March 9, 2005, of the Ministry of Public Service, Labor, Employment and Professional Organizations (MFPTEOP) which creates the Intersectoral Committee for the Fight against Child Labor • Order n°002211 of February 27, 2004, of the MFPTEOP which creates the Coordination Unit for the Fight against Child Labor • Order n°3751 of June 6, 2003, of the MFPTEOP which establishes the categories of enterprises and work prohibited to children and young people as well as the age limit to which the ban applies • Order 3750 of the MFPTEOP of June 6, 2003, which establishes the nature of dangerous work prohibited to children and young people - Order 3749 of the MFPTEOP of June 6, 2003, which establishes and prohibits the worst forms of child labor • - Order 3748 of the MFPTEOP of June 6, 2003, concerning child labor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 2010-99 of January 27, 2010, on the construction code (regulatory part) • Decree No. 2009-1450 of December 30, 2009, concerning the regulatory part of the Urban Planning Code • Law No. 2008-43 of August 20, 2008, on the Urban Planning Code

B. Niger

Statistics/Data Protection Laws	Environment Laws	Laws on Social Protection	Building/Planning /Local Government Laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 2004-011 of March 30, 2004, amended and supplemented by Law No. 2014-066 of November 5, 2014, on the organization of statistical activity and creating the National Institute of Statistics (INS) • Order N°0001/ME/F/INS of January 04, 2016, on the organization of the NSO and setting the attributions of its branches replacing order N°00387 of November 21, 2005, • Order N°0061/MP/INS of 02 August 2017 adopting the National Quality Assurance Framework for Official Public Statistics (CNAQ/SP) and the quality charter. • Circular N°01884/PM/DIRCAB of 24/11/2015 on strengthening the coordination of the NSS, the quality and reliability of official statistics produced by the NSO. • Decree No. 2004-265/PRN/ME/F establishing the powers, composition and functioning of the National Statistics Council (CNS) of 14 September 2004; • Decree No. 2004-264/PRN/M/E/F establishing the status, powers and functioning of the National 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 2018-18 of May 14 on Environmental Assessment • Law 98-56 of 29 December 1998 establishing a framework law on environmental management • Decree n°2000 - 397/PRN/ME/LCD of 20 October 2000 on the administrative procedure of evaluation and examination of environmental impacts • Decree n°2011-405 of August 31, 2011, setting the terms and procedures for declaration, authorization and concession of water use • Order n°140 /MSP /LCE /DGSP/DS/DH of September 27, 2004, fixing the standards of discharge of waste in the natural environment. • Order No. 00099 / MESU / DD /SG /BEEI/DL of 5 August 2015 on the organization and operation of the Office of Environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 2012-45 on the Labor Code in the Republic of Niger • Decree No. 2017-682/PRN/MET/PS of 10 August 2017 on the regulatory part of the Labor Code • Decree n°96-408 / PRN / MFPT / E of 4 November 1996 on the creation, organization and operation of health and safety committees at work • Decree n°96-409/PRN /MFPT /E, of November 04, 1996, establishing the modalities of the declaration of employment • Decree No. 2012-358 /PRN /MFPT of August 17, 2012, setting the minimum wages by occupational categories of workers governed by the inter professional collective agreement • Act No. 2003-025 of 13 June 2003 amending Act No. 61-27 of 15 July 1961 establishing the Criminal Code. • Order No. 0933/MFP/T of 4 August 2006 establishing a National Commission to Combat the Survival of Forced Labor and Discrimination. • Multilateral Agreement on Cooperation to Combat Child Trafficking in West Africa, signed in Abidjan on 27 July 2005. • Ordinance No. 2010-86 of 16 December 2010 on combating trafficking in persons • Order No. 5254 IGTLS/AOF of July 19, 1954, concerning women's work and that of pregnant women. • Decree No. 96-412/PRN/MEF/P of November 4, 1996, on the regulation of temporary work. • Decree No. 2012-358/PRN/MFP/T of 17 August 2012 setting the minimum wages by professional categories of workers governed by the inter professional collective agreement. • Decree No. 2006-059/PRN/MF/T of 8 March 2006 fixing minimum wages by occupational categories of workers governed by the inter-professional collective agreement. • Decree No. 2006-058/PRN/MFP/T of 8 March 2006 fixing the new hourly rate of the guaranteed inter professional minimum wage • Order No. 1887/MFP/T/DTSS of 18 November 1981 on the adjustment of conditions for the recruitment of temporary workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Seventh Republic of 25 November 2010

<p>Statistics Institute of 14 September 2004.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decree No. 2004-263/PRN/M/E/F on the special status of the staff of the statistics and economic studies framework 	<p>Assessment and Impact Studies (BÉÉÍ) and determining the duties of its Director</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order No. 5253/IGTLS/AOF of July 19, 1954, on employers' health and safety obligations. Decree No. 2005-64 of 11 March 2005 approving the statutes of the National Social Security Fund Law No. 2003-34 of 5 August 2003 establishing a public social institution called the National Social Security Fund, abbreviated CNSS. 	
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C. Mauritania

Statistics/Data Protection Laws	Environment Laws	Laws on Social Protection	Building/Planning/Local Government Laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Statistics Act 2005-017 of January 27, 2005 (under revision) Decree No. 2021-027 of February 25, 2021, establishing the rules of organization and operation of the National Agency for Statistics and Demographic Analysis (ANSADE); Decree No. 2022-122 of August 18, 2022, establishing the rules of organization and operation of the National Statistics Council (CNS); Order No. 2022-087 of February 11, 2022, establishing the Rules of Organization and Operation of the Scientific Committee of ANSADE; Order 2022-0156 of February 10, 2022, establishing the Specialized Working Group on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law no 2000-045 relating to Environment Code Decree 2004-094 regarding Environmental Impact Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law No. 052/15 of 12 August 2015 repealing and replacing Law No. 2007-048 of 3 September 2007 criminalizing slavery and slavery practices Act No. 025/2003 Coll. on the suppression of trafficking in persons. Ordinance No. 81-234 of 9 November 1981 abolishing slavery. Order No. 0066/MFPT of 17 January 2022 on the list of hazardous work prohibited to children. Law No. 2021-023 of 10 December 2021 amending certain provisions of Ordinance No. 2005-015 of 5 December 2005 on the criminal protection of children. Order No. 00882 of 6 November 2019 on the medical control of children and adolescents. Law No. 2018-024 of 21 June 2018 on the General Child Protection Code. Ordinance No. 2005-015 on the criminal protection of children National Early Childhood Policy. Act No. 025/2003 Coll. on the suppression of trafficking in persons Act No. 2001-033 of 5 July 2001 authorizing the President of the Republic to ratify Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment. Act No. 2001-23 of 28 January 2001 authorizing the President of the Republic to ratify Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor and Immediate Action for their Eradication. Order No. R-030 of 26 May 1992 supplementing Order No. 10.281 of 2 June 1965 implementing the provisions of Book II of the Labor Code (Title II, health and safety of workers). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order 1983-127 of Re-organization of Land and Public Property Law 2010-001 on Land Management Constitutional Law n° 2012-015 on the revision of the Constitution of July 20, 1991

<p>Quarterly National Accounts (SWG-QNA);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order No. 2022-1190 of November 14, 2022, establishing, organizing, operating and assigning responsibility for the Technical Committee on Macroeconomic Scoping. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order No. 239 of 17 September 1954, as amended by Order No. 10.300 of 2 June 1965 on child labor. Order No. 5254 IGTL/AOF of 19 July 1954 on the work of women and pregnant women. Order No. 5254 of 19 July 1954, as amended by Order No. 10.300 of 2 June 1965, on the work of women and pregnant women. Order No. 0024 of 11 January 2022 establishing a regional mechanism for the protection of women and girls Decree No. 2020-140 of 3 November 2020 establishing the National Observatory for the Rights of Women and the Girl Law No. 2018-023 of 21 June 2018 criminalizing discrimination. Ordinance No. 2006/043 of 23 November 2006 on the promotion and protection of persons with disabilities Act No. 2001-24 of 24 January 2001 authorizing the President of the Republic to ratify Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value. Regional Strategy for HIV, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B and C and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights of Key Populations of ECOWAS. Joint Order No. 440 of 21 April 2021 establishing a multi-sectoral committee for the coordination of social protection (CMCPS) at the Ministry of Social Affairs, Children and Family. Order No. 436 of 20 April 2021 establishing a Coordination Commission for Development Projects targeting refugees in Mauritania Order No. 375 of 7 April 2021 setting the rules for the organization and functioning of the Unit for the Fight against Female Genital Mutilation (MGP) Decree No. 2015-062 of 6 April 2015 implementing Article 46 of Ordinance No. 2006-043 of 23 November 2006 on the promotion and protection of persons with disabilities. Order No. 0531 of 22 July 2020 defining the conditions of the declaration of recruitment to the labor inspectorate Decree No. 2011-237 of 24 October 2011 raising the guaranteed minimum inter professional wage (SMIG). Law No. 74-151 of 11 July 1974 amending the arts. 34 and 35 of Book I of the Labor Code relating to the sub-enterprise and labor. 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act No. 74-148 of 11 July 1974 amending article 12 of book V of the Labor Code • Decree No. 2021-186 of 2 November 2021 setting the ceiling and rates of Social Security contribution • Decree No. 2021-103 of 26 May 2021 amending certain provisions of Decree No. 2013-027 of 5 March 2013, amended by Decree No. 2014-106 of 27 July 2014, setting the coverage rates and the terms of reimbursement of care benefits by the National Health Insurance Fund (CNAM) • Law No. 2021-007 of 22 February 2021 amending certain provisions of Law No. 67-039 establishing a social security scheme • Decree No. 2013-027 of 5 March 2013 repealing and replacing Decree No. 2007-042 of 1 February 2007 setting the coverage rates and the modalities for replacing care benefits by the National Health Insurance Fund (CNAM) • Decree No. 2010-081 of 31 March 2010 setting the contribution rates of certain beneficiaries of the health insurance scheme under Ordinance No. 2005-006 of 29 September 2005 establishing a health insurance scheme amended or supplemented by Law No. 2010-018 of 3 February 2010. • Law No. 2010-018 of 3 February 2010 amending or supplementing certain provisions of Ordinance No. 2005-006 of 29 September 2005 establishing a health insurance scheme • Decree No. 2004-027 of 1 April 2004 amending Decree No. 026-2002 of 7 April 2002 setting the ceiling for social security contributions. • Act No. 76-182 of 12 July 1976 supplementing Book II of the Labor Code 	
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D. Guinea

Statistics/Data Protection Laws	Environment Laws	Laws on Social Protection	Building/Planning/Local Government Laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L/2014/019/AN on the organization and regulation of statistical activities • D/2010/078/PRG/CNDD/SGG on the creation and statutes of the National Institute of Statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-ministerial decree no. 1555 (15 March 2002) applying wastewater discharge standard NS 05-061 • Ordinance N°045/PRG/87 modified by ordinance N°022/PRG/89 of March 10, 1989, on the Code for the protection and development of the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree 81-009 of January 20, 1981, on the organization of the prevention of occupational accidents and diseases at the social security fund and setting the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law n° 2008-43 (20 August 2008) pertaining to the Planning Code • Law No. L/2015/020/A.N. establishing the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D/2015/151/PRG/SGG on the attribution and functioning of the National Statistics Council • D/2015/152/PRG/SGG on the modalities of management of the financial resources of the • Statistique nationale • D/2022/285/PRG/CNRD/SGG on the attribution, organization and functioning of the National Institute of Statistics • D/2022/290/PRG/CNRD/SGG on the appointment of members of the board of directors of the National Institute of Statistics • A/2015/4027/MP on the creation, composition, attribution and functioning of specialized commissions • A/2015/4028/MP on the modalities for the communication of data to the statistical services and bodies of the national statistical system by public administrations and bodies • A/2015/4029/MP on the appointment of members of the National Statistical Council • A/2015/6042/PM/SGG/CAB on the appointment of members of the National Statistics Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint decree N°93/8993/PRG/SGG of October 11, 1993, fixing the technical nomenclature of the installations classified for the protection of the environment • Décret n° 199/PRG/SGG/89 codifiant les études d'impact sur l'environnement • Decree No. 199/PRG/SGG/89 codifying the environmental impact studies • Order No. 474/MEEF/SGG/2013 of March 11, 2013, sets the references, content, methodology and procedure of the environmental impact study • Order No. A/2013/474/MEEF/CAB on adoption of the general environmental assessment guide • Order No. 2012-8004-MDEEF-CAB-SGG of August 21, 2012, on the creation, powers, composition and operation of functioning of the prefectural committees for monitoring environmental and social management plans. • Ministerial Order 2015/342/MIPMEPSP/CAB of February 27, 2015, setting discharge thresholds • Decree D/97/287/PRG/SGG regulating the management and control of harmful and dangerous chemical substances in the Republic of Guinea. • Law No. L/96/012 amending and supplementing Ordinance No. 022/PRG/89 of March 10, 1989, on the penalties of the Environmental Code. • Law No. L/96/010/An on the regulation of pollution taxes applicable to classified establishments. • Decree N°200/PRG/SGG/89 on the legal regime of classified establishments for the protection of the environment. 	<p>financing rate of the prevention fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 2016/059/AN, of 26 October 2016, on the Criminal Code • Law No. L/2014/072/CNT of 10 January 2014 on the Labor Code of the Republic of Guinea • Act L/2008/011/AN of 19 August 2008 establishing the Children's Code • Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Guinea and the Government of the Republic of Mali in the fight against trafficking in children. Done at Conakry, 16 June 2005. • Order No. 2791/MTASE/DNTLS/96 of 22 April 1996 on child labor • Decree No. 594 PRG of 23 December 1976 paying family benefits monthly at the same time as wages. • Order No. 1392/MASE/DNTLS/90 of 15 May 1990 on the work of women and that of pregnant women. 	<p>Construction and Housing Code</p>
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E. Guinea Bissau

Statistics/Data Protection Laws	Environment Laws	Laws on Social Protection	Building/Planning/Local Government Laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundamental Law of the National Statistical System (10/09/2007), Law No. 06/2007; Decree-Law no. 2 of 04/08/2020, Central Census Department) Law N° 4/2007 of 3/09/2007 Decree N° 4, 5 and 6/80 of 09/02/1980 Law N° 6/2014 of 04/02/2014 Decree-Law N° 5/86 of 29/03/1986. Law N° 6/2014 of 20/01/2014 Act N° 14/2011 of 06/06/2011 Act N° 12/2011 of 06/06/2011. Decree N° 02/2012 of 05/04/2012 Regulation of the SEN Fundamental Law (08/12/2022). 	<p>Decree No. 7/2017, of June 27, approving the Environmental and Social Impact Study Regulations (EIAS)</p>	<p>Law No. 12/2011 of July 6, 2011, on preventing and combating trafficking in persons, in particular women and children</p>	<p>Decree No. 7/2017, of June 27, approving the Environmental and Social Impact Study Regulations (EIAS)</p>

F. The Gambia

Statistics/Data Protection Laws	Environment Laws	Laws on Social Protection	Building/Planning/Local Government Laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order No. 008980 of September 19, 2007, establishing the list of services and organizations of the national statistical system responsible for the production of public statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 Mines and Quarry Act, 2005 National Environment Management Act, 1994 Environmental Quality Standards Regulations 1999 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual Offences Act, 2013 Domestic Violence Act, 2013 Public Health Act, 1990 The Children's Act 2005 Labor Act (2007) The Women's Act 2010 Women's Act Amendment Act, 2015 Persons with disabilities Bill, 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 Mines and Quarry Act, 2005 National Environment Management Act, 1994 Environmental Quality Standards Regulations 1999

G. Mali

Statistics/Data Protection Laws	Environment Laws	Laws on Social Protection	Building/Planning/Local Government Laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decree No. 2005 - 435 of May 23, 2005, establishing the rules of organization and operation of the National Council on Statistics and the Technical Committee on Statistical Programs Law n° 07- 020 of February 27, 2007, on the creation of Planning and Statistics Units (CPS) Decree No. 07-166/P-RM May 28, 2007, establishing the organization and operating procedures of the Planning and Statistics Units Decrees Nos. 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194 and 195 determining the Organizational Frameworks of CPS in the sectors of Rural Development, Education, Health, Territorial Administration, Equipment and Transport, Cooperation, Justice, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decree No. 2006-1252 of 15 November 2006 determining the minimum requirements for the prevention of certain physical ambient factors Decree N ° 2018-0992 / P-RM of 31 December 2018 establishing the rules and procedures for strategic environmental assessment Decree No. 09-552/P-RM of October 12, 2009, establishing the terms of application of the law establishing the compulsory health insurance scheme Inter-ministerial Order No. 2013-0256 / MEA-MATDAT-SG setting the procedures of public consultation in the environmental and social impact assessment Decree No. 10-580/PR-M of October 26, 2010, approving the standard management delegation agreement within the framework of compulsory health insurance. Law N°2021-032 of May 24, 2021, on pollution and nuisance Law n° 09-010 of June 26, 2009, creating the National Health Insurance Fund (CANAM). Decree No. 01-396/P-RM of 6 September 2001 relating to the management of noise pollutants Law No. 99-047 of December 28, 1999, instituting voluntary insurance for certain social security schemes of the INPS. Decree No. 01-397/P-RM of 6 September 2001 relating to management of air pollutants Decree n°2020-0263/PM-RM of 10 June 2020 on the creation, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial Order No. 14-117 of October 31, 1969, establishing the evaluation of benefits in kind to be included in the tax bases for the development tax and the general tax on employees' income Decree No. 2018-0991 / P-RM of December 31, 2018, relating to ESIA and notice of environmental and social impacts Law n° 09-015 of June 26, 2009, establishing the compulsory health insurance scheme Law No. 2019-074/ of 24 December 2019 amending Law No. 92-020 of 23 September 1992, as amended, on the Labor Code in the Republic of Mali. Order No. 5253 / IGTLS / AOF of 19 July 1954 on the obligations of employers on occupational health and safety. Order No. 2019-3536/MSPC-SG of October 10, 2019, establishing the organization and operation of the brigade for the repression of migrant trafficking and human trafficking. Order No. 2017-4388 MTFP-SG of December 29, 2017, supplementing the list of hazardous work prohibited for children under the age of 18. Order No. 09-0151/MTFPRE-SG of February 4, 2009, completing the list of dangerous work prohibited to children under 18 years of age. Law No. 2012-023 of July 12, 2012, on the fight against human trafficking and similar practices. Order No. 10-036/P-RM of August 5, 2010, establishing the National Unit to Combat Child Labor Order No. 06-1940/MPFEF-SG of September 8, 2006, establishing the National Monitoring Committee for programs to combat child trafficking in Mali. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law no. 96-07 (22 Mar 1996) transferr jurisdiction to lo communities Constitution of t Republic of Mali Ordinance No. 202 014/PT-RM of December 2020 on t Public Domain and La Law Law No. 2017-051 of October 2017 on t Local Government Co

Industry and Commerce, Mines and Energy and Culture.	organization and operating procedures of the monitoring committee for economic and social response actions to coronavirus disease (COVID-19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order No. 01-1684 creating a permanent national commission to monitor the Mali-Côte d'Ivoire cooperation agreement in the fight against cross-border child trafficking. • Order No. 5254/IGTLS/AOF of July 19, 1954, concerning women's work and that of pregnant women. • Decree No. 2019-0584/P-RM of July 29, 2019, establishing the organization and operating procedures of the National Program to Abandon Gender-Based Violence. • Law No. 2015-052/ of December 18, 2015, instituting measures to promote gender in access to nominative and elective offices. • Decree No. 2014-0368/PM-RM of May 27, 2014, establishing the institutional mechanism for guiding, driving and monitoring the implementation of the National Gender Policy of Mali. • Politique nationale genre (PNG-Mali). • Law No. 99-047 of December 28, 1999, instituting voluntary insurance for certain social security schemes of the INPS. • Law No. 95-051 of June 12, 1995, amending the Social Security Code in its articles 13, 18, 23, 30, 156, 165 and 180. • Decree n° 07-375/P-RM of September 26, 2007, fixing the modalities of application of the provisions of the law n° 92-020 of September 23, 1992, relating to the Labor Code in the Republic of Mali as regards the particular measures of protection and hygiene applicable to the establishments whose personnel carries out works of the building, the public works and other works concerning the buildings. • Order No. 5253/IGTLS/AOF of July 19, 1954, on employers' health and safety obligations.
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H. Benin

Statistics/Data Protection Laws	Environment Laws	Laws on Social Protection	Building/Planning/Local Government Laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordinance No. 73-72 of October 16, 1973, amended by Decree No. 97-168 of April 7, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law n°98-030 of February 12, 1999, establishing the environmental framework law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law n°1998-19 of March 21, 2003, on the Social Security Code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law n°2013-01 of January 14, 2013, on the land and property code of Benin

1997, creating the National Institute of Statistics of Benin			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree N° 2021 - 523 of October 13, 2021, approving the modified statutes of the National Institute of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis • now called the National Institute of Statistics and Demography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree N°2017-332 of 06 July 2017 concerning environmental assessment procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law n°2015-42 of December 28, 2015, establishing the Universal Health Insurance Scheme (RAMU) in the Republic of Benin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 2017-15 amending and supplementing Law No. 2013-01 of August 14, 2013, on the land and property code in the Republic of Benin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law n. 2012-02 of January 19, 2012, authorizing the ratification of the African Charter adopted in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) on February 4, 2009, and ratified by the Republic of Benin on April 10, 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 2001-294 of August 08, 2001, on noise regulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation n°07/2009/CM/UEMOA of 26 June 2009 on the regulation of social mutuality within WAEMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 90-32 of 11 December 1990 establishing the Constitution of the Republic of Benin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 2022-07 of 27 June 2022 on the organization and regulation of statistical activities in the Republic of Benin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 2022-390 of 13 July 2022 on the organization of environmental and social assessment procedures in the Republic of Benin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 2022-284 of 11 May 2022 amending and supplementing Decree No. 2014-315 of 6 May 2014 on the modalities of application of Law No. 2012-36 of 15 February 2013 establishing the Beninese Human Rights Commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 2021-14 of 20 December 2021 on the Territorial Administration Code in the Republic of Benin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law no. 99-14 of April 12, 2000, on the creation, organization and operation of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 2022-063 of 2 February 2022 approving the statutes of the Beninese Environment Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 2018-16 of 4 June 2018 on the Criminal Code. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 2019-40 of 7 November 2019 revising Law No. 90-32 of 11 December 1990 on the

•	National Council of Statistics			Constitution of the Republic of Benin		
•	Decree No. 2022-349 of June 22, 2022, on the organization of the fifth General Census of Population and Housing of February 2023	•	Order No. 126/MFPTRA/DC/SGM/DGT/D ST of 27 March 2006 regulating noise in the workplace.	•	Decree No. 2014-315 of 6 May 2014 on the modalities of application of Law No. 2012-36 of 15 February 2013 establishing the Beninese Human Rights Commission (CBDH)	•
•	Year 2002 N°001 /MEF/INSTAD/DG/SP on the organizational chart of the National Institute of Statistics and Demography	•	Law No. 2018 -18 of August 06, 2018, on climate change in the Republic of Benin	•	Law N°98-004 of January 27, 1998, on the Labor Code	•
		•	Decree No. 2001-110 of April 4, 2001, establishing air quality standards	•	Law N°2017-05 of August 29, 2017, setting the conditions and procedure for hiring, placing labor and terminating the labor contract in the Republic of Benin	•
		•	Decree N° 2001-109 of August 04, 2001, fixing the quality standards of wastewater	•	Law No. 2012-36 of 15 February 2013 Establishing the Beninese Commission on Human Rights	•
				•	Act No. 2003-03 of 3 March 2003 on the repression of the practice of female genital mutilation in the Republic of Benin.	•

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multilateral Agreement on Cooperation to Combat Child Trafficking in West Africa, signed in Abidjan on 27 July 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordinance No. 73-37 of 17 April 1973 amending the provisions of the Criminal Code with regard to trafficking in persons and abduction of minors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 2015-08 of December 8, 2015, on the Children's Code in the Republic of Benin 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act No. 2006-04 on the conditions for the movement of minors and the suppression of trafficking in children in the Republic of Benin. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order No. 5254 IGTLS/AOF of 19 July 1954 on the work of women and pregnant women. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 2011-26 of 9 January 2012 on the prevention and punishment of violence against women 	

Annex C: Screening Template with Exclusion List

Annex C: Screening Form for Potential Environmental & Social Safeguards Issues

This form is to be used by the Implementing Agency to screen potential environmental and social risk levels of a proposed subproject, determine the relevance of Bank environmental and social standards (ESS), propose its E&S risk levels, and the instrument to be prepared for the sub project.

Subproject Name	
Subproject Location	
Subproject Proponent	
Estimated Investment	
Start/Completion Date	

1. Description of Subproject (including Nature and Duration of Sub-Project)

2. Sub Project Activities

3. Sub Project Work force (including Type and Number)

4. Machinery and Equipment that will be used for the Subproject (Including Type and Estimated Number)

5. Location of Sub Project

6. Land take:

----- acres / m² /hectare (select unit)

7. Land Use of the Area for the Sub-Project

<i>Agriculture</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Residential</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Civic</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Existing road</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Reservation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Park/Recreation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Industrial</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Other (specify)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Comments:

8. Site Description

9. Land Cover and Topography

i. Land cover of the site consists of (completely or partly or noticeable) of:

<i>Vegetation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Sparse vegetation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Physical structure(s)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Floodplain</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Agriculture (animals)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Cultural resource</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Water</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Agriculture (crops)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Other specify</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ii. Elevation and topography of the area for the Sub-Project:

<i>Flat</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Valley</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Slope</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Undulating</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Hill</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Mountain</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Depression</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

iii. Elevation and topography of the adjoining areas (within 200 meters radius of the site)

<i>Flat</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Valley</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Slope</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Undulating</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Hill</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Mountain</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Depression</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

10. Infrastructure

i. The Sub-Project would be developed in/on:

Undeveloped site ☐ Partly developed site ☐ Existing route ☐

Other (specify)

ii. The Sub-Project would involve excavation Yes ☐ No ☐

iii. Estimated number and depth of the excavations, etc.

iv. Are any of the following located on-site within 50 meters from the edge of the proposed site?

Water supply source Yes ☐ No ☐

Pipeline Yes ☐ No ☐

Power supply source (Transformer) Yes ☐ No ☐

Electricity lines Yes ☐ No ☐

Drainage Yes ☐ No ☐

Other (specify)

11. Sources of Energy

12. Inventory of Existing Infrastructure at the Facility or Site

13. Environmental and Social Impacts/Risks

i. Positive Impacts/Risks

ii. Negative Impacts/Risks

Air Quality

Would the proposed Sub-Project?

i. Emit during construction (Tick as Appropriate)

Dust ☐ Smoke ☐ VOCs ☐

ii. Expose workers or the public to substantial emissions? Yes ☐ No ☐

iii. Result in cumulatively increased emissions in the area? Yes ☐ No ☐

iv. Create objectionable odor affecting people? Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments:

Biological Resources

Would the proposed Sub-Project?

i. Have adverse effect on any reserved/protected area? Yes ☐ No

ii. Have adverse effect on wetland areas through removal, filling, hydrological interruption or other means? Yes ☐ No ☐

iii. Interfere substantially with the movement of any wildlife species or organisms?

Yes ☐ ☐ No ☐

iv. Be located within 100 m from an Environmentally Sensitive Area (natural habitat watershed, etc.)? Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments

Cultural Resources

Would the proposed Sub-Project?

i. Disturb any burial grounds or cemeteries? Yes ☐ No ☐

ii. Cause significant adverse effect on any archaeological or historic site?

Yes ☐ No ☐

iii. *Alter the existing visual character of the area and surroundings, including trees and rocks outcrops?*

Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments:

Water Quality and Hydrology

i. *Distance from the nearest water body or drainage channel (minimum distance measured from the edge of the proposed site to the bank of the water body or drain).*

More than 100 meters ☐ 100 meters ☐ Less than 100 meters

Would the proposed Sub-Project?

ii. *Will the sub project involve the use of water?*

Yes ☐ No ☐

iii. *Indicate Source of water for the project*

iv. *Generate and discharge the following during construction:*

Liquid waste ☐

Liquid with oily substance ☐

Liquid with human or animal waste ☐

Liquid with chemical substance ☐

Liquid with pH outside 6-9 range ☐

Liquid with odor/smell ☐

v. *Lead to changes in the drainage pattern of the area, resulting in erosion or siltation?*

Yes ☐ No ☐

vi. *Lead to increase in surface run-off, which could result in flooding on or off-site?*

Yes ☐ No ☐

vii. *Increase run-off, which could exceed the capacity of the existing storm water drainage?*

Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments

Noise Nuisance

Would the proposed Undertaking:

i. Generate noise in excess of established permissible noise level?

Yes ☐ No ☐

ii. Expose persons to excessive vibration and noise?

Yes ☐ No

Comments

Waste Generation

i.	Will the Sub Project generate construction waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii.	Will the Sub Project generate infectious waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii.	Will the Sub Project generate radioactive waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv.	Will the Sub Project generate pathological waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
viii.	Will the Sub Project generate hazardous waste (sharps)?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
vi	Will the Sub Project generate pharmaceutical waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
vii.	Will the Sub Project generate anatomical waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
viii.	Will the Sub Project generate general waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
ix	Will the Sub Project generate chemical waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
x.	Will the Sub Project generate genotoxic waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments

Land take and Involuntary Resettlement

Will the Sub Project lead to?

Acquisition of Private Property (Temporal/Permanent)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physical Displacement of People (Temporal/Permanent)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Damage to Peoples Assets (Temporary/Permanent)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Short term/Permanent)

Yes



No



Comments (including estimated number of PAPs, assets etc. to be impacted)

Other Environmental and Social Impacts/Risks (including GBV/SEA/SH and Abuse of Human Rights)

[illegible]

14. Management of Environmental and Social Impacts/Risks

[illegible]

15. Summary

Questions	Answer		ESS relevance	Due diligence / Actions (Underline Appropriate instrument to be prepared)
	yes	no		

Does the subproject involve civil works including new construction, expansion, upgrading or rehabilitation of healthcare facilities and/or associated waste management facilities?			ESS1	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Does the subproject involve land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use?			ESS5	If yes, activity should not proceed and will need to be redesigned to avoid impacts
Does the subproject involve acquisition of land or assets?			ESS5	If yes, activity should not proceed and will need to be redesigned to avoid impacts
Is the subproject associated with any external waste management facilities such as a sanitary landfill, incinerator, or wastewater treatment plant for healthcare waste disposal?			ESS3	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Is there sound regulatory framework, institutional capacity in place for healthcare facility infection control and healthcare waste management?			ESS1	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Does the subproject involve recruitment of workforce including direct, contracted, primary supply, and/or community workers?			ESS2	LMP, SEP
Does the subproject involve transboundary transportation of specimen, samples, infectious and hazardous materials?			ESS3	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Does the subproject involve use of security personnel during construction and/or operation of healthcare facilities?			ESS4	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Is the subproject located within or in the vicinity of any ecologically sensitive areas?			ESS6	If yes, activity should not proceed and will need to be redesigned to avoid impacts

Are there any vulnerable groups present in the subproject area and are likely to be affected by the proposed subproject negatively or positively?			ESS7	Implement SEP measures for vulnerable people
Is the subproject located within or in the vicinity of any known cultural heritage sites?			ESS8	f yes, activity should not proceed and will need to be redesigned to avoid impacts
Does the project area present considerable Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) risk?			ESS1	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Is there any territorial dispute between two or more countries in the subproject and its ancillary aspects and related activities?			<i>OP7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas</i>	Governments concerned agree
Will the sub project and its ancillary aspects and related activities involve the use or potential pollution of, or be located in international waterways ⁷ ?			<i>OP7.50 Projects on International Waterways</i>	Notification (or exceptions)

Conclusions:

- 1. Proposed Environmental and Social Risk Ratings (High, Substantial, Moderate or Low). Provide Justifications.**

Exclusion List

The following types of activities shall not be eligible for finance under the Project:

- Activities that may cause long term, permanent and/or irreversible (e.g., loss of major natural habitat) adverse impacts;
- Activities that have a high probability of causing serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment.
- Activities that may have significant adverse social impacts and may give rise to significant social conflict.
- Activities that may affect the rights of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups.

⁷International waterways include any river, canal, lake or similar body of water that forms a boundary between, or any river or surface water that flows through two or more states.

- x. Activities that may involve economic or physical displacement or adverse impacts on cultural heritage; and
- xi. All the other excluded activities set out in the ESMF of the Project.

Safety manual for staff and consultants

July 2020

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1. Part One: Security Framework

With regard to the safety of workers, the Labor Code, in its article 27, subjects' employers and employees to the following obligations

The employer must take the necessary measures to ensure the conditions of hygiene and safety, health at work according to the standards in this area. And the employee is obliged to observe the employer's instructions on working conditions, health and safety rules and to immediately notify the employer of any event that may be detrimental to the workers or the interests of the company or establishment.

1.1. Safety principles: 50% common sense and 50% rules

1.1.1. Safety definitions, risk assessment/analysis and management

Security is the confident and tranquil state of mind of a person who believes, feels safe from danger and therefore it is necessary to identify and understand the threats and try to minimize the vulnerabilities. A risk assessment is then performed.

Risk can be assessed according to the following criteria: geographical, thematic, sectoral. A scale based on the nature of the violence is proposed:

Operational risks: car accidents, accidental contamination, minor incidents, medical evacuations;

criminal risks: NSO, like any other actor, can be a tempting and supposedly easy target;

collateral risks: widespread political violence in an area that, while not specifically targeting NSO, will affect its agents and;

political risks that specifically target state structures, violently or not, for their work/publication deemed favorable to a given group, its actions on the ground.

1.1.2. Risk management strategies and safety policy

The security risk management chosen is based on two strategies (acceptance and protection) and rejects the strategy of deterrence.

Active safety

Active safety is the process of becoming known and recognized by the general population and the authorities in the broadest sense. It is linked to a strategy of acceptance. It is based on internal factors that are more easily controlled. It is thanks to this strategy that we will be accepted and understood, and it is the one that is most conducive to the creation and maintenance of networks.

It goes through two stages:

The explanation of the mission of NSO, impartiality, non-discrimination based on ethnicity, politics, religion and gender. This allows us to get out of the amalgam of NGOs and to show our specificities.

The responsibility of the population and the authorities for the security of the field teams, data collection can only take place normally in a climate of mutual trust and respect.

Ultimately, a well-designed collection operation is the first active security measure.

Passive safety

Passive security is similar to the protection strategy. It concerns all the means made available to the team to ensure its security and sets the rules for its use (communication, vehicles, housing, laws, customs and habits of the area). This security strategy can either be an asset by limiting the vulnerability of the teams, or it can ultimately prove counterproductive if it leads to a disconnect with the surrounding population and the beneficiaries.

Safety is on the one hand an individual responsibility: each person must at all times assess the level of insecurity and adopt behaviors that do not harm.

Everyone must therefore report any incident to their supervisor as objectively and clearly as possible.

Avoid taking any position that may endanger others or yourself.

Personal safety is worth more than hardware or money. Phones, tablets, GPS, vehicles, etc. are replaceable.

Safety is also a collective responsibility: the behavior of each individual can have more or less serious consequences for the safety of the team.

NEVER A DETERRENCE STRATEGY

NSO does not and should not use militarized services to protect its teams. Whether it is armed militia or private security companies, the rule does not vary. Only in exceptional situations or difficult evacuations do NSO teams have the right to be protected by official military troops, notably the UN (MINUSCA) or the Defense and Security Forces (FDS).

1.1.3 Safety rules

Why the rules? Here are some answers:

They govern the organization according to the risks that weigh on the team;

They also have a preventive function (to avoid creating uncomfortable situations) and a curative function (how to react in these conditions?);

They rationalize behaviors and reactions in all circumstances and especially when the danger is important, and any loss of objectivity can increase the risk;

They save valuable time by discussing different options in advance, their advantages and disadvantages;

They allow for consistency in the team's reactions;

They allow for a quick and orderly response in more turbulent circumstances when well thought out and written in a calm manner.

1.2 Information Management and Confidentiality:

1.2.1 Information management

As mentioned above, safety is everyone's business. In this regard, one of the conditions inherent to the safety of the teams is the collection of information and especially the retransmission to NSO.

Some basic principles

NSO Staff/Agent shall:

Collect data that are confidential in accordance with the statistical law n° 01.008. of July 16, 2001, on the regulation of statistical activities in the Central African Republic. It should be noted that statistical surveys are different from police or judicial surveys;

Be attentive and vigilant in the field and avoid interfering in activities unrelated to the investigation;

Do not prejudge the importance or otherwise of a seemingly insignificant piece of information or event if it is unusual but note it and report it to NSO. It may not make sense to you individually, but when cross-referenced with other information, it may tell you something about the situation;

Make personal efforts because security is still not under control;

Distinguish as much as possible between direct testimony and rumor, and above all discretion, not sensationalism.

STAFF MUST:

- STAY INFORMED ABOUT THE SITUATION AROUND HIM AND OPEN TO GENERAL INFORMATION.
- BE CRITICAL OF THE INFORMATION YOU RECEIVE AND KEEP YOURSELF INFORMED.
- MULTIPLY THE SOURCES TO VERIFY THE QUALITY OF THE INFORMATION.
- INDICATE SOURCES TO OTHER TEAMS.

1.2.2 Privacy Management:

Increasingly in missions, information is becoming a double-edged sword. The information we may collect (health data such as gunshot wounds, rapes; the reported income of a household head, etc.) could be used for other purposes.

More generally, when managing information, two pitfalls must be avoided: letting information that could pose a security problem filter through.

Ultimately, it is up to the Chef de Mission to use common sense and good judgment in communicating about his mission while keeping security-related information confidential.

1.3 Understanding the environment

Taking the environment into account and understanding it are fundamental elements of team safety.

Check with administrative, military and local authorities;

Identify and obtain information from national and international NGOs present on site;

Identify key partners;

Establish contact with MINUSCA and the UN agencies present. Identify contact persons.

Staff must be very careful what they say. If they speak to journalists, they must refer to the hierarchy each time.

As a general rule, no media interviews are conducted without the approval of NSO management.

Staff should be wary of comments over a drink, more often than not the drinking environment is not homogeneous.

In addition, as the mission progresses, it shall:

Regularly inform the NSO Executive Director or a member of the Steering Committee about the location of the team. If possible, note the GPS coordinates of the area;

Identify the nearest locality, the different places where the police or other actors can be contacted in case of need;

Indicate any information on the road conditions, tracks between the different places where we work;

Identify the risks of natural disasters and report any other useful information (check point of armed groups, etc.);

Contact the health services to obtain information on the general health situation, particularly the diseases that are prevalent in the area (cholera, covid-19, hepatitis, Ebola, meningitis, etc.), the level of risk of contamination and the repercussions.

1.4. Limitations of the safety guide:

It is not an absolute weapon against all the problems the team may encounter;

A strategy can never address every situation the team may face. On the other hand, it must allow to find the elements of answers;

It is more a state of mind than an exhaustive set of recipes;

Beware of the false sense of security that the Safety Guide provides. Just because the risks have been described does not mean they have disappeared.

2. Part Two: Security Organization

2.1. Organization of the chain of responsibility

NSO is responsible for managing security in the mission area in coordination with law enforcement of the participating country. It decides on the withdrawal or cessation of activities, based on an on-site risk assessment. Decisions to withdraw or stop the mission must be followed by the entire team in the area concerned.

In the field, the local authorities (mayor, sub-prefect, prefect) are primarily responsible for the safety of the teams; they assist them by

information on the security situation;

guidance on how to behave in the field;

directions to get from one place to another;

etc.

Military in the is responsible for providing logistical support to the teams (deployment by helicopter to areas that are difficult to access and security (as needed, it can escort teams when they must take a route that is considered dangerous or go to a risky area). If there are FACA elements in the area, they will be called upon as needed.

The head of mission, with the support of the supervisor, is responsible for the proper application of the Security Guide and ensures that each agent is aware of it. He/she may supplement these elements with instructions. He/she is the main contact with the local authorities and must be aware of the location of each team member during the mission.

It maintains relations with the authorities and partners to obtain the most complete information possible.

2.2. Security protocol

2.2.1 Prior to field deployment

Before the descent on the field, the following conditions must be fulfilled.

Administratively, each of them makes sure that they are equipped with, among other things

the mission order,

the message-carried,

the contracts of each agent,

the deployment plan,

badges,

pennant for visibility, etc.

Logistically, it ensures that it is in possession of:

the expected fuel quantity or equivalent dollar value,

the medicine box when it is provided,

administrative documents of the vehicle (car registration, technical file, insurance, driver's license)

The vehicle toolbox;

Telephone contacts with the Director in charge of the activity and other members of the technical team, the Director of Resources, the CEO of NSO.

All team members (including the driver) are required to attend safety training provided by NSO and/or a resource person as well as Covid-19 training provided by the Ministry of Health. Covid-19 training will focus on preventive measures to reduce the risk of contracting or spreading Covid-19 and the protocol to follow if any of the following occur:

a staff/agent in the field has mild symptoms or is confirmed positive;

mild symptoms are presented by an individual in the households;

Covid-19 has occurred in the community where one works (plus confirmed positive cases).

Depending on the area of work and the evolution of the pandemic in the country, any staff (staff or consultants) or agent who will go to the field as part of an investigation should be tested negative in order to reduce the risk of contamination if the Ministry of Health considers it necessary. Otherwise,

testing is not mandatory. In addition, before going to the field, the teams will be given covid-19 kits consisting of nose plugs and hydro-alcoholic solutions.

2.2.2 In the field

2.2.2.1 Procedures to reduce the risk of contracting or spreading COVID-19

The following measures are mandatory for staff to follow to reduce the risk of contracting or spreading coronavirus. The following measures must be observed:

Wash hands regularly with soap or use disinfectant;

No handshake/greetings between team members and also with the survey population;

Wear muffs/gloves;

Avoid gatherings;

Keep sufficient distance - at least one (1) meter - when face-to-face during training or meetings;

Avoid touching the face without washing your hands;

Only go out when working or when necessary;

NB: The other measures are listed in the Guidelines: Implementation of World Bank Project Activities in the Context of COVID-19 in the Central African Republic (attached to this guide).

2.2.2.2 Preliminary steps before collection

When a team arrives at a location, it should proceed as follows:

Meet with the Prefect/Deputy Prefect or their representative;

Meet with the Mayor or his representative;

Meet with district medical officers and health center managers,

Meet with the neighborhood/village chief when in the enumeration area;

Declare the identity of each team member;

Specify the reason for the visit and present his order of mission;

If the local administrative authorities (mayor and sub-prefect) are available, explain how the work will be done and specify the locations to be visited;

Ask them for information about the security situation in their area of jurisdiction;

2.2.2.3 Conduct in the households or structures to be surveyed

When an agent is in a household or in front of the head of an entity to be surveyed, before starting the interview, the collection agent should:

Ask for the head of household/leader or, in his/her absence, an adult household member/resource person who can provide the information;

Declining its identity;

Specify the reason for the visit;

Obtain informed consent from the household head or beneficiary.

2.2.2.4 Conduct in case of force majeure

In the field, can occur several cases of force majeure such as curfew, mines and unexploded ordnance, explosions/shots and assaults.

Personnel must observe official and unofficial curfew times in the work area.

When the mission is working in an area potentially mined or infested by unexploded submunitions, it is necessary to identify the demining structures/NGOs (MINUSCA, Gendarmerie, etc.) that will provide information and training. In case of suspicion, personnel will ask the authorities, truck drivers, cabs, the population, etc.

When an explosion occurs, you should:

Prevent panic, prevent disorderly flight, immobilize vehicles;

Act with caution, a mine is never alone;

Progress on foot and probe the ground (a very long and nervously exhausting operation);

Simply mark (make a circle or cross) very visibly and inform the authorities if a mine or unexploded ordnance is present.

While working in the field, a team may encounter an assault. In general, in the event of an assault, common sense principles apply:

no provocation, **La Vie avant tout!**

Do not oppose the demands of armed groups in a fierce manner but use tact. Do not risk your life for material values. **Give what is demanded of you if the exchange is not fruitful: vehicles, money, telephone, tablet, keys, etc.;**

remain calm and polite, remember that robbers are susceptible, often in a hurry, very nervous and determined, therefore very dangerous (do not look in the eyes or seek recognition);

only one person speaks and decides, ideally the person who can communicate easily with the aggressor if you are in a group;

if you are at home and there is a commotion outside, make sure that the doors are closed, that the staff stays with you inside and turn off the lights. **Under no circumstances should you open** (maintain contact with an outside person: other mission...);

if someone does enter the home, remain calm and polite. Explain who you are and your mission. **Give what is asked of you: money, keys**

if you are caught in a demonstration in town or during a journey, inform the local authorities and NSO as soon as possible, also have a calm and polite attitude, drive slowly to get out of the area and contact the coordination.

2.2.2.5 Ethical behavior

The mandate of NSO is based on principles and values of selflessness, uprightness, impartiality, objectivity, non-discrimination, ethics and respect for statistical confidentiality (reference to the statistical law) which must be promoted and defended daily through the actions of its staff.

In addition to the risk of negative consequences for the safety and credibility of its operations, NSO cannot and will not accept personal behavior that is inconsistent with the values promoted.

In the event of non-compliance with the above values, NSO has the right to take appropriate action, up to and including dismissal and legal action.

a) Sexual behavior and love life: the short presence of the investigators in the areas (from a few weeks to a few months) and the imposed work rhythm do not always allow them to understand:

the place of sexuality in culture;

implications of sexual relationships;

the consequences to an individual's community for having a sexual relationship with an officer.

All of these factors can create a disconnect between what a collector and a local person expect from a sexual relationship.

b) Prostitution: Visiting prostitutes is an intolerable act. It enslaves people and degrades the respect of individuals. Even if you work in a community where prostitution is rampant, using the services of prostitutes can lead to serious consequences such as information leakage,

NSO prohibits the use of prostitution anywhere.

c) Sexual abuse of children: The International Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989 and since ratified by 187 countries, has the following paragraph in its preamble: "The child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs protection and care, including appropriate legal protection, before and after birth."

The sexual exploitation of children has long been prohibited and condemned in our country. **In international legislation, sexual exploitation is considered as slavery.**

The definition of the word "child" means under 18 years of age. According to the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, "A child is a human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

Although it is not always easy to "know the exact age of a person", this cannot be accepted as an excuse. If you really want to know, you can always ask someone who certainly knows the age range in which a person falls.

NSO has a zero-tolerance policy regarding child abuse, including sexual abuse, and will cooperate with the law in the event of a prosecution.

d) Sexual and moral harassment / bullying: The term "sexual harassment" includes any verbal or physical conduct (inappropriate and unwelcome) directed at another person because of their gender.

Bullying can be translated as the manifestation of a fear or a feeling of inferiority towards others.

Again, it all comes back to the notion of mutual respect. Even if a person does not intend to threaten or harass, their attitude may well be perceived as such.

Child sexual abuse and forms of harassment represent risks for staff, especially consultants, but also for the statistical operation (possible anger of the local population against the agents with consequences that can lead to the stopping of an operation, financial consequences). It taints the image of NSO and potentially of the donors. It can lead to anger and aggression from local people and undermine the security of all.

The Institute will not tolerate any situation of harassment and will react immediately in case of doubt.

d) Alcohol and drug abuse: A variety of drug and alcohol related problems can occur:

Perpetration of an illegal act (where the use of drugs and/or alcohol is prohibited by law);

Belligerent and derogatory behavior of the person using (or abusing) drugs or alcohol;

Negative image towards the outside world.

The possession, use, and trade of drugs are prohibited in the country. It is obvious that by consuming/abusing alcohol or drugs, the brand image and credibility of NSO and the donor will be affected, which can lead to very serious consequences, not only for the person consuming.

An individual's attitude will be considered the attitude of NSO as long as he or she does not show disagreement. Each staff member should be aware that **NSO opposes the use of alcohol (while on duty or on assignment) and drugs when it may negatively impact operations.**

d) Photos and journalism: It is strictly forbidden to photograph:

soldiers or military bases/facilities;

armed groups;

Civil engineering buildings (airports, train stations, bridges, banks, etc.);

religious or sacred works or persons without prior authorization. The same applies to the interior of public or private buildings, hospitals, etc.

If staff wish to take photos for personal use or in connection with the activity, ask permission.

e) Freedom of expression

It is strongly recommended that staff be extremely attentive to any oral or written positions they may take, particularly on sensitive subjects (e.g., human rights, freedom of expression, etc.).

Also, it is strongly discouraged to take part in demonstrations during fieldwork, as your safety may be at stake.

2.2.2.6 Vehicle and equipment management

Free time out

Vehicle exits during free time are governed by common sense, the level of safety in the area, and specific vehicle and travel rules.

The team leader must indicate as clearly as possible all the precautions, instructions and advice that you feel are relevant to the outings, taking into account:

On cultural specificity;

The security context and;

Any other significant details to keep in mind;

Clearly indicate schedules where applicable by location.

Use of vehicles in general

As a rule, vehicles are driven by drivers of the rental vehicles or the NSO driver if it is the NSO vehicle.

As an **exception, if** the driver is unable to drive the vehicle for any reason, the vehicle may be driven by a mission member with a valid driver's license.

Use of motorcycles in particular

As part of field data collection activities requiring the use of a motorcycle, NSO Resource Management, prior to any assignment of a motorcycle, must ensure that the driver of the motorcycle holds a Class A driver's license. It is required to provide motorcycle users with a helmet to the required standards to ensure their safety.

Also, in case of renting motorcycles in the provinces, make sure that the owners must provide the transported agents with helmets for their protection in case of accident. Besides helmets, motorcycle drivers must also wear appropriate clothing, especially suitable footwear and never drive a motorbike while under the influence of alcohol, drugs or medication that influences driving skills.

Speed limits

Speed limits must be respected. In the absence of legislation, the limit is 80 km per hour.

Beware of meters that show speed in miles and/or drivers who don't know the conversion to km/h!

Rules of conduct

Seatbelts **must be** worn both in the **front and back**.

Always respect the traffic regulations in force.

Do not isolate yourself from your environment (air conditioning, loud music), be careful when driving...

Be courteous and polite to authorities, other motorists and pedestrians (right of way, improper use of horn, etc.).

In the event of an obvious danger, stop and analyze the situation to decide whether to go back, turn around or use another route. In case of obvious danger, stop immediately. Back up and turn around as soon as possible.

Always give way to the vehicles of the competent authorities in place, whether in town or at roadblocks. In our country, government officials travel under armed escort, preceded by motorcyclists: all motorists are required to give way by pulling over to the side of the road while the convoy passes.

In all circumstances, please remain calm, for your own safety and for the image of NSO.

Rules of conduct at checkpoints and in case of roadblocks

The following rules must be observed when passing through the roadblocks and checkpoints:

keep calm and composure, reassure the most emotional people,

always slow down when approaching a dam,

At night, turn on your overhead light and put on the parking lights,

attempt to quickly analyze the identity, motivations and mood of the operating agents (regular control by a legitimate authority or illegal control, etc.),

do not turn off your engine unless instructed to do so,

Designate/prefer only one non-threatening, courteous interlocutor and his translator if necessary (check the veracity of the translation);

check that the driver, translator or staff should not resist if negotiation is impossible. His life and the life of the team is more important than your equipment or vehicle;

remove your sunglasses, turn off the music;

do not use a radio or turn down the volume;

Present all documents, upon request, but not necessarily give them, unless there is a threat;

no hasty moves, ask before you move;

remain courteous and patient, neither threatening nor provocative;

do not smile if the operator starts reading your documents backwards;

never anticipate a request, wait to be asked to act;

Avoid opening or leaving the vehicle unless you are told to do so;

explain your mission or mandate, insisting on our neutrality and transparency, etc.;

in convoy, wait for all vehicles to pass;

It is not useful to report your crossing of the roadblock by radio in a systematic way;

in convoy, keep your initial position and maintain a distance between the immobilized vehicles;

If there are difficulties or long waits, ask permission to notify NSO.

Who is transported?

Apart from the staff, the following may be transported

Civil servants and State employees on requisition of the competent authorities for professional reasons or in case of force majeure;

staff of partner Organizations for common professional reasons,

exceptionally, local government personnel, for specific professional reasons related to the activity.

Under no circumstances may the following be transported

armed persons;

people in uniform (United Nations, military, police, police traffic...);

hitchhikers.

Field trips

In order to move safely, two basic rules must be respected:

be reachable and locatable at all times, and;

be able to move quickly.

Trips must be planned and validated in advance (means/choice of vehicle, destination, routes, modifications, etc.).

Fuel

As a general rule, vehicles must have half their tank full at all times.

Define the way in which refueling is done (who? when? etc.), Existence of possible stocks

Maintenance

All personnel must be aware that the safety of the teams depends on the permanent good condition of the vehicles used. As well as the program imperatives, the logistical imperative of regularly stopping the vehicles to carry out their revision must be understood by each one.

Ensure that drivers are driving in accordance with road conditions. Normally, drivers report maintenance needs on their own. Report any abnormalities to ensure a quick response.

Equipment

Vehicles must have the equipment required by the road authorities at all times (seat belts, triangle, phosphorescent vests, first aid box, fire extinguisher, etc.).

2.2.2.7 Accidents

In case of a collision with another vehicle, without injury, remain polite and courteous. It is better to let the driver negotiate and manage amicably first.

In the event of a road accident not involving the mission vehicle, after analyzing the situation, rescue the injured if the team is able to do so (transport the injured to a nearby medical facility), and use the means of communication to alert the emergency services.

An incident report (see sheet n°5) must be drawn up by the mission leader and sent to the technical management.

2.2.2.8 Financial flow management

In the context of data collection, the handling of large sums of money can increase the vulnerability of staff on mission. Collection operations can sometimes be perceived as "cash cows" and can become targets of criminals or armed groups.

Staff must manage amounts of money that correspond to the average income of the work area on a daily basis. Otherwise, staff may become the target of attack or be subject to significant pressure.

It is therefore necessary to put in place a management of financial flows that can minimize the risk of attacks. To do this, avoid bringing out large denominations of banknotes and ostentatious spending in public places (markets, drinking places, etc.).

2.2.3 Back from the field

Back in the field, a whole day will be dedicated to the restitution. Each team will take turns to report on the progress of the fieldwork, highlighting the difficulties encountered in terms of interaction with the population, accessibility of the areas and, above all, security. It will also expose the measures initiated to mitigate the security situation.

2.3 Risk assessment and definition of security levels

Each phase of the Security Plan defines the operation of the organization according to the new security state. The transition from one level to the next is therefore conditioned by the change in indicators that are deteriorating or improving. If no time should be wasted in increasing the level of security, the same applies when the situation improves, the team must quickly regain the best working conditions. Here the levels are essentially linked to the political, armed and security context and complement the elements linked to natural disasters.

2.4.1 Level 0: peaceful environment

According to the political, military, social and economic context and the local daily life, everything is calm, nothing to report. The security rules outlined in this Manual are applicable. The team must remain attentive. **Activities are proceeding normally, without any hindrance.**

2.4.2 Level 1: Normal activities

Depending on the political, military, social and economic context and the local daily life, tensions are felt and / or troubles arise in the city or in the region. Everyone is attentive and vigilant at all times. The safety rules outlined in this guide are more applicable than ever.

Activities are proceeding normally, without any hindrance. The security of the roads, the political and military situation is regularly analyzed.

For the record:

Each member of the mission travels with his phone, his ID card or badge;

Each mission member can be reached at any time or must report any change in position;

The outings are always done in pairs.

2.4.3 Level 2: Safety-Related Activities

For this level 2, the same instructions as for level 1 are used, with very specific instructions. Activities may be hindered at any time by the political situation. Road safety problems and the political and military situation in the team's area of assignment must be analyzed before each trip.

Field trips **are suspended**, they are only allowed after a thorough safety analysis and only if absolutely necessary.

2.4.4 Level 3: Containment

The unrest becomes so intense that the team is unable to work. The team leader and/or team members are verbally or physically threatened.

The safety rules for level 2 are more applicable than ever and are reinforced:

No one leaves the house except with the agreement of the immediate supervisor. The team "confines itself",

Regular telephone contact is made with other authorities (including medical), MINUSCA, UN agencies or NGOs in the region.

2.4.5 Level 4: Withdrawal

If it is not possible to work in the selected area, the best thing to do is to leave the premises as soon as possible.

ANY BREACH OF THE SAFETY RULES WILL RESULT IN A DEBRIEFING WITH THE NSO GENERAL MANAGEMENT. THE LATTER DECIDES ON THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE EVENT.

Appendix 1: Evacuation Sheet, Incident Report

Sheet 1: Responsibility

The Director of Resources is directly responsible for the safety of agents and is supervised by the CEO. As such, he regularly monitors the safety situation of agents and informs the CEO on a daily basis.

In the field, this role is performed by the supervisor and then by the team leader. The latter communicates with the Director whenever possible.

Sheet 2: Safety Training

Security training is the responsibility of the Resource Director. It is given by a resource person (involve the ministry's defense officer) to the field teams at the end of the training on methodology and collection tools, before the field trip. This training focuses on the security protocol (administrative arrangements, attitudes and behaviors to adopt in the field, permanent communication with the technical direction of the operation, etc.).

Sheet n° 3: Sanitary evacuation

The decision to medically evacuate an NSO staff or consultant on a mission due to an accident/illness is made by local health personnel in coordination with the NSO General Management.

In case of an accident, the procedure to follow is as follows:

Contact a local medical official (head of the health facility or hospital doctor) in the vicinity to follow up on the case, describing the situation as clearly as possible in a calm manner. Number of injured, condition (as far as the team can tell), location of the accident. Specify the number of people to be evacuated by another vehicle.

Give them a clear and concise account of the situation, using the incident report.

Contact medical personnel or act on their instructions.

Provide the following information to medical staff:

Victim's name:

Age

Date of accident and/or illness.

The reason for the evacuation. (e.g., no appropriate treatment in the work/mission area...).

Patient status.

Make sure you have a medical certificate before evacuation.

If the condition of the injured or sick person allows or requires transportation, it must be done with the accompaniment of a doctor/medical staff and on his or her own initiative.

The chronological report of all the events and the different stages of the accident and the evacuation must be written. (see Report Template) below.

Sheet n° 4: Evacuation plan

Evacuation is the last decision that can be made to ensure the safety of the team or a staff member. It occurs as soon as possible after the decision to enter Phase 4 has been made.

The decision to evacuate is made, in an emergency, by NSO General Management. **The exact time and route of evacuation will also be decided by the latter in collaboration with the on-site security/medical team.**

Except in the case of an attack on the dwelling, and a direct physical threat, **no** sudden **evacuation** takes place when teams are in the field until an evacuation solution has been determined for them.

NEVER EVACUATE AT NIGHT

Experience shows that absolute emergency evacuations are rare and that an evacuation always comes after a series of events that have allowed the teams to prepare and make the decision to evacuate in a calm manner.

The evacuation can be coordinated with other organizations (UN, NGOs...), **but NSO must rely primarily on its own resources if necessary it will ask for support from the partner on the ground (UN, NGOs).**

In the event that the evacuation is a temporary fallback:

Specify the itineraries in a precise and complete way and the possible point of regrouping with other teams or NGOs.

Add maps and plans if applicable

Ensure that the entire team is present to evacuate,

Notify and propose to other organizations or authorities on site of a temporary withdrawal,

Notify the NSO General Management of the departure time and location chosen by the team,

Contact General Management as soon as the team arrives at its destination and report on the situation during the trip,

No return without consultation in the area with the General Management of NSO.

Sheet 5: Reporting an incident in the field

What was the incident? What really happened? To what or to whom?

Where and when did the incident occur?

What were the conditions or circumstances under which the incident occurred (if known at this point)?

Is the incident still ongoing or is it contained?

Is there any loss of life or serious damage?

What measures have been or are being implemented?

Has NSO senior management been informed? If so, how specifically? What has been their response to date?

Proposed action plan to prevent these incidents in the future.

Annex 2: Guidelines for the implementation of World Bank project activities in the context of COVID-19 in the Central African Republic

Guidelines: Implementation of the Bank's project activities in the context of COVID-19 in the Central African Republic.

1. Context

The advent of the COVID-19 pandemic is forcing humanitarian and development actors to suspend or adapt their emergency activities according to the context of the crisis. These adjustments ensure the continuity of certain essential operations without creating risks of contamination for the population and project implementation staff.

The general principles set out below should enable the World Bank-funded project to take the necessary steps to continue its activities. They should be applied in conjunction with existing guidelines, including decisions by government and health authorities, WHO precautionary measures, guidelines formulated by clusters, and the business continuity plans of each organization available at the following link:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1pmUfU8jGnXn8JFHskvd_BxxoO-deJJ8T

2. General principles and minimum precautionary measures

The following minimum precautionary measures should be implemented to protect the health of project personnel and the public by limiting the transmission of the virus:

Wash your hands very regularly (with soap and water, or hydroalcoholic gel):

Cough or sneeze into your elbow or a tissue;

Always stay more than a meter apart;

Use a single-use tissue and dispose of it;

Greeting without shaking hands, stop hugging;

Avoid touching the face, especially the nose and mouth;

Wear a mask when the one-meter distance cannot be respected.

3. Organization and conduct of field missions in a COVID-19 context

a) Travel to around the country for the project supervision mission.

Any team traveling on a field mission is required to comply with the following guidelines:

If any project personnel exhibit symptoms that could be equated with COVID19, they may not participate in the mission.

A supply of water for team hand washing must be available for the duration of the mission. This supply can be provided from the team's home base. However, if the mission is in an area where functional water points are available, the supply from the home base can be adapted.

The team should stockpile adequate soap for handwashing. Soap should be used as a priority, so as to remain consistent with the team's prevention measures and the awareness messages disseminated to the communities. However, a supply of chlorine can be carried by the team for back-up or travel purposes. The water used by the teams for handwashing should then be chlorinated in the appropriate dosage.

Alcohol-based gel can also be carried by team members. However, the gel should only be used as a back-up or during travel. Since this item is generally inaccessible to assisted communities, the use of hydro-alcohol gel by the team can generate tensions during interventions.

The mission leader must ensure that his or her team washes its hands regularly.

A stock of disinfectant wipes, or alternatively a stock of clean clothes with suitable detergent, must be available in each vehicle. The various parts of the vehicle (steering wheel, seat belts, handles) must be cleaned twice a day by the driver.

As much as possible, the layout of the teams in the vehicles should remain the same during daily field trips.

All equipment taken into the field (tablets, computers, pens, etc.) must be cleaned at least once a day with a disinfectant solution.

In order to respect the government's instructions on safety distances, a maximum number of passengers will be allowed in the vehicles. A hardtop (with rear seats) can take a maximum of 6 passengers (including the driver). A double-cab pickup can take a maximum of 4 passengers (including the driver). A single cab pick-up will be able to take a maximum of 2 passengers (including the driver).

Distancing rules and barrier measures must be observed at all times (coughing into your elbow, not spitting on the floor, not touching your face, etc.).

The captain and/or driver is responsible for communicating these guidelines and precautions to the various parties involved to facilitate understanding and acceptance of the procedures and to avoid any misunderstanding. The wearing of gloves is strongly encouraged during these formalities (stamping of mission orders, collection of toll tickets, etc.).

In case of deterioration of the situation (to be defined with the coordination), to obtain before any movement an authorization to circulate.

Teams will be required to include these elements in their upcoming Mission ToRs, and this requires a no-objection opinion from the project leader. Teams will also be required to write a checklist to ensure that all COVID requirements are followed.

a) Travel around the country for investigations or door-to-door outreach activities.

Upstream the following elements must be taken into consideration:

To address potential access limitations, the team should take the opportunity during each data collection to obtain telephone contacts of key informants or households that can be interviewed remotely afterwards. Where appropriate, put in place clear procedures to protect and respect personal data;

Ensure that all investigators and/or mission participants are aware of barrier measures and are in good health before leaving for the field. People with symptoms of COVID-19 (fever, cough, headache, etc.) should self-isolate and seek information on what to do from the health authorities and through the 1212 line;

For both the focus groups and the household surveys, try to provide the teams with the information and awareness-raising materials on COVID-19 validated by the Ministry of Health and Population and WHO, in French and Sango, in order to distribute them to the communities visited and to the people interviewed.

Disinfect the equipment used for data collection (phone, tablets, GPS, etc.), prior to collection and at least once a day, especially during "participatory" data collection exercises.

While traveling to the site / location of the survey

If investigators and/or mission participants are to travel by vehicle, **distribute the vehicle seating to meet minimum distance measurements**. The maximum number of passengers should not exceed four (2 in the front and 2 in the back, including the driver);

Pack handwashing devices (hand-held hydroalcoholic solution or water-soap devices) in the mission car and ensure their regular use by participants during the mission.

For discussion groups

In accordance with government and WHO guidelines, do not hold any meeting with more than 15 people, including investigators/mission members;

Encourage meetings to be held in outdoor / airy spaces and ensure a minimum of one meter of space between participants;

Set up a hand-washing facility at the entrance to the focus group/interview location for use by both participants and interviewers;

At the end of the discussion, clean the surfaces and objects used by the respondents (table, chair, mat, etc.);

Ensure that investigators know how to respond if a participant exhibits symptoms of COVID-19 (1212 contact, referral to isolation/management station etc.).

For housekeeping / door-to-door interviews

Ensure a minimum distance of one meter between the interviewer and the respondent;

Ensure that the interviewer wears the mask before starting the interview;

As with focus groups, make sure that interviewers have awareness materials and know how to respond if an interviewee has symptoms.

MODEL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CLAUSES (ECSC) DU PATNUC

To be adapted according to the characteristics of the project ("Small works" of infrastructures)

October 2022

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ILO	International Labor Office
CCES	Environmental and Social Clauses
CCTP	Special Technical Specifications
CGES	Environmental and Social Management Framework
CPPA	Aboriginal Planning Framework
CPR	Resettlement Policy Framework
E&S	Environmental and Social
EAS	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
ESHS	Environmental Social Health and Safety
HS	Sexual Harassment
MGP	Complaint Management Mechanism
NC	Non-Compliance
NES	Environmental and Social Standards
WHO	World Health Organization
PATNUC	Cameroon Digital Transformation Acceleration Project
PCS	Social Communication Program
PEE	Environmental Commitment Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
PGMO	Workforce Management Plan
PPMP	Stakeholder Mobilization Plan
PHSS	Health, Safety and Environment Plan
PMU	Project Management Unit
SST	Health and Safety at Work
VBG	Gender-Based Violence

I. MODEL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CLAUSES

Introduction

This model of Environmental and Social Clauses relates to the execution of small works of the following types: laying of a section of optical fiber (connection of the last kilometer and more, completion of the inter-state interconnection works of the sub-region), construction or rehabilitation of a medium-sized building, installation of a solar energy system, installation of a telecommunication tower, etc., within the framework of the Project for the Acceleration of the Digital Transformation in Cameroon (PATNUC) This model of specifications is a general framework to be adapted according to the types, size, characteristics of the activities and works. The model will also be used to draw the Contractor's particular attention to the environmental, social, safety and health benefits to be implemented during the execution of the works.

The Contractor will be responsible for performing the work in accordance with the requirements and good practices set forth in the project's Environmental and Social (E&S) documents, which reflect not only Cameroon's regulatory requirements but also the provisions of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) (the project's Donor). In case of differences or gaps between Cameroonian legislation and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards, the latter will prevail. These provisions list all the environmental and social obligations to be implemented by the Contractor from the start-up order to the final acceptance of the works by the Project Owner or his delegate.

The Contractor and the Employer shall ensure that this model CCES is adapted to the context of the works corresponding to the contract in question, adjusting to the environmental and social instruments of the project, which may provide details of the state of the project area, as well as the risks and special situations not mentioned in this CCES.

II. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

II.1 Contractor's Responsibilities (The Contractor and its subcontractors)

The Contractor is solely and entirely responsible for compliance with this CCES. Subcontracting part of the work does not relieve the Contractor of full responsibility for compliance with these clauses. The Contractor therefore has the following environmental and social obligations:

1. It must prepare, prior to the actual start of field work, the ESMP in accordance with the requirements of the CCES and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards;
2. The Contractor must implement the ESMP during the entire period from the signing of the contract to the final acceptance of the works by the Employer or his delegate;
3. It must have an organization and dedicated resources to ensure:
 - (i) preparation of environmental documentation,
 - (ii) environmental monitoring of construction activities,

(iii) the definition of corrective measures in case of non-conformity and the prevention of non-conformities,

(iv) adequate and timely communication between the various parties involved;

4. He/she must ensure compliance with good environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) practices, including aspects related to the prevention and management of GBV/ESA/HS incidents in the workplace and in the communities, as well as the management of complaints and grievances related to the project;

5. He shall know, comply with and ensure compliance with all regulations, laws, decrees, standards and other governmental provisions of a socio-environmental nature, including those corresponding to national and municipal areas which, in any way, are related to the work covered by the contract. In the absence of knowledge of one or more of these regulations, or others not specifically indicated and their corresponding updates, it is not exempt from the responsibility to comply with these regulations;

6. The applicable regulations, laws, decrees, standards presented in the following environmental and social texts, subject to this clause book, are as follows

- the framework law N°96/12 of August 5, 1996, relating to the management of the environment, which provides in particular for the treatment of discharges by companies and the protection of the receiving environments and sanctions for environmental damage;
- Law No. 94/01 of January 20, 1994, on the regime of forests, wildlife and fisheries, which sets the framework and conditions for felling trees belonging to the permanent forest estate or not;
- the 1998 law on hazardous establishments such as quarries;
- Law No. 98/005 of 14 April 1998 on the water regime;
- Law No. 96/67 of April 8, 1996, on the protection of the national road heritage, - Law No. 001 of April 16, 2001, on the mining code, which governs the conditions for opening quarry sites and laterite borrowings;
- Law No. 85/09 of July 4, 1985, on expropriation for public utility and compensation;
- Law No. 92/007 of August 14, 1992, on the Labor Code, which establishes the conditions of employment, health and safety at work;
- Decree N°2013/00171/PM of 14/02/2013 on environmental impact studies, which may imply compensatory measures to be taken by contractors;
- Decree No. 2012 / 2809 / PM of September 26, 2012, setting the conditions for sorting, collection, storage, transport, recovery, recycling, treatment and final disposal of waste;
- Decree No. 2011/2581 of 23 August 2011 on the regulation of harmful and/or dangerous chemicals;
- Decree No. 2011/2582 of August 23, 2011, establishing the modalities for the protection of the atmosphere;
- Decree No. 2011/2583 of 23 August 2011 regulating noise and odor nuisance;
- Decree No. 2003/418/PM of February 25, 2003, setting the rates of compensation to be paid to owners who are victims of destruction of crops and cultivated trees for public utility. It can be used as a basis for the evaluation of goods in case of accidental destruction or occupation of temporary sites by contractors;

- The World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards.

8. It must develop internal rules and implement a code of conduct, applicable to all employees and subcontractors;

9. He/she shall be responsible for any claims related to environmental non-compliance.

II.2 Commitments of the Project Management

The project manager approves, and transmits to the project owner this CCES, including the PGES-workshop, and ensures that the CCES is rigorously applied.

The Contractor (a) may at any time arrange for an inspection of the means used to verify compliance with the regulations and environmental requirements set forth in the CCES; (b) collects the registration and monitoring documents provided for in the organization charts; (c) draws up the compliance sheet and approves the monthly, quarterly or semi-annual technical reports on the Contractor's activities; (d) draws up the monthly, quarterly or semi-annual monitoring activity reports and the final evaluation report.

II.3 CONTRACTOR'S RULES OF PROCEDURE

II.4. Controls, Notifications, Non-Compliance Management and Sanctions

II.4.1. Monitoring the implementation of environmental and social clauses of the CCES

The control of the respect and the effectiveness of the implementation of the CCES by the Contractor is carried out by the Prime Contractor, as the case may be, by the opinion of his environmental, social, health and safety manager or of a competent technical manager whose competences in the environmental and social field are proven. This control is carried out during site visits where corrective actions are directly addressed to the contractor. Depending on the nature of the activity implemented, this control can be weekly or monthly. The findings are transcribed in the monthly, quarterly and semi-annual monitoring reports.

II.4.2. Notification of non-conformities

The Employer shall notify the Contractor in writing of all cases of failure to comply with environmental and social measures. The Contractor shall remedy any failure to comply with the requirements duly notified to him by the Employer. The resumption of work or additional work resulting from non-compliance with the clauses shall be at the Contractor's expense.

II.4.3 Management of non-conformities

Nonconformities detected during inspections carried out by the Company or the Employer will be dealt with in accordance with the seriousness of the situation. Non-conformities will be defined as deviations from the requirements of the regulations in force, of the present CCES, of the ESMP and of the ESMP-Site. The non-conformities will be divided into 4 categories:

The Notification of Observation, for minor non-conformities such as the abandonment in the open air of domestic waste. This level involves only a verbal notification by the project manager to the Contractor's representative, with signature of the Notification of Observation prepared by the project manager. The multiplication of Notifications of Observation on an Activity Zone, at least three (03) times, or the failure of the Contractor to take into account the Notification of Observation, within a period of six (06) working days, raises the Notification of Observation to the level of non-conformity of level 1.

Level 1 Nonconformance: for nonconformances -that present a moderate and non-immediate environmental, social, health or safety risk, such as inconsistent wearing of full Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The noncompliance shall be -notified to the Contractor in writing and shall be resolved within five (5) working -days. The Contractor shall send the Employer proof of resolution of the problem. After a visit and a favorable opinion, the project manager will validate in writing the closure of the non-conformity-. -In all cases, any level 1 non-conformity not corrected within a period of more than five (5) working days will be raised to level 2.

Level 2 non-compliance: applicable to any non-compliance that presents an immediate moderate risk or significant consequences on the environment, social, health and safety at work such as no first aid kit, no awareness of the spread of STI/HIV/AIDS, storage of waste (batteries, filters, etc.) on non-waterproofed ground. The same procedure as for Level 1 nonconformities is applied. Resolution shall be made within three (03) working days. Any Level 2 nonconformity not corrected within three (03) working days will be elevated to Level 3. For non-conformities such as unauthorized clearing of valuable tree species, installation of parking areas within the distances prescribed in the SCC, for which the planning of corrective measures requires more time, its non-correction within ten (10) days will result in its elevation to Level 3;

Level 3 non-conformity: applicable to major non-conformities that present risks or have led to major environmental and/or social damage such as the spilling of hydrocarbons on the ground, the open burning of plastic materials and tires, filters, batteries, cases of death or partial or complete loss of a person's physical abilities, loss of means and incidents of GBV (EAS/HS/VCE) In case of an EAS/HS incident, the GBV focal point of the company or the person in charge must immediately inform the GBV focal point of the project manager and the project owner. Within 24 hours of receiving the report, the GBV manager of the project owner must notify the World Bank about the incident. A level 3 non-conformity will lead to the suspension of the payment of the next settlement until the non-conformity is resolved. If the situation so requires, the Employer may order the suspension of work pending resolution of the non-conformity.

II.4.4 Conditions for suspension of work

At the end of each month, the project manager will proceed to an evaluation of the environmental and social management of the site, based on the non-conformities notified during the period and on the reactivity of the contractor in the resolution of these non-conformities.

This evaluation will lead either to a favorable opinion or to reservations or even penalties, in case of flagrant non-compliance with environmental and social obligations, or deliberate non-resolution of detected and notified non-conformities.

In the event of a serious failure by the contractor (Level 3 Nonconformity), the Owner will have the option of suspending activities at the affected site without financial implication for the Owner until corrective measures are properly implemented.

II.5. Provisions prior to the execution of the work

II.5.1. Resources allocated to environmental and social management

Depending on the nature of the work, the contractor may appoint an environmental and social manager with knowledge of GBV prevention and management to implement the CCES. He/she will be permanently based in the main activity zone for the entire duration of the work. This person must be at a sufficiently high level in the contractor's organization to stop the work if he/she deems it necessary in the event of a level 2 or 3 non-compliance, and to mobilize machinery, personnel and equipment to implement any corrective measure deemed necessary.

For small-scale projects with a short duration, a technical manager could be appointed to monitor the implementation of the aspects included in the CGES. In order to do so, this person will have to benefit from capacity building in environmental and social management and in aspects related to the VBG/EAS/HS contracts and the MGP.

II.5.2. Environmental and Social Management Plan of the construction site (PGES-CHANTIER)

The Site Environmental and Social Management Plan (Site ESMP) is the single reference document in which the Contractor defines in detail all the organizational and technical measures that he implements to meet the obligations of the CCES. The Site ESMP covers the entire period from the date of signing the Contract to the date of issue of the Certificate of Completion by the Employer. It shall be prepared by the Contractor upon receipt of the start-up service order.

The document in provisional form will be presented to the project owner, at the latest 30 days before the start of the works. The ESMP will be finalized by the Contractor after taking into account the observations of the Employer/Delegated Employer which will be sent to him at the latest 20 days after receipt of the provisional document and its final version will be submitted to the Employer at the latest 10 days before the start of the works. The approved plan will constitute the charter for environmental and social issues during the entire construction period.

No physical work or activity shall commence in any Activity Area until the Construction Site ESMP has been approved by the Employer. During the execution of the work, whenever instructed by the Employer, the Site ESMP shall be updated by the Contractor and returned for approval. The revised version shall highlight the new elements introduced in the document.

The content of the ESMP to be prepared by the contractor shall be structured in accordance with the size of the work and at least by the elements presented in Appendix 1 of this document.

III. EXECUTION OF THE WORK

III.1. Meeting to start work

Before the start of the works, the Contractor and the Main Contractor, under the supervision of the Employer, must organize meetings with the authorities, the representatives of the populations

located in the project area and the competent technical services, in order to inform them of the scope of the works to be carried out and their duration, the routes concerned and the locations likely to be affected. This meeting will also allow the project owner to collect the observations of the populations, to make them aware of the environmental and social issues and of their relations with the workers.

III.2 Access and site installation

III.2.1. Access

Access to the site for the needs of the work shall be made in such a way as to limit disturbances and safety risks. To this end, the Contractor shall define the most optimal access route with regard to the above-mentioned concerns.

The access roads will have to be maintained by the companies using them (possible sweeping on request of the project manager).

The maintenance of water flows in good permanent condition will be the subject of increased vigilance.

The provision of equipment for the watering of the tracks and their maintenance can also be ordered by the project manager. It will be ensured, on each of their sector and for all the participants, by the companies holding the different lots.

Each contractor of a lot of the market will have to take in charge the specific operations of security and protection of the environmental site concerning it.

Their bids will therefore include the expenses related to these services to preserve access conditions.

III.2.2. Circulation

In the case where the works pass near sensitive areas, a precise location and staking on the ground of the latter will be carried out before the beginning of the building site in the presence of the project manager, of a representative of the earthmoving company and of an environmental specialist.

These preventive measures will make it possible to limit the impact of the construction site on the environment as much as possible and thus avoid irreversible damage to the most sensitive natural environments.

No traffic is authorized in the wetland area with high environmental stakes, shown on the attached graphic.

When the machines leave the work area on an asphalt traffic area, all precautions must be taken by the contractor (cleaning basin for example) in order not to soil these roads.

III.2.3 Installation

The Contractor shall submit to the Project Sponsor a site plan and the location of the site facilities. The size of the site facilities shall be determined by the volume and nature of the work to be performed, the number of site personnel, and the number and type of machines. The site installation plan shall take into account the following facilities and protective measures:

- The boundaries of the selected site should, if possible, be at least:
- 30 m from the road;
- 200 m from a lake, stream or marshy/flood-prone area;
- 100 m from dwellings.
- Brush clearing and tree cutting shall be avoided or limited. Useful or large trees (over 50 cm in diameter) shall be preserved and protected.
- Roadways shall be compacted and watered periodically.
- The site must provide for adequate drainage of rainwater over its entire area, avoiding stagnation points.
- The right-of-way of the work site installations must be marked out by a HERAS type fence or similar.

During the performance of the contract, the Contractor shall prepare and submit to the Employer, within a period of time in accordance with the Special Conditions of Contract before the installation of the work sites, the following documents

- the location of the land to be used;
- a list of agreements with current owners and users of these areas and evidence that these users have been able to find similar areas to continue their activities;
- a detailed inventory of the various sites;
- a general plan showing the different areas of the site, the planned layouts and a description of the planned facilities;
- a detailed environmental site protection plan for the base camp before construction begins;
- amended waste management plan;
- a description of the measures planned to prevent and combat pollution and accidents such as soil, groundwater and surface water pollution, fires and bush fires, road accidents;
- description of the planned health infrastructure and its organization;
- the list of measures planned to ensure a supply of food (meat, fish, ...) and wood for the workers and those planned to promote the purchase of local products from the project area, with the exception of bush meat;
- the plan for the redevelopment of the areas at the end of the work;
- the articles of the site rules dealing with the respect of the environment, waste, actions foreseen in case of accident, obligations regarding the driving of vehicles, repair and maintenance of vehicles, etc.

III.2.4. Permits and authorizations before work

All work must be subject to a prior information and administrative authorization procedure. Before starting the work, the Contractor must obtain all the necessary permits for the execution of the planned work: authorizations issued by the local authorities, the forestry services (in case of deforestation, pruning, etc.), the mining or hydraulic services, if necessary, the labor inspection, the network managers, the environmental authorities, etc. Before the start of the work, the Contractor must consult with the local residents with whom he can make arrangements to facilitate the progress of the work.

III.3. Release of rights-of-way and identification of networks

The Contractor should be aware that the area of public utility associated with the operation is the area likely to be affected by the work. Work may not commence in the areas affected by the private rights-of-way until the rights-of-way are vacated through an acquisition process.

Before the start of the works, the Contractor must carry out a procedure for locating the networks of the concessionaires (drinking water, electricity, telephone, sewer, etc.) on a plan which will be formalized by a Minute signed by all the parties (Contractor, Project Manager, concessionaires).

III.4. Provisions applicable to the installation of the site and during the entire execution of the work

III.4.1. Weekly environmental and social inspections

In addition to his own inspections, the E&S manager will also conduct joint E&S inspections of the Activity Areas with the prime contractor. Each inspection will result in a written report, in a form approved by the prime contractor, of the situations of nonconformities with the CCES observed in the Activity Zone. In these reports, the nonconformities are visually illustrated by captioned digital photograph so that the location, date of the inspection and degree of the nonconformity illustrated are explicit.

III.4.2. Reporting

Monthly reports:

The Contractor shall submit monthly to the prime contractor an E&S activity report summarizing all E&S actions implemented in the conduct of the work during the previous period. The E&S Activity Report shall be prepared exclusively in the language of the Contractor's market communication.

For Level 1, 2, and 3 incidents of non-compliance, including those involving death or partial or complete loss of physical ability of a person, loss of livelihood, and EAS/HS/VCE, circumstantial reports are sent to the project owner and the World Bank.

The E&S activity report shall be submitted no later than 7 working days after the end of the month concerned. It will contain at least the following information:

- A situation on the personnel assigned to the work (status of contracts, representation (gender, local populations, indigenous peoples if applicable, etc.) regularization of remuneration, etc.)
- Presentation of the E&S staff present at the end of the month;
- Work done during the month;
- Inspections performed (location and frequency) ;
- Non-conformities detected during the month, level of severity and description of the analysis of the corresponding causes and the corrective measures implemented;
- Description of actions taken during the month to comply with the CCES;
- Description of the actions undertaken with actors outside the work: local populations, local authorities, government agencies;
- Results of the monitoring of the following indicators:
- Availability and quality of drinking water;

- Hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste management;
- Management of air and noise emissions;
- State of the Activity Zones

Statistics on the recruitment of contract and community workers: number and type of positions, number of women recruited locally, number of youth, number of vulnerable people, number of hours worked by all of the Contractor's community staff;

Health & Safety statistics: number of fatal accidents, number of accidents with lost time, number of accidents without lost time, accident frequency rate, serious illnesses, serious mistakes of the Contractor's personnel (form attached to the activity report, including the analysis of the corresponding causes and the corrective measures applied.

Follow-up on formal or informal complaints (negative media coverage, strikes or social conflicts, protests, complaints from communities, NGOs or workers, or formal notification of authorities, etc.) related to the E&S risks and impacts of the work; including analysis of the corresponding causes and corrective measures applied;

- Report on training activities (subject, number and duration of sessions, number of participants ;
- Provisional E&S action program for the coming month.
- Follow-up on the implementation of the company's GBV/ ECV/ESA/HS action plan, as outlined in the ESMP.

Quarterly reports:

It will be included in the construction or infrastructure installation activity report, summarizing the environmental and social activities of the past quarter based on performance indicators identified in the construction site ESMP. The quarterly reports are to be submitted no later than 14 days after the end of the quarter.

With respect to notification of EHS events, the prime contractor shall be notified, within one hour of the event, of (i) any serious injury to personnel, visitors, or any other third party caused by the conduct of the work or the behavior of the contractor's personnel, or (ii) any significant damage to private property, or (iii) any significant damage to the environment. The Contractor shall also be informed, as soon as practicable, of any accident related to the conduct of the Work which, under slightly different conditions, might have resulted in personal injury to persons, damage to private property or damage to the environment.

III.5 Occupational Health and Safety Management

The Contractor describes its Health and Safety management system in the ESMP, in the Health and Safety Plan section. Said plan identifies and characterizes:

- All safety and health risks related to the conduct of the work;
- The preventive and protective measures against risks planned for the conduct of the work, distinguishing, where appropriate, the measures concerning men and women;
- The human and material resources involved;

- Work requiring work permits, and emergency plans to be implemented in case of an accident.
- The following risks will require special attention:
- Nuisance exposure risks;
- Traffic Accident Hazards;
- Risks related to the opening of trenches for the installation of foundations and pipelines;
- Risks related to manual and mechanical handling;
- Risks related to poor hygiene;
- Fall hazards;
- Toxic hazards;
- Risks associated with not taking measures to protect against COVID19
- Risk of electric shock/electrocution.

Weekly and daily health and safety meetings

The Contractor organizes, at least once a week or according to another frequency approved by the Employer, a health and safety meeting on the site where an activity is carried out, with all the employees assigned to this Activity Zone. Accidents and incidents during the past week are described and feedback is given. Improvement actions are identified, documented and evaluated until they are resolved. The project manager receives their reports.

The Contractor organizes, by team, daily before the start of the activities, a health and safety meeting on all the Activity Zones where an activity takes place. The meeting establishes the health and safety risks associated with the tasks and activities of the day and the prevention and protection measures. These meetings are reported on.

III.6. Information, Awareness and Capacity Building

The work covered by the Contract will give rise to an information and awareness campaign for the local population and stakeholders on

The nature and schedule of the work;

Persons to be recruited and procedures to be implemented for recruitment;

STDs and STIs HIV-AIDS;

Participation of local residents in the various meetings;

Protection of road heritage;

The durability of the work to be built.

The Contractor shall conduct its information and awareness and capacity building activities under the supervision of the Employer and the approval of the Employer. These activities will include, among others:

Prepare a communication plan to be submitted to the project manager for approval,

Organize at least one training workshop per road section for trainers on the fight against poaching, illegal logging, insalubrity and pollution of waterways, road safety, safeguarding the road heritage, the fight against STDs and HIV-AIDS,

Produce communication materials,

Prepare reports.

IV. PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT: REQUIREMENTS TO MITIGATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

IV.1 Maintenance and waste management

During the construction period, the Contractor shall ensure that the entire site and its surroundings are kept in a good state of cleanliness and that the waste produced is properly managed by taking the following measures

Follow proper procedures for storage, collection, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste. For waste such as used oil, it is essential to collect it and hand it over to approved collectors;

Clearly identify and delineate disposal areas and specify which materials may be deposited in each area;

Control the placement of all construction waste (including soil excavations) in approved disposal sites (>300 m from rivers, streams, lakes or wetlands);

Place in authorized areas all garbage, metals, used oil and excess materials generated during construction by incorporating recycling systems and separation of materials;

The Contractor shall take the necessary measures to avoid dispersion by wind or rainwater for example before the disposal of waste;

The products of the stripping of the right-of-way of the earthworks will be deposited and eventually reused,

The transport of the soil in the right-of-way of the land to the places to be filled in or their evacuation to the public dumps;

Minimize waste generation during construction and reuse construction waste where possible;

The following measures shall be taken for site maintenance:

Identify and delineate areas for maintenance equipment (away from rivers, streams, lakes or wetlands);

Ensure that all maintenance equipment activities are performed within the delineated maintenance areas;

Never dispose of oil or pour it on the ground, in watercourses, low areas, cavities of disused quarries.

IV.2 Preventive measures against noise and dust emissions

The Contractor shall pay particular attention to limiting possible noise pollution. To this end, he shall respect the noise thresholds prescribed by law.

He will limit the use of noisy machines to what is strictly necessary and will stop those that are not in use (generator for example). Except in case of emergency, noise pollution (machines, vehicles, etc.) in the vicinity of dwellings will be prohibited from 7 p.m. to 8 a.m. as well as on weekends and public holidays.

During the execution of the work, in order to control dust and inconvenience, the contractor shall limit the speed of construction traffic to 24 km/h on the streets within a 200-meter radius of the work site and limit the speed of all vehicles on the work site to 16 km/h.

V.3. Storage and use of potentially polluting substances

In general, the storage and handling of potentially polluting or dangerous substances (oils, fuel, etc.) must respect the following principles

limitation of the quantities stored;

organized storage, at a site or in a way that does not allow access to a person outside the site;

handling by responsible personnel equipped with PPE;

signage of the storage site indicating the nature of the hazard.

The storage of liquid chemicals will be done on retention to prevent accidental spills and soil pollution;

The chemicals used must have a safety data sheet (SDS) to be displayed at the storage location.

IV.4 Fuels and lubricants

If the contractor uses fuels and lubricants on the site, they will be stored in watertight containers placed on a level, clean and stable floor. The containers will be isolated from the ground by a plastic sheet or an absorbent material (sand or sawdust) to allow the recovery of possible accidental spills. At the end of the work, the site will be cleared of all traces or by-products.

IV.5. Other potentially polluting substances

The use of other potentially polluting substances will be reported to the project manager before their use. The company will bring the proof of the legal character of their use and the project manager will advise the competent technical services for authorization and possibly prescription of precautionary instructions.

IV.6. Management of accidental pollution

In the event of accidental pollution, the Contractor shall immediately notify the project manager. Depending on the component of the environment concerned by the pollution, the competent

technical services will be notified. The Contractor will take all useful measures to stop the cause of the problem and to treat the pollution. The prescribed protective measures must be implemented rapidly.

IV.7. Response principle following a pollution incident

In the event of an accidental spill of polluting substances, the following measures must be taken:

Avoid soil contamination by sprinkling specific absorbent products;

In case of proximity of a water source (well, stream...), avoid water contamination by blocking, damming, earthen dike, in a first step;

Excavate the polluted soil at the infiltration surface;

Treat the polluted parts in an environmentally sound manner (landfill, landfill, incineration, depending on the nature of the pollution).

IV.8. Protection of natural areas against fire

The regulations in force (forestry code) will be strictly applied. In general, the use of fire is forbidden on the site except in the case of an express exemption issued by the project manager within the limits of the permissions laid down by the national regulations in force. In this case, the Contractor shall observe the following minimum instructions:

Burning allowed only in light winds;

The site has been cleared of undergrowth on a twenty-meter radius;

Fire under constant supervision of a competent person armed with fire-fighting equipment;

In case of propagation, rapid alert of the emergency services and the project manager by any means;

Total extinction of the fire at the end of the burning. Covering with soil is prohibited.

IV.9. Conservation of the site's landscape integrity

There will be no damage to vegetation outside the right-of-way of the structures, accesses or planned work or storage areas. In addition, protective measures for protected or rare species should be taken.

Only felling of trees authorized by the forestry service is tolerated (comply with the provisions of the forestry code in case of felling of trees or deforestation). Penalties are incurred for unauthorized tree cutting or destruction of site vegetation. The Contractor should carry out a compensation planting after the work in case of deforestation or felling of trees.

The materials used for the works (sand and gravel in particular) must come from authorized quarries and sandpits controlled by the mining department. In accordance with the provisions of the mining code, the quarries and borrow pits must be rehabilitated.

The restoration of the site before the withdrawal of the construction site could be imposed in the event of significant modification of the site.

Any environmentally sensitive area must be bypassed by the project (e.g., seasonal flooding areas). Also, all precautions must be taken in order to preserve the water points (wells, springs, fountains, ponds...).

V. social protection: mitigating social impacts

V.1 Workforce Management Program

The Contractor shall be familiar with and comply with all applicable employment and labor laws, including child labor, and technical and regulatory standards.

The Contractor shall document and provide to each worker upon hire, in a clear and understandable manner, information concerning his or her rights under labor laws, including rights to wages and benefits;

The Contractor must respect the conditions of the collective agreements and the right to free organization; in accordance with the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, without discrimination in any aspect of the labor relationship (recruitment, hiring, remuneration, working conditions and terms of employment, training, promotion, breach of contract, retirement and discipline).

The Contractor shall provide a mechanism for easy access to complaints by workers and their organizations, independent of other legal remedies, so that they can express their concerns about working conditions, with a guarantee of return to the complainants, without any retaliation. This mechanism should be linked to the one set up by the PATNUC for transparency and efficiency in the response and resolution of grievances.

After the signing of the Contract, the company will update the Company Code of Conduct (so that the values and conduct that the company has and must transmit to the workers are adopted, respect for local cultural diversity, fair and courteous treatment, moral harassment and sexual abuse which are forms of abuse punishable by law, personal care and health, alcohol and other drugs, safety at work, care of water resources, so that there is no more impact on the environment in an educational way) and repaired as part of the proposal and send it to the Employer for approval. Once approved, the company will implement and enforce the Code of Conduct and revise it as necessary based on regular monitoring and evaluation of the results achieved."

V.2 Management of social and cultural aspects

To enable the project to generate positive spin-offs for the host social environment, the Contractor will ensure that:

To avoid that the project modifies historical, archaeological, or cultural sites;

Addressing women's concerns and promoting their involvement in decision-making;

Prioritize the recruitment of unskilled labor from the local population.

The following steps should be taken in the event that objects of cultural or religious value are uncovered during excavations:

To stop work immediately following the discovery of any material of possible archaeological, historical or paleontological value, or other cultural value, to make the finds known to the promoter and to notify the competent authorities;

Protect objects as much as possible by using plastic covers and take measures to stabilize the area if necessary to properly protect the objects;

Resume work only after receiving authorization from the appropriate authorities.

V.3. Plan/Program for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence: Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)

The Contractor shall not disturb or interfere with the inhabitants of the local communities in the vicinity or on the Activity Areas, and shall respect their homes, crops, animals, property, customs and practices.

Access to the Activity Areas is prohibited to any unauthorized person. The Contractor is responsible for security and access to the Activity Areas.

EAS/HS in the workplace are the types of GBV most likely to occur or be exacerbated by the implementation of investment projects. Given the low probability of completely eliminating the risk of EAS/HS, the Bank's Environmental and Social Framework recommends prevention and mitigation of project-related EAS/HS risks.

The company's contract will be associated with the codes of conduct made available by the PMU. The codes of conduct will be signed and implemented by the company. In addition, the company will implement measures and actions to prevent and mitigate GBV/ASR/SCV risks (gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment, violence against children) within the work sites and the communities affected by the company's work.

Three codes of conduct are recommended: a code of conduct for companies, an individual code of conduct and the managers' code of conduct. These codes commit companies (and their subcontractors, if any) and their employees to GBV issues.

The action plan to be implemented for the company will be based on the project's GBV action plan, which includes community sensitization, training for company employees and subcontractors and the implementation of a complaint management mechanism that is in line with the survivor-centered approach.

The primary use of the PGM GBV device should be to:

(i) Refer the survivor to a GBV service provider. Immediately after learning about the complaint, the complaint management mechanism must help the survivor by referring him/her to GBV services so

that he/she can be taken care of. To this end, the company must ensure that it has a referral list made available by the project or identified by the company. The management structures identified by the company must be validated by the project manager.

(ii) record the resolution of the complaint. The information retained by the PMM will be documented but will remain absolutely confidential, especially where it relates to the identity of the complainant.

V.4. Social Communication Program

The Contractor will prepare a Social Communication Program (SCP) that will aim to inform the surrounding population of the aspects inherent to the work as soon as possible before it begins. The SCP will inform about (i) the schedule for the execution of the work and its requirements (e.g., time restrictions on access, etc.); (ii) the progress of the work and the programming of the opening of new fronts, the need to stop work or the interruption of traffic; (iii) the preventive measures to be adopted to guarantee the protection of the environment and the neighboring population; and (iv) the channels and means of communication through which the population can express its doubts, complaints and suggestions.

The SCP will include the manufacture and printing of posters, flyers, brochures and other graphic materials, which will be distributed to the community and placed in locations where the information can be accessed by all. Such materials must receive prior approval from the Contractor before distribution.

Any communication activity that involves meetings of people and where the situation of the spread of COVID 19 is still current, must take into account the provisions provided by the Government of Cameroon (the barrier measures).

V.5. Workforce Inflow Management Plan

The influx of labor for construction work can result in a variety of negative social and environmental risks and impacts, including risks to the health and safety of the host community that must be managed.

Social impacts are critical to address, as even a modest labor influence can already result in negative impacts on the host community. Pre-existing social problems in the host community can easily be exacerbated by the labor influx. Social risks associated with labor influence include: potential for social conflict between the local community and workers from elsewhere, which may be related to religious, cultural, or ethnic differences, or based on competition for local resources; illicit behavior and crime; impacts on community dynamics based on the number of incoming workers and their engagement with the host community; and increased burden and competition for public service provision: the presence of workers may generate additional demand for water, electricity, medical services, transportation, education, and social services; communicable diseases and burden on local health services; gender-based violence; increased traffic and related accidents; among others.

Environmental impacts include inadequate waste disposal and the presence of illegal waste disposal sites: Influx of workers will generate increased quantities of waste, for which local waste management capacity will be insufficient, likely leading to improper disposal practices, discharge of wastewater into

the wild, increased demand on freshwater and firewood resources, land use related to camps, noise and light that may include disturbance of species, increased need for animal protein, leading to increased illegal hunting (poaching) or impacts on natural habitats; Increased deforestation, ecosystem degradation and species loss: These impacts may result from the conversion of forests or land for worker housing and subsistence agricultural activities by workers.

The Contractor shall provide measures to manage these risks including, for example, the recruitment of local labor, thus reducing the contingent of workers from outside the region and, at the same time, reducing the accompanying structure of the work (housing, sanitation, waste, etc.) and also avoiding the transmission of transmitted goods and minimizing the problems of increased prostitution and violence, among others.

The contractor will provide training to (i) minimize the potential for community spread or exposure to waterborne or vector-borne diseases and infectious diseases due to project activities that may be associated with the influence of the temporary or permanent project workforce; and (ii) on the code of conduct with the definition of acceptable and appropriate behavior with communities, as well as disciplinary measures.

V.6. Workforce Management Plan (WMP) Company

The contractor shall develop a labor management procedures document appropriate to the contractor's work and activity. These procedures shall describe how the contractor's workers will be managed, in accordance with the requirements of national law and the World Bank's UES No. 2. They will indicate how the SES will be applied to the contractor's different categories of workers. The principles to be followed in developing the procedures are as follows:

All workers will be informed of the terms and conditions of work and employment upon hiring;

All workers, even temporary ones, will be provided with an employment contract and certificates of completion/attestation of services;

The law is explicit on the remuneration system, working hours and worker's rights (including promotions, paid vacations, sick leave, ...), the freedom to join a legally constituted trade union organization;

The Contractor's employees shall be informed of any withholding and deductions made from their pay in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in force;

The Contractor shall make available to any newly hired worker all necessary information and shall inform the staff of any changes occurring during the course of the contract;

The salary, working hours and other specific provisions applicable are recorded in the employment contract;

Occupational health and safety measures will be applied to the project. The Contractor is responsible for their implementation;

Project workers will have access to facilities appropriate to their working conditions, including suitable canteens and rest areas (where appropriate), gender-segregated and well-lit sanitary facilities. Where accommodation is provided, policies on the management and quality of accommodation will be developed to protect and promote their health, safety, and welfare and to provide or provide access that takes into account their physical, psychosocial, gender, and cultural needs and EAS/HS risk prevention measures, such as separate spaces for men and women, location of locker rooms and/or latrines in separate and well-lit areas that can be locked from the inside, etc.

Respect for non-discrimination and equal opportunities;

Workers' organizations: In accordance with national law, the right of workers to form an association, to join an organization of their choice and to bargain collectively without interference;

Labor protection aspects, including child labor and minimum age and forced labor;

A complaint management mechanism will be made available to all workers;

Subcontracting: the contractor shall include equivalent provisions and recourse mechanisms for noncompliance in their contractual agreements with subcontractors;

Social protection conditions (social security, insurance if applicable, etc.);

Employability (career profile and training);

Drinking water supply for the workers.

The ILO's High Labor Intensity (HLI) provisions must be observed by the contractor from the project preparation phase. This includes not only the recruitment of local labor, but also employability, prioritization of local skills and materials, and minimum working age.

The recruitment of contract and community personnel shall also be conducted as local recruitment. Local recruitment is defined as the number of positions actually allocated to persons residing in the area of the works, which must be defined by the Contractor in its bid, according to relevant criteria, giving preference to populations living in the area of influence or in the immediate vicinity of the Activity Zone.

The Contractor shall implement a local recruitment process for its contract and community personnel during the construction period. Local labor requirements shall be estimated prior to the start of work and described in the Site ESMP, with the following information:

Identification of job profiles that can be filled by locals and required qualification levels;

Definition of the mechanism for the effective recruitment of these profiles;

a mechanism to ensure that women and other vulnerable persons are not discriminated against in the hiring process. This mechanism will have to cover the definition of positions, the modalities of communication on the positions to be filled, etc.;

Schedule for deployment of these positions;

Initial training to be provided by the Contractor related to each job profile.

Before the start of the work, the Contractor establishes a local recruitment office in the local community on which the site depends, in a place previously approved by the Employer. It informs about the employment opportunities offered for the execution of the work (required qualification, duration, location) and about the information to be provided to constitute an application file. The contractor assigns a staff. Lists of local candidates are drawn up by the officer assigned to the office and forwarded each week to the Contractor's human resources manager;

The Contractor shall maintain a record for each member of the Contract Worker's Staff recording the hours worked by each person engaged on the Work, the type of work, wages paid, and training attended. These records shall be available at all times at the Main Business Area for review by the Prime Contractor and authorized Government representatives.

V.7. Complaint Management Plan: The Complaint Management Mechanism

The Contractor will organize and manage a complaint management system for cases that may arise during the performance of the Work. The Contractor will be responsible for recording the complaint in accordance with the Project PMM, including the day it was made, the response and date to the complainant, or the diversion of the complaint to the Contractor, if it is not within its jurisdiction.

A spreadsheet containing cases that have occurred with treatment and resolution information will be submitted to the prime contractor and owner on a monthly basis.

Complaints, in accordance with the Project's PMM, may be made in person at the construction site, using the telephone provided by the contractor, the telephone and channels activated by the Project.

The Contractor will disclose the channels for receiving complaints through signs to be installed at least on the job site and in graphic materials produced as part of the communication program.

Complaints will be analyzed and resolved according to their nature and complexity. Complaints that will be addressed by the Contractor will generally include items related to the direct risks and impacts of the work, inappropriate conduct with communities, risks to the health and safety of the community that may be caused by project activities, equipment and infrastructure. These include potential exposure of the community to disease.

The Contractor will systematically record all referrals made to the Owner for cases outside of its resolution coverage. A plan containing the cases that have occurred with process and resolution information will be submitted to the prime contractor on a monthly basis.

The Owner is responsible for complaints that are not within the Contractor's control.

V.8. Plan for the prevention of damage to persons and property

The safety measures for the personnel on the construction site and the users to be observed are those aiming at putting out of danger the health of the personnel working on the construction site as well as those of the residents of the site. The contractor will have to comply not only with the NES n°2 (Employment and working conditions), but also with the NES n°4 (Health and safety of the

populations). Among the measures, we can note the wearing of safety materials by the company's personnel on the construction site, the limitation of dust and the signaling. In order to avoid work accidents, the wearing of PPE such as gloves, helmets, safety shoes, nose covers, and other types of PPE depending on the workshop, is mandatory for all persons on the site. The company must also have a first-aid box, take the necessary measures to limit noise pollution due to the movements of the equipment and machines of building site, and set up the Collective Protection Equipments (EPC) for all the personnel and the users. The company is obliged to provide all these materials on the site in sufficient number and the project manager is responsible for ensuring strict compliance with these safety measures.

The earthworks, in the presence of winds, are likely to cause the lifting of dust or other fine powders such as cement. In this case, despite the wearing of nose covers which is a protective measure, the workers must water the soil during their work. Watering should be done early in the morning before work begins and in the evening at the end of the work. If the wind speed is very high during the earthwork, watering can be done up to three times a day.

The Contractor will ensure that any discharge (liquid, gaseous and solid) that could be harmful to the health of the local population is limited. Similarly, the company (or a service provider) will have to conduct awareness campaigns for the population and employees on health issues (COVID 19, prevention and treatment of STI/HIV/AIDS, occupational diseases, malaria, unwanted pregnancies, etc.).

The Contractor will also ensure that the speed of the various vehicles and machines is limited (less than 40 km/h). Likewise, it will have to make sure that all the temporary deviations are identified in collaboration with the local residents, and do not affect the sensitive areas. In addition to the signs indicating the work site and bearing the project references, it is also the Company's responsibility to install safety signs such as those prohibiting access to the work site by strangers or those relating to traffic (exit of trucks, speed limit, attention work, etc.).

In addition, the following steps should be taken:

Ensure traffic safety;

If necessary, the trenches will be surrounded by solid barriers;

Lighting of the barriers and footbridges will be provided at night;

Provide the required signage and guarding;

Ensure the passage of vehicles, unless absolutely impossible;

Roads will not be cut for more than half their width at any one time;

Trenches along roads and involving the road right-of-way will not be opened for a length greater than 200 m;

To preserve from any degradation the walls of the residents, the works of the public ways, such as curbs, bollards, etc., the electric or telephone lines and the pipes and cables of any natures met in the ground;

Maintain in working order, during the entire duration of the work, the existing cables and the existing pipes and installations ensuring the distribution of drinking water or the evacuation of wastewater.

VI. FOLDING OF THE SITE AT THE END OF THE WORK

Upon completion of the work, the Contractor shall perform all work necessary to restore the site. The Contractor shall recover all his equipment, machinery and materials. He shall not abandon any equipment or materials on the site or in the vicinity. Concrete areas shall be demolished, and the demolition materials deposited at a suitable site approved by the Engineer. At the time of withdrawal, the facility drains will be flushed to prevent accelerated erosion of the site.

If it is in the interest of the Owner to salvage the fixed facilities for future use, the Authority may require the Contractor to surrender to the Authority without compensation those facilities subject to demolition during a withdrawal.

After the equipment has been removed, a report noting the restoration of the site must be drawn up and attached to the report on the acceptance of the work.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: Contents of the ESMP-CHANTIER (please format this)

Context

Objectives and legal obligations

Description of the project/activities likely to generate environmental and social risks and impacts

Description in light of the receiving environments, environmental and social risks and impacts, hygiene, health and safety at work, EAS/HS aspects to be managed. This description of the work areas shall show the condition of the site with photographs taken prior to the start of operations. The Contractor shall document with color, dated and geo-referenced photographs the location of all areas from a constant viewpoint and angle prior to the start of the work, at each substantial progress of the work, and until provisional acceptance.

Mitigation Measures. Specifically, these will include:

Identify and summarize any adverse environmental and social effects being considered;

describe in technical detail each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is to be undertaken (e.g., permanent or contingency). This description being documented with color, dated and geo-referenced photographs of the location of all areas, from a constant viewpoint and angle, prior to the start of the work, at each significant advancement of the work), as well as its characteristics, the equipment that will be used and the corresponding operating procedures, if any;

assess any environmental and social impacts that may result from these measures; and

Monitoring plan

The ESMP will need to define the objectives of the follow-up and indicate the nature of the actions taken in this regard, linking them to the effects examined in the environmental and social assessment and to the mitigation measures described.

a detailed and technical description of the monitoring measures, including parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (if applicable), and a definition of thresholds that will indicate the need for remedial action; and

monitoring and reporting procedures to: (i) ensure early detection of conditions that require specific mitigation measures, and (ii) provide information on the status and results of mitigation actions.

Capacity building and training

Responsibilities for implementing the site ESMP

provide a clear description of institutional arrangements, identifying the entity responsible for carrying out mitigation and monitoring (including operation, oversight, implementation, monitoring, remediation, funding, establishment;

identify staff training and any additional measures that may be required to support the implementation of mitigation measures and any other environmental and social recommendations.

Implementation schedule and cost estimates

(a) a schedule of actions to be taken under the project, indicating the various stages and coordination with the overall project implementation plans; and

(b) an estimate of its capital and recurring costs and the sources of funding for its implementation. These figures are also included in the tables.

Synthesis of the ESMP-Workshop

Summary table Environmental and social management plan

Procedure for managing non-conformities;

Workforce Management Procedures (WMP) Company;

Social Communication Plan;

Solid Waste Management Plan;

Complaint Management Plan: The Complaint Management Mechanism;

Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response Plan: Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment;

incident investigation procedures;

emergency management;

Fines and Penalties;

Health and safety plan

A health and safety plan will be an integral part of the ESMP-An identification of safety, hygiene and health hazards including personnel exposure to chemicals, biological and physical hazards, etc.;

Waste management plan

A description of work methods to minimize hazards and control risks;

A list of the types of work for which a work permit is required;

A description of the appropriate personal protective equipment for each workstation;

A description of the collective protective equipment in the workplace;

A presentation of the medical device on the activity area (medical equipment, medical personnel, care center, emergency medical evacuation procedure);

A description of the internal organization and actions to be taken in case of accident or incident.

A brief introduction to the Contractor's PGM;

Actions to prevent and mitigate GBV/ASL/HS/VCE (such as awareness-raising, training, signing of codes of conduct, referral system and care for survivors, etc.).

Annex E: Sample Environmental and Social Clauses