

REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

The Gambia Community Development Project

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

February, 2006

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BDO	:	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CDP	:	Community Development Project
COD	:	Chemical Oxygen Demand
DETF	:	Divisional Environmental Task Force
EA		Environmental Assessment
EFP	:	Environmental Focal Point
EIA		Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP		Environmental Management Plan
EMP	:	Environmental Management Plan
ESSF	:	Environmental and Social Screening Form
GEAP	:	Gambia’s Environmental Action Plan
HIV/AIDS		Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
MDFT	:	Multidisciplinary Facility Team
NAA	:	Non-Governmental Organisation Affairs Agency
NEMA	:	National Environment Management Act
NEMAC	:	National Environmental Management Council
NEMP		National Environmental Management Programme
NEA	:	National Environment Agency
NGO		Non governmental organization
OP	:	Operational Policy
RAP		Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	:	Resettlement Policy Framework
TAC	:	Technical Advisory Committee
TANGO	:	The Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
ToR		Terms of Reference
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WB		World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background:

The Government of the Republic of Gambia is preparing a project to improve living conditions and incomes of the rural poor, improve access to basic services, and improve health outcomes in under-served rural areas.

Project Components

The CDP will comprise three components, a description of each is outlined below:

- Supporting community-driven initiatives and investments. This component would support: (i) an investment fund for community-driven sub-projects that could include, for instance, small rural infrastructures, productive investments, community-driven public health interventions and environmental protection and conservation measures;
- Building Capacity for Service Delivery.
- Project Coordination and Monitoring.

Negative environmental and social impacts

Under CDP, physical environmental impacts will result mainly from the implementation of sub-project activities (construction of infrastructures; agricultural activities, etc.). The environmental impacts are likely to relate to the loss of vegetation, soil erosion and degradation, water pollution; waste water, solid waste, wastes disposal, dust and noise during the works etc..

At the social level, the CDP's sub-projects could generate adverse effects, for example, risk of outbreak of social conflicts; occupation of lands during works; exclusion of vulnerable groups from participating in and benefiting from project activities; land acquisition/use resulting in involuntary resettlement and/or loss of livelihoods or access to economic resources. CDP has prepared, separately, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which will guide the implementation of mitigation measures related to land acquisition should this become necessary.

National Environmental legislation

At the national level, there are various legal instruments approved in environmental field:

- The National Environmental Management Act ,
- EIA regulations, related on the process of IEA.

World Bank's Safeguard Policies

CDP has triggered three of the World Bank's Safeguard Policies, namely, OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment; OP 4.09 Pest Management; and OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. The remaining operational policies are not triggered by CDP. Annex 5 summarizes these safeguards policies.

Objectives of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

The objective of this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is to provide an environmental and social screening process to allow for the identification, assessment and mitigation of potential negative environmental and social impacts related to the CDP's sub-projects. According to Gambia Environmental law, specific investment activities require EIAs, whereas there are no clear EIA requirements for activities of a smaller scale, but which might have negative localized impacts that would require appropriate mitigation. This is the reason why the CDP will use the environmental and social screening process, defined by the NEMA (Annex 1) and expanded upon in the ESMF. This process will allow the CDP to identify, assess and mitigate potential negative environmental and social impacts at the

time they are planning CDP's activities, and, if necessary, carry out separate EIAs should the screening results indicate the need for such separate EIAs.

Methodology used to prepare the ESMF

The present ESMF was prepared based on existing general literature, among them: Gambian Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines, and the World Bank's Safeguard Policies. Besides these documents, a lot of consultations with various stakeholders, including communities and the general public, were undertaken before writing the framework.

The screening process

The different stages of the environmental and social screening process are summarized in the following paragraphs. The scope of the environmental and social measures required for the CDP activities will be dependent on the results of the screening process. Thus, the results of this screening process will determine whether (a) no environmental work will be required; (b) the implementation of simple mitigation measures will suffice; or (c) a separate EIA will be required.

Stages	Responsibilities
1. Screening of sub-projects, using the Environmental and Social Screening Form (Annex 1)	Environmental Focal Point (EFP) located in MDFT in each division
2. Assigning the appropriate Environmental Categories (A, B, or C)	Environmental Focal Point (EFP) located in MDFT in each division
3. Carrying out Environmental Work, i.e. implementing simple mitigation measures (Annex 2), or, carrying out a separate EIA	Environmental Focal Point (EFP) located in MDFT in each division
4. Review and Approval	
4.1 Review & Approval of (i) the screening results ; (ii) the assigned environmental category; and (iii) recommendations of the EFP	MDFT, in coordination with provincial NEA offices
4.2 Selection of the consultant in case of the need for a separate EIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EFP of MDFT will (i) draft EIA terms of reference; (ii) prepare criteria analysis and analyse proposed candidatures; (iii) select the most qualified consultant and submit it to the approval of coordinator of the project coordination unit; (iv) lead the public consultations; and (v) lead the EIA/ESMP authorization procedure by the NEA. • The Project Coordination Unit approved the selection of consultant prepared by the EFP/MDFT and design agreement to conduct the required EIA.
4.3 Carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Authorized Consultants
4.4 Approval of environmental assessment	NEA
5. Public consultations and disclosure	Environmental Focal Point located in MDFT in each division

6. Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at divisional level, by the Council (and MDFT); - at district level, by the Ward (and Technical agents of Community Department); - at village level, by Village Development Committees (VDC)
7. Environmental and Social Indicators	The EFP of MDFT in each division (he will ensure that the environmental and social monitoring indicators listed in the ESMF are included in CDP's monitoring program and followed regularly).

Environmental management Plan (EMP)

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for CDP is intended to ensure efficient environmental management of the Project. Thus, the EMP lists (a) the relevant project activities; (b) the potential negative environmental and social impacts; (c) the proposed mitigation measures; (d) those who will be responsible for implementing the mitigation measures; (e) those who will monitor the implementation of the mitigation measures; (f) the frequency of the afore-mentioned measures; (g) capacity building needs; and (h) the cost estimates for these activities. The EMP will be included in CDP's Project Implementation Manual, and the costs for implementing the EMP will be included in CDP's Project Costs. A summary table of the EMP is provided in chapter 9.

Capacity building

Capacity for environmental management and monitoring will be required at the national and division/district level for: (i) The Environmental Focal Points (EFPs) and members of the Multidisciplinary Facility Teams (MDFTs) to strengthen their capacity to apply the screening process as outlined in the ESMF; (ii) for members of the Technical services of the Council at the divisional level, and members of Village Development Committees (VDC) where CDP's activities are to be implemented; Training programmes should be carried out by national firms specialized in EIA.

Institutions responsible for implementing and monitoring the mitigation measures

Roles and responsibilities regarding environmental planning and approval for rehabilitation activities are outlined and summarised below. The main institutions with key roles and responsibilities for environmental and social management are:

National coordination/supervision

- In each Division, the Environmental Focal Point located in the MDFT, will be responsible for completing the environmental and social screening lists (Annex 1); the environmental and social checklists (Annex 2); and determining the environmental category of the screened activity to be able to identify and mitigate the potential environmental and social impacts of construction and rehabilitation activities. As required, he/she will receive environmental training to be able to carry out this task.
- The Environmental Focal Point will ensure the supervision (overseeing) of the implementation of mitigation measures which will be executed by private contractors.

Implementation

- Individual consultants or consultancy firm will be responsible for carrying out the EIA studies;
- The private contractors are responsible for the implementation of the mitigation measures as indicated in the Environmental Guidelines for Contractors (Annex 4).

Monitoring

- At local level :(i) The Council and the MDFT (at divisional level); (ii) the Ward and the Technical agents of Community Department (at district level) and; (iii) the Village Development Committee (VDC) at village level, will be responsible for monitoring of the implementation of the mitigation measures.
- At national level, NEA will supervise the implementation of these environmental measures.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The Government of The Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper issued in June 2002, included a detailed assessment of poverty in the country. It noted that despite being on the increase in urban areas, poverty remains predominantly a rural phenomenon. Poverty and poor access to social services are pervasive, resulting in reduced opportunities for human and economic development. Rural communities are particularly hard hit by poverty, due to a narrow agricultural-based livelihood system. Among the critical interventions discussed in The Gambia's PRSP is the need to co-ordinate and provide funding for community-driven development interventions in order to improve the scope and impact of poverty reduction programs. One key element of that vision and indeed the Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) is to promote growth and employment, the provision of social services, building the capacity for local development, and mainstreaming gender equity and environmental issues.

The Government of the Republic of Gambia, with World Bank support, is preparing a rural development project based on the Community-Driven Development (CDD) approach. This project aims to improve living conditions and incomes of the rural poor, improve access to basic services, and improve health outcomes in under-served rural areas.

It is within this context that this current Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared to ensure that the environmental and social aspects of future CDP initiatives and investments are correctly taken into account.

To ensure that these investments are carried out in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner, the project developed the present Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) as per terms of reference below. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared under separate terms of reference, and will be implemented in conjunction with this ESMF.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION (PLEASE BE SURE YOU COPIED THE CORRECT VERSION)

2.1 Context and Objectives of CDP

The project will be implemented in the context of the Local Government Act of 2002, which establishes and regulates a decentralized local government system for The Gambia. It has been established that the project will address issues concerning both rural development and health areas of intervention, at the decentralized level.

2.2 Project Components

The CDP will comprise three components, a description of each is outlined below:

- A. Supporting community-driven initiatives and investments. This component would support: (i) an investment fund for community-driven sub-projects that could include, for instance, small rural infrastructures, productive investments, community-driven public health interventions and environmental protection and conservation measures; (ii) strengthening capacity of community-based organizations and their unions for a variety of activities such as participatory planning and implementation, project design, participatory consultations, and micro-project implementation; and (iii) establishing linkages with other partner institutions such as village savings and credit associations, marketing societies and bodies, and service providers (public, private, and non-governmental).
- B. Building Capacity for Service Delivery. This component would: (i) support building capacity of identified NGOs and other agencies in mobilizing and training community groups/associations, and in provision of technical services; (ii) provide support to strengthen the capacity of key Division/district-level institutions in planning, implementation and financial management; (iii) provide limited support for capacity building (e.g., policy formulation, Monitoring & Evaluation [M&E], supervision, service cost recovery policy, etc.) of coordinating bodies at the central government level, including key ministry implementers in the departments of State for Health, Agriculture, and Local Government; and (iv) provide limited investments at the decentralized level (Area Councils) to improve coordination activities and strengthen the decentralization process.
- C. Project Coordination and Monitoring. This component would comprise of two key sub-components: (a) *Project coordination:* Further to lessons learned from previous projects, the coordination mechanism will be kept as simple as possible. It will include three levels of intervention, as follows: (i) At the central level, the project will be under the overall supervision of an Inter-Departmental Steering Committee (leadership to be determined), responsible for policy orientation, for the approval of annual work plans and budgets, and for reviewing progress activities. The day-to-day coordination will be the responsibility of a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) which will also be in charge of the technical inter-departmental coordination; (ii) In each Division where the project will intervene, the Development Committee of the Area Council will be the implementing agency, while the

Area Council will provide implementation oversight; and (iii) At the community level, the communities acting through their associations/organizations would assume responsibility for grass-root level participatory consultation, planning, and implementation of demand-based initiatives. (b) *Monitoring and Evaluation*: The project would also support the development and implementation of a sound and practical M&E system, support periodic impact assessments and poverty level mapping in collaboration with the Strategy for Poverty Alleviation Coordinating Office (SPACO). Beneficiary assessments will be carried out to determine to what extent the project is making a difference at the community level and at the first health level of referral. Periodic joint government/donor meetings would also be organized to avoid duplications, and ensure harmonization of approaches at the community level.

Thus, the ESMF is designed to identify, assess and mitigate potential negative environmental and social impacts related to component A. To the extent that CDP activities involve land acquisition, the principles and procedures outlined in the afore-mentioned RPF will be applied to ensure that potential negative social impacts are mitigated appropriately.

3. BIOPHYSICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT OF THE COUNTRY

3.1. Biophysical Environment

The Gambia lies 15° longitude at equal distances from the Equator and the Tropic of Cancer. It has an area of 11,300 km² and is bounded by Senegal to the North, South and East and by the Atlantic Ocean to the West. The country is widest at its westerly end towards the ocean about 48 km across and narrows to about half this width at its eastern tip, 480 km inland. The country is bisected by the River Gambia forming the North and South banks, with the former being less developed than the latter. Banjul, the administrative centre and capital, is situated on an island at the estuary.

Climate and Vegetation

The Gambia lies in the Sahelian belt with a sudano-sahelian type of climate characterised by a long dry season from October to early June and a short rainy season from mid-June to early October. Rainfall in most parts of the country is about 1020 mm ranging from 800 mm in the east to 1700 mm at the western end of the country. A slight warming and a decrease in rainfall have been realised in time series climate data covering the past 40 years.

Drought has affected rainfall and for the past 15 years has been affected rainfall and for the past 15 years has been creating erratic and unexpected rains and, in most years, reduced rainfall. With the economy heavily dependent on rain-fed agriculture, these adverse climatic conditions have registered a negative effect on agricultural production, eroding farmers' productivity and their purchasing power.

The natural vegetation type is Guinea savanna woodland in the West and this change into typical open Sudan Savanna towards the eastern part of the country. This area is also characterised by extensive marginal lands with lateritic ridges and shallow soils unsuitable for crop production.

Drainage

Except for a few coastal streams in the Kombo Pinsula and lower Niumi, natural drainage in The Gambia is centered on the River Gambia and its tributaries. As it enters the Gambian territory, 680 kilometers from its source in the Fouta Djallon Highlands in Guinea, the River Gambia flows generally along an East-West axis. Drainage density is quite low reflecting the quasi-linear nature of the River Gambia system, with permeable soils and low topography.

Geology

The country occupies the south-central part of a regional sedimentary basin that extends along the coast of West Africa from Mauritania to Guinea (Conakry) usually known as the Senegal Basin or now the Mauritania Senegal The Gambia Guinea Bissau and Guinea Conakry Basin (MSGBG).

The surface geology of The Gambia is entirely Upper Tertiary and Quaternary. The Upper Tertiary consists of mainly poorly consolidated sandstones are white to pink or red in colour and they are composed of quartz grains with very minor amounts of stable heavy minerals, such as

ilmenite, zircon, tourmaline, staurolite and rutile. The claystones are commonly kaolinitic which are found within the stratigraphic sequence sometimes forming thick beds such as at Kundang in the Upper River Division.

Soils

Four basic elements make up the landscape of The Gambia. Flat areas represent the recent past composing the floodplain in which alluvial material was deposited. This landscape lies adjacent to the main river and its major tributaries. Narrow bands of similar alluvium occur in the depressions associated with the minor tributaries and are subjected to waterlogging.

Lying above the alluvial flats occur the colluvial slopes, being very gently sloping areas covered by the colluvial deposits of eroded Tertiary plateau. The remainder of the terrain comprises a Tertiary plateau. The remainder of the terrain comprises a Tertiary plateau which two different levels may be distinguished. The upper plateau level is the dominant element of the landscape in the Eastern sector of the country. West of Farafenni on the North bank and Bwiam on the South bank this sector occurs only rarely. The lower plateau level is exposed by dissection and erosion of the higher plateau and forms the basic landscape of most of the North Bank Division and Western Division. Further east, this segment occurs in depressions associated with tributary streams.

The distribution of the soils is closely related to the landform and can be described within their broad landscape units.

Wildlife

The system to protect Nature in The Gambia dates back to 1916 when Abuko Nature Reserve was sealed off as a water catchment area. Abuko was given reserve status in 1968 and extended to its current size of 105 ha. In that same year, the 500 ha. River Gambia National Park was created while both the Niimi National Park of 4,900 ha and the Kiang West National Park extending 11,000 ha were identified in 1987. Kiang West represents a departure from the traditional concept of National Park management in that its goal is to conserve the existing flora and fauna. In 1993 Tanji Bird Reserve (612 ha) was declared. Boa Bolong Wetland Reserve with an area of about 22,000 ha has been earmarked.

Today, the large mammal fauna in The Gambia is only a remnant of the past diversity and many of the remaining species occur in limited areas and in small populations. The main threat to larger mammals is primarily habitat destruction. Hunting pressure may have a larger impact than generally believed. The Government of The Gambia is committed to the conservation and restoration of natural habitats and their biodiversity and to provide direct benefits to local communities around protected areas. This will be achieved through enhanced natural resource management practices and ecotourism development.

Protected Areas

There are currently six protected areas under the management of the Department of the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM). The total land area covers 39,236 ha which equates to 3.4 per cent of the total land area of The Gambia. The Boa Bolong Wetland Reserve with an area of about 22,000 ha, Abuko Nature Reserve, Tanji Bird Reserve and Kiang West National Park are already open to the public. Apart from KWNP, all other protected areas

need a management plan. The DPWM aims to have 5.0 per cent of the land area ultimately protected and including samples of all major habitats within the country.

The information on the resources of the protected area, its utilisation, threats to it, etc. are useful to assist in the management of these areas. A plan also acts as a tool to assist the park staff in the gathering of the data and in determining the potential impact of their various actions such as infrastructure development, zoning and resource utilisation.

Locations and Surface Area of National Parks in The Gambia			
National Parks	Date Gazetted	Location	Area (hectares)
1. River Gambia	1978	CRD	586.
2. Niumi	1986	NBD	4,940.
3. Kiang West	187	LRD	11,526.
Total area			17,052.

Locations and Surface Area of National Parks in The Gambia			
National Parks	Date Gazetted	Location	Area (hectares)
1. Abuko	1968	WD	105.
2. Tanji	1993	WD	612.
3. Baobolong	not yet gazetted	NBD	20,000.
Total area			20,717.

Mangrove Forests

The mangrove forests in The Gambia are located in the coastal area. Four major species of mangrove forests exist in the area such as *Avicennia africana*, *Laguncularia racemosa*, *Rhizophora racemosa* and *Rhizophora mangle*. The mangrove ecosystem has remained stable over the years although it is threatened by the clearing of swamps for rice cultivation in the rural areas or the cutting down of mangroves for oyster harvesting and as fuelwood.

Water resources

The Gambia is marded off by catchment divides of the River Gambia and its tributaries. Nearly 90 per cent of the territory lies in the Gambia River basin, partially spreading over Senegal and Guinea. The Gambia is further distinguished by its location in the central part of the coastal sedimentary basin known as the Mauritania-Senegal-Gambia-Guinea-Guinea Bissau basin which add up to make The Gambia a focal point of extensive regional surface and groundwater systems. The water resources comprise seasonal rains, ephemeral ponds and depression storage, inflows the River Gambia and two aquifer systems underlying the entire country.

Surface Water

Rainfall in The Gambia is generally between the months of June and October, with maximum precipitation occurring in August. Over the past three decades reduction in rainfall has resulted in recurrent drought years. The mean annual rainfall in 1968 of 1,100 mm now stands at 900 mm.

The River Gambia is tidal throughout its length in the eastern most part of the country, particularly in the wet season. Despite its large area, the Gambia section of the basin contributes little to the flow in the river. The bulk of flow is derived from the headwater regions and middle basin in Guinea and Senegal, which together form 86 per cent of the basin area. Persistent drought in the Sahel region has caused a dramatic slippage in the mean annual river flow of the River Gambia. The River Gambia is a fully mixed estuary with no evidence of stratification.

Groundwater

Exploitable groundwater occurs in the Shallow Sandstone and the Deep Sandstone aquifers separated by marls, clays and argillaceous limestones. Both aquifers occur throughout the country. In some places the Shallow aquifer consists of two units; the phreatic occurring at depths between 10 and 30 metres below ground level, and the semi-confined at depths between 40 and 120 metres. The Deep Sandstone aquifer occurs at depths exceeding 250 metres and is estimated to hold reserves of good quality water in the order of 80,000 M m³. The other is estimated to hold 125 M m³ of good quality water.

3.2.Socioeconomic Environment

Population growth and distribution

The Gambia's population now stood at 1.3 million people in 2003 Population and Housing Census Provisional Report. The age distribution of the population continued to skew towards the younger age bands. Those aged 0-15 years comprises about 44% of the total population. This has a lot of implications in the provision of social services and distributions of meagre resources in the economy.

Population distribution by area, gender and sex

Age group	Gambia		Urban		Rural	
	Both Sex	Female	Both Sex	Female	Both Sex	Female
0-4	193,921	96,341	88,910	44,061	105,011	52,280
5-9	206,204	102,108	89,274	44,913	116,930	57,195
10-19	329,505	167,091	162,668	84,661	166,837	82,430
20-39	403,454	213,284	235,605	114,890	167,849	98,394
40-59	146,578	71,440	74,522	32,984	72,056	38,456
60+	81,019	39,576	35,111	17,042	45,908	22,534
Total	1,360,681	689,840	686,090	338,551	674,591	351,289

(Source: CSD, 2003 Preliminary Census estimates)

Agricultural production and marketing

Nearly 75 per cent of the rural population of The Gambia are employed in agriculture. This sector contributes between 20 to 25 per cent to the country's GDP. Several environmental factors affect agricultural production. Irrational utilisation of resources including soils, vegetation cover and water resources are only a part. The traditional nature of production puts little or no emphasis on environmental management. Land degradation, deforestation, water use, agro-chemical utilisation and salinisation significantly reduce agricultural production.

Livestock

Conditions in The Gambia greatly favour livestock production which is exclusively traditional although there is some intensive and semi-intensive commercial poultry farming in the peri-urban areas. Semi-intensive sheep fattening schemes are also popular. Cattle are managed in herds (average herd size is about 55 heads) tethered overnight to pegs in holding grounds. They are herded during the day to avoid damage to field crops and vegetables.

Forestry

The forests of The Gambia are significant with multiple functions particularly of subsistence for the rural communities.

The upland forests provide fuelwood energy, construction and building materials, food and local medicine for both rural and urban settlements. The forests contribute significantly to the socio-economic development of the country by providing resources, job opportunities and income. However, the local commercialisation of forest products, such as fuelwood, timber, fruits etc. contribute to the destructive exploitation of the resources.

The coastal forests, including the mangrove forests, also provide the local communities with wood products for construction and energy. The coastal forests also provide protection against coastal and river bank erosion and breeding grounds for the many varieties of fish, oyster and other sea mammals. The mangroves which provide natural habitat for oysters also provide many communities, mostly women, with some source of subsistence through sale of the mangrove plant fuelwood and oysters.

Land Tenure and Property Rights

Property rights and land tenure provide equal incentives to all groups for improved land management. The State Lands Act of 1990 and the Land Acquisition and Compensation Act, 1990, which takes care of land tenure and property rights has a cautious land acquisition plan. The Act designates State Lands in Banjul, the Kanifing Municipality, Kombo South, Kombo Central and Kombo North to be administered by the State rather than by district authority.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF CDP

4.1. Environmental impacts of CDP's activities

a. Positive environmental impacts

More specifically:

- Construction and rehabilitation of water management infrastructures: small reservoirs, water point, bore hole, will permit good management of the water resources. They also permit to avoid pollution of the pastoral water points. In addition, these infrastructures will avoid long trips for livestock to their watering points and consequently, they will avoid land degradation and soil compaction that result from the movements of cattle..
- Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructures of transportation: The construction and rehabilitation of rural roads will connect the rural population to local and regional markets, and will facilitate the development of planned settlements along the rural roads, thus avoiding the degradation of sensitive areas.
- Protective activities of the environment: The activities will help to identify and to implement the necessary measures for the protection of watersheds and biodiversity areas thus preserving the wealth of the species at the local and national level. Also, they are going to contribute to combat desertification: reforestations, soil restoration and conservation activities, etc. The protection of vegetation areas (fence; fire walls, etc.) will permit the conservation of both flora and fauna in sensitive areas.
- The bore holes and wells will make the water fully available for the population so that they can use it for drinking purposes as well as to water the trees and the nurseries in their concessions thus contributing to expanding the plant coverage in the area.
- Forestry: Reforestation, wooded areas, construction of fire walls will improve the lifestyle of the farming population, protect biodiversity, ensure the availability of fire wood for heating purposes and thus facilitate the women's work.
- The improvement of the cattle health situation using infrastructures such as vaccination parks and vaccination corridors will help develop the cattle, and ensure the safety of groundwater and surface water resources in pastoral areas. This phenomenon could be particularly important in the pastoral zones ending up in the risk of conflict outbreak.

- The forests development, fencing, natural regeneration, agroforestry, tree planting, and the promotion of earthen improved ovens are the main sources of positive impacts on flora. These operations contribute to preserving, developing and making sustainable (combating bush fires). They help also decrease the pressure on forest formations and ecological habitats.
- Schools and homes are places that can be used for environmental education and awareness rising. Consequently, they can play a very important indirect role in the protection and conservation of flora.
- Reforestation (nurseries, plantations, fencing, natural regeneration) while creating the conditions of restoration of the habitats, encourages regeneration and the development of fauna.
- The agricultural activities particularly the reforestation of degraded lands or probably fruit nurseries in villages and at communal level, will help combat desertification, conserve and diversify the floristic population in sites where the nurseries will be established. Moreover, these activities will embellish the landscape; conserve soils while slowing down runoff thus contributing to the recharging of ground water tables. The market garden plots will allow for the diversification of crop production, while enriching at the same time farming areas through crop rotations that can also help combat certain pests.
- The restoration and conservation works will prevent soil erosion.
- Forests development, natural restoration and preservation, agro-forestry and fencing will help restore and protect soils.
- The fight against bush fires is a soil conservation action to prevent the outbreak of large fires in pastoral zones.

b. Negative environmental impacts

The adverse environmental impacts of the project will mainly come from (i) agricultural activities; (ii) the construction works (rural roads, buildings, etc.); (iii) the construction and operation of health care facilities, etc. In addition we have to point out that the extraction of construction materials from quarries could be a source of adverse impacts on the natural environment in terms of loss of vegetation, but also the degradation of the landscape aesthetics. The temporary quarries will certainly need to be restored after exploitation.

The environmental impacts are likely to relate to soil erosion, soil and water pollution, vegetation loss, and the impact caused by the increase of solid and liquid wastes can originate from construction's activities and the use of quarries as sources of construction materials. These impacts depend mainly on the scope and scale of the works, but also on the rolling stock to be mobilized, the surface area needs and the surface area availability, the importance of the supply needs, etc.

More specifically:

- The provision of bore holes, small water supply systems, and wells will contribute to the lowering of groundwater tables. (the impact is low because the wells and bore holes are not concentrated in the same area).
- Vegetable garden plots can be a source of pollution of surface water or ground waters through the use of agricultural inputs (pesticides, fertilizers). In some low land zones, the use of synthetic chemicals (NPK fertilizer) in the Vegetable garden is going to contribute to soil salinity; while some pesticides can have adverse effects on the micro fauna that plays a very important role in the restoration of soils
- Agricultural activities: An increase in agricultural activities as well as an increase in water use could have, among other things, lead to an increased use of pesticides even though the CDP doesn't finance pesticide purchases. Indeed, the development of market garden on a national scale can be a source of an increased use of pesticides to fight against pests while trying to increase agricultural production.

Unsafe pest management

- The unsafe use of pesticides can lead to the pollution of underground water tables; rivers; water surfaces; contamination of pastoral wells, pesticide poisoning among the human population and animals. The presence of residues in food products decreases their commercial value and presents a risk to the public's health. The inappropriate reuse of empty containers can cause various risks particularly when they are reused to store food products and drinking water.
- The use of pesticides can kill non-target species thus altering the natural pest control process and development.

- To this effect a pesticide management plan has been prepared for the CDP prior to the development of an operational management plan in relation with specific projects. This plan is appended to Annex 11.
- In areas with high population density and where the underground water from latrine is very shallow such as in the south coastal sedimentary zone, the latrines can contaminate them.
- Transport infrastructures (rural roads) can disrupt water runoff ways and contaminate the surface water during the construction phase. The construction of rural roads is one of the main sources of adverse impact on fauna habitat. The discharge of used oils, fuel and lubricants from operating may cause surface and groundwater contamination.
- The construction of infrastructures such as health centres, schools and literacy centres, shops and stores, waste dumps, is a major source of soil degradation with the withdrawal of construction materials excavated from surrounding areas.
- The expansion of irrigated crops will require additional land and thus may lead to some deforestation.

Unsafe medical waste management

- Health facilities operation : Healthcare waste has the potential to cause damage to the environment (mainly soil, water, air). Despite the fact that unnecessary disposal of waste causes unnecessary burden on resources, the pollution of air and water, in turn, has a negative impact on public health. Contamination of the soil is mainly caused by depositing sharps and other substances in open dump sites. In particular, heavy metals such as mercury from broken thermometers have been found to contaminate the soil. Certain pharmaceuticals and chemicals, if disposed without treatment, may also be a source of soil contamination. Uncontrolled disposal of toxic substances, for instance heavy metals and chemicals, causes toxic agents to leach into water resources. Pharmaceutical residues, some expired drugs, antibiotics, heavy metals, phenols and their derivatives, some types of disinfectants and antiseptics, represent a high risk if discharged without prior treatment. The risk of air pollution arises largely from the fact that health care wastes are often incinerated or burnt in the open air in order to eliminate or reduce infection. If poorly designed (or poorly operated), incinerators can pollute the air with: particulate matter arising from inefficient combustion; acidic gases due to the presence of PVC plastic, pharmaceuticals and chemicals (containing chlorine, sulphur, nitrogen, etc.); dioxins formed from organic substances that come in contact with chlorine during combustion; and heavy metals, in particular mercury which is volatile when heated. The majority of the substances emitted during incomplete incineration is poisonous and carcinogenic and therefore create risks to human health.

Socio-economic activities

- Transformation of tubers and starchy foods: excess of fertilizers in surface waters because of dumping, used washing water and water used in processing processes (organic

pollution), without treatment, with a reduction of content in oxygen harmful to both micro fauna and flora.

- Transformation of oleaginous or oil-producing plants: the extraction of oil takes place solely by pressing after directly heating the fruit or seeds or by means of steam or hot water inducing the production of steam and used water laden with oil. If the energy is provided by wood combustion, it can lead to an abusive exploitation of the forest resources.
- Transformation of fruit and vegetables: organic pollution of the water used for washing the produce, if the necessary energy for the thermal methods of conservation is provided by wood, it can lead to an abusive exploitation of the forest resources.
- Tannery: considerable inconveniences at and near the factory, use of dyes and other chemicals (in particular the chrome compounds), biological pollution of water, concentration of pollutants in soil and possibly in the underground water tables. The development of the tannery through the use of tannin, of acacia pods and production of waste will have a medium adverse impact on the existence of the species. Tanneries will contribute to pollute soil with the liquid and solid waste.
- Transformation of palm nuts: In some zones, the transformation of palm oil leads to environmental impacts. Thus, during the cooking process, the cabbage palm requires a considerable amount of wood. In addition, the presses including the traditional presses are installed in general on the banks of the rivers, and thus the used water loaded with the organic waste flows directly into these same rivers and their tributaries, thus adding to their pollution.

Potential adverse environmental impacts due to infrastructure construction / rehabilitation

Phase	Potential adverse impacts
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - degradation of sites used for the storage of construction materials - deterioration of the disposal areas - surface water pollution - Non rehabilitated quarries and other borrowed pits - Deforestation due to the establishment of construction sites - Air pollution due to vehicle rotation, noise - Soil pollution from motor oil and grease - Waste generated by construction work - Pollution and inconveniences leading to a: deterioration of living environment - Soil erosion - Loss of natural zones and biodiversity
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental risks caused by poor biomedical waste management - Lack of biomedical equipment ; health personnel; teaching personnel, management personnel; functioning toilets, connection to water and electricity networks ; - Non functioning equipments - Safety concerns and accident risks in the case of fights, pushing and shoving, panic and people getting carried away due to high human concentration in the case of infrastructures open to the public

Adverse environmental impacts of the agricultural activities

Sub-sector	Potential Adverse Impacts
Nursery fruit tree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - habitat destruction - soil erosion, disruption of the water cycle - loss of grazing land - use of large quantities of pesticides - pollution of underground water tables - rivers – stretches of water - contamination of livestock watering points - pesticides poisoning in case of unsafe use - pesticides residues in the food chain - use of empty containers to store food or water - destruction of non-target species
Promotion of agricultural activities	
Market gardening	
Nursery villages / communal	
Sub-sector	Potential Adverse Impacts
Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduction of grazing capacity - tree felling for the establishment of land use pattern - soil erosion - Loss of vegetation around the works (watering points, etc.) - excessive withdrawal of ground waters
Sub-sector	Potential Adverse Impacts
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stripping of humid zones - disappearance of grazing lands - change in water flows - competition with other water uses - water pollution (chemicals, etc.) - depletion of local fish populations with the introduction of exotic species - development of water related diseases

Adverse environmental impacts of the of hydraulic infrastructures

Phase	Potential adverse Impacts
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - emanation of dust - Loss of vegetation (water pipe bore hole, etc.) - Disruption of the traffic during works, trench digging, and the evacuation of excavated soil - Accident risks (non protected trenches, machinery, etc.) - disruption of the surrounding drainage system
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of water use - Over abstraction of the ground water - Increase of the competition for the use of natural resources (- Increased level of soil salinity - proliferation of invasive aquatic plants - Development of water related diseases (malaria, bilharzias, etc.) - reduction of arable and pastoral surfaces - increase of the population density around the infrastructures

Major Adverse Environmental Impacts of the rural roads

Specific activities	Potential Impacts
Implantation and works phase	<p>Impacts on the biophysical environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deforestation with the opening and the exploitation of the quarries - Risks of bush fires by uncontrolled burning - River sedimentation - Obstruction of drainage patterns - Loss of vegetation when site preparation and quarries opening - Pollution and temporary disruption of river out-flow (by storage of construction materials) - Accidental discharge of oils, of greases,
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accidents (turns, critical points, etc.) - Flying dust on lateritic roads (crossing villages) - Facilitation of access to the protected natural resources

In order to cope with these adverse impacts, the environmental and social screening process proposed in the ESMF will be carried out in such a way as to ensure that potential negative impacts are mitigated appropriately. It is recommended that Environmental Guidelines for Contractors (Annex 5) are used to ensure that the construction and rehabilitation activities are carried out in compliance with the mitigation measures proposed in the ESMF. These guidelines can be written into contractual agreements and form the basis for monitoring compliance. In addition, ESMF would have to mitigate potential health impacts on the surrounding population such as dust, noise, traffic accidents and an increase in water-related diseases due to standing waters in the borrow pits.

4.2. Social impacts of CDP's activities

a. Positive Social Impacts

Overall, the CDP is likely to have a positive impact on the social issues in the communities' development in Gambia, in the short, medium and long term. The sub-projects that will be financed in the framework of the CDP are supposed to have positive social impacts thus addressing the needs of the population. These positive impacts can be summarized as follows;

- The creation of new jobs (fight against poverty);
- The improvement of the capacities of the agricultural services and those of the producers organizations involved;
- A better access to the opportunities of investment (access to the micro-credits).

At the institutional level:

- Promotion of a lasting local development: Another positive social impact of the CDP is that it constitutes a means of promotion of a lasting local development and that it permits, from a political point of view, agriculturists to participate in the formulation of the policies and national strategies being a matter for the agricultural sector.
- Gender and Fairness: Through the involvement of the Local Communities in the decision-making process, the CDP is going to encourage taking gender and fairness into account in the execution of activities. Women, who constitute essential levers in the organization and the animation of the Local Communities, will actively participate in the activities of the project of which they will be privileged recipients, in terms of growth of income, of mastery of technologies and management.

Construction of schools infrastructure

The construction of teaching facilities will facilitate the reintegration of a great number of pupils into the school system, and particularly boost a qualitative and quantitative development of the education system in the concerned areas (increase of school attendance by boys and girls; etc.). The works, (including sanitation and water points) will contribute towards recreating a healthy school environment for pupils and teachers. This will encourage also many more parents to send their children to school and mainly strengthen proximity teaching in concerned areas. This situation will also help to improve hygiene, reduce begging and the number of children in the streets. School infrastructures (classroom, literacy centres for both the youth and adults, training centres for the youth) will improve the school attendance rate. They can be considered as a means to prepare the local human resources who will be directly involved in the management of their rural communities and rural lands.

Health infrastructures

Health infrastructures (health centres, integrated health centres, pharmaceutical stores) will have beneficial impacts by improving the health conditions of the populations and by making it easy to access health care. Their significance can be seen in the decrease of diseases and disability increasing among the labour force and reducing revenue loss among the active populations. The

decrease of health costs has also a major impact particularly on the financial capacity of poor populations. The construction and operation of equipped health infrastructures will ensure a good spatial coverage of the country. These infrastructures offer the population better access to quality health care and will also contribute to the achievement of the objective 4 (infantile mortality reduction and maternal health improvement) of the Millennium Development Goals.

Socioeconomic and cultural infrastructures

Some infrastructures with a socioeconomic role, such as cereal banks, slaughter houses, the stores selling agricultural inputs, the husking centres, by helping in the purchase of products and reducing the workload of poor women can significantly improve life in rural areas. This beneficial impact can be particularly important some areas such as those where the cereal production is low.

The other socio cultural infrastructures such as youth centres, museums and arboretum, the laying out of playgrounds and sports equipments have major beneficial impacts as they contribute to the development of the youth, decreasing thus the risk to see juvenile delinquency develop.

Rural infrastructures

Equipment infrastructures (rural roads, rural electrification, sewing workshops, weaving) will help not only disenclave villages but also facilitate business exchange, transport to health centres but also provide them with the means to improve their living conditions. The beneficial impact is a major one.

Markets

Markets, storage warehouses, cereal banks, and shops will contribute to revenue generation food security and the building of food reserves. Market gardening plots will offer opportunities to diversify the agricultural production and improve the nutritional quality of the populations particularly children.

Water supply infrastructures

The construction of water supply facilities (bore holes, watering points, wells, etc.) will contribute to improving the availability of water in the villages reducing thus both the time and energy spent by women to go and fetch water. Thus these achievements, will contribute to improving the health situation of the populations by making available to them clean water.

Fishing activities

The development of fishing (in coastal zone and rivers) will significantly contribute to improving nutrition (availability of proteins) among the populations and raising the economic living standard in areas potentially rich in fishing resources.

Forestry

The development of community forestry (forest extension, agroforestry, small nurseries, timber production, production and marketing, the improvement of forest products and by products) will contribute to improving the natural resource management techniques, but mainly to provide the populations with important financial resources making them financially independent medium impact.

Agricultural activities

The improvement of the production systems such as irrigation, planning of small market perimeters is going to permit the creation of employment, the diversification of the local production, the improvement of the nutrition and is going to increase production in a meaningful way and increase domestic incomes. The population will then be able to satisfy its fundamental needs, notably the schooling of their children, the access to health care, the involvement in the implementation of communal infrastructures, etc. The sustainable management of production systems, technologies and the post-harvest activities considered in the implementation of the project has the goal to promote productive agriculture without harm to the environment (preservation of natural resources, restoration of soil fertility, etc.).

Other income Generating Activities

The development of activities intended for women and young girls such as in the project's area (sewing, weaving, tanning , the processing of agricultural products and fruit picking etc) will help improve the life of women in particular and the household in general.

Rural activities

The infrastructures for the promotion of animal husbandry (vaccination parks and vaccination corridors, migration corridors, pastoral wells, grazing areas) will facilitate the development of this activity particularly in agro-pastoral and pastoral areas. Consequently, achieving this could significantly improve the standard of living of cattle breeders.

Environmental infrastructures/activities

Infrastructures such as sanitary landfills, drains will have a beneficial impact on sanitary and water sanitation conditions of the beneficiary villages contributing thus to improving the health conditions.

Improved earth stoves will rationalize the consumption of fuel wood energy and contribute to protecting biodiversity and the abatement of greenhouse gases thanks to the reduction of the pressure on ligneous forest resources.

Improved waste water collection and local health will bring an improvement in domestic hygiene in particular and public health in general. The valorisation of the waste (organic, plants) will create compost to enrich crop production..

The construction or the restoration of the sewage and drainage networks will reinforce hygiene and avoid permanent or temporary flooding which are sources of of water related diseases (malaria, etc.).

The improvement of the hygiene of the inhabitants of these areas by installing latrines and water points, and drinking water, in the schools, will contribute to the disposition of good sanitary quality water which will slow down the occurrence of the diarrhoeic disease. The latrines also help to avoid faecal contamination of water and the possible transmission by wind of parasite or other eggs contained in dried excreta.

The development of composting techniques is going to generate several impacts: (i) The reduction of the cost of purchase of manure: compost will act as a supplement to soils in the replacement of chemical fertilizer; (ii) The creation of jobs and contribution to the economic development in the sector of the composting and the more or less closely linked activities to the manufacture and the use of compost; (iii) The sensitization of the population to concrete techniques of recuperation, retraining and valorisation of residual matters.

b. Negative Social Impacts

- The building of infrastructures will generate noises and air pollution during the construction phase (short term) and the destruction of the vegetation even if these impacts are very often minor because of the size of the micro-projects. As regards the human environment, the goings and comings of vehicles transporting the building materials may hold up the traffic and mobility in general, thus adding to the inconvenience the populations will be exposed to, without forgetting to mention road accidents. The same applies also to the handling of dust materials (cement and sand) that may annoy surrounding population (dusts). The different pollution and nuisances associated with the works could have some effects on the health of neighboring populations: dust, noise, and traffic accidents.
- CDP has to take into account potential environmental impacts due to the use of borrow pits as sources of construction materials for construction and rehabilitation of the infrastructures (for example: rural roads; schools, healthcare centres; etc.). Quarries (mainly temporary ones) for the exploitation of the material necessary for infrastructures construction or rehabilitation could contribute to the proliferation of disease carrying insects (malaria). They can also be the cause of drowning particularly with children, and contribute to the development of waterborne disease such as malaria and bilharzias.
- The waste and/or the lack of sanitation facilities at the markets can endanger (according to the volume and nature of the products) the health and well being of the populations if the markets are not appropriately managed.
- Waste generated by healthcare facilities are a potential source of infection, particularly HIV/AIDS and thus of diseases particularly when the children playing in the dump sites or collecting contaminated materials from there. This can be a serious impact if appropriate measures are not taken in order to manage the biomedical waste (collection, storage, transportation, incineration and appropriate disposal of ashes, staff protection, raising the awareness of stakeholders). For this purpose, the National Biomedical Waste Management Plan appended as Annex 12 should be consulted when the construction and rehabilitation of healthcare facilities are planned.
- The development and extension of irrigated surfaces, the production of irrigated crops can be a source of infection by waterborne diseases if some measures are not taken.

- The building of corridors and grazing areas can lead to the outbreak of conflicts between landowners and the community if consultation measures are not taken on time.
- Traditional tanneries have serious adverse impacts on the populations and the natural resources. They generate very hazardous toxic pollutants such as heavy metals and chorine in the waters.
- Risk of outbreak of social conflicts: In terms of local employment, the non-use of local resident manpower during the rehabilitation and construction of the infrastructures could cause some frustrations at the local level (and could lead to social conflicts), if we know that unemployment is widespread in the dry season.
- Occupation of lands during works: In the course of the construction and rehabilitation works, it is possible for the works to occupy lands (installation of building sites bases, storage of equipment, parking of machines etc.). This could lead to the degradation of such lands or even be a source of loss of revenue and livelihoods for their owners and users.

Problems of biomedical waste

Despite the fact that the healthcare facilities are not large, they produce, in particular, biomedical waste, which, if not managed well can cause significant risks. The Gambia has a biomedical waste management plan which was developed in 2005, in the implementation of the HIV/AIDS project. This plan assesses the current practices in health care waste management in health facilities.

The following reports had been highlighted:

- Regardless of the type of staff involved in the management (ward orderlies, private sector), it is obvious that protection is insufficient and their training in the domain of biomedical waste is almost non-existent. Similarly management plans, which are the fundamental orientation and practice documents for management strategy, are also almost non-existent.
- An insufficient segregation at the source of the waste has been noted, as well as a lack of segregating medical and domestic waste. In most of the healthcare facilities, the biomedical waste is mixed with housekeeping waste using an insufficient number of inappropriate containers.
- At the level of healthcare facilities, medical waste is disposed via trolleys, gurneys or barrows due to inadequate protection equipments; at the local dump site this is done via the municipal system.
- Several methods are used to treat the biomedical waste: the municipal discharge, the unauthorized or unplanned deposits outside of the healthcare facilities, open air burning, incineration using traditional burners (or Montford incinerators), surgical derivatives and other anatomical waste burial, unplanned pits or trenches. Biomedical waste deposit systems are visited by recyclers (municipal discharges, unauthorized dumping grounds).
- Liquid waste is disposed via sinks and washbasins into the sewage networks, or is thrown into trash cans, or is incinerated with their contents in big sacks, after destruction of the pathogenic germs in the autoclave.

Major environmental impacts include air pollution from waste storage, transports, incineration or open air burning (which produces high rates of dioxin emission because of the low combustion temperatures). The pollution of the water table and the contamination of drinking water due to burial or storage are the other potential impacts.

For the CDP's sub projects involving healthcare facilities and vaccination of livestock (vaccine stocks), it is recommended to refer to the biomedical waste management plan.

Other adverse social impacts

In addition, other adverse social impacts are likely to arise from the following:

- Absence of a participatory process involving local communities in the preparation of their District and Divisional Development Plans by their Local Governments.
- Exclusion of vulnerable groups from participating in and benefiting from project activities, due to stigmatization, harmful cultural practices, acute poverty among vulnerable groups, discrimination, lack of participation in the planning process etc.
- Land acquisitions/use resulting in involuntary resettlement or loss of livelihoods.

A list of possible factors was presented to a sample of stakeholders interviewed in order to elicit some clear responses or give examples of possible risks and adverse impact, especially regarding issues such as gender and poverty in rural areas. According to field assessment, the implementation of CDP may pose some risks and adverse impacts vis-à-vis the socio-cultural and political context of the Divisions. Factors that may hinder the success of the program are of special interest. Among the factors mentioned by stakeholders that constitute potential risks which may contribute to adverse impact are:

- Lack of CDP's activities not covering all rural areas in the entire country;
- Lack of capacity to manage and to conduct CDP's activities in local level;
- Insufficient number of CDP's institutions at the local level;
- Lack of meeting facilities to facilitate access of women to CDP's activities;
- Misunderstanding or non consideration of the socio-cultural factors.

The environmental and social screening form (Annex 1); the environmental and social checklist (Annex 2); the mitigation measures described in Annex 3 and the environmental guidelines for contractors described in Annex 4 are specifically designed to ensure that adverse social impacts from CDP activities are identified and captured in the planning stages and there-in effectively mitigated. Both environmental and social mitigation measures would be verified and monitored during the various stages of the program cycle.

5. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

In this section the policy, legal and institutional framework for environmental management in Gambia is summarised, as well as international as at national level.

5.1. Policy framework

a. Gambia's Environmental Action Plan (GEAP)

The Gambia's Environmental Action Plan seeks to promote and implement sound environmental policy. The GEAP represents the culmination of a series of initiatives and activities coordinated by the NEA. It is the master plan for the environment in Gambia and contains a National Environment Policy, Framework Environmental Legislation and Environmental Strategy. The GEAP consists of Sectoral Plans, for the medium and long term, which is intended to lead to sustainable development in Gambia

The GEAP has had to depend and still depends upon bold risks. The most important of these innovative trial and error steps include the following: (i) The development of a National Consensus on the GEAP; (ii) The setting up of the National Environmental Management Council, the NEA, and the legislation of the National Environmental Management Act, and the establishment of Working Groups to address thematic environmental issues. The successful coordination and implementation needs opportunities especially consensus, national as well as international. The other environmental strategies existing are: (i) The National Strategy and action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation; (ii) The National Strategy on Climate Change; (iii) The National Action Plan to combat Desertification. . The GEAP puts special emphasis on environmental management, pollutions and nuisances, and the necessity to have a safe well-being for populations.

b. Social strategies : The Second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2006-2008)

The Second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper aims to provide the blueprint for economic and social development and reflects the commitments of both the Government and its external partners. The overall goal is to reduce income disparities and disparities in access to sources of income and empowerment. The Second PRSP will concentrate on four development objectives. To avoid the occurrence of the weakness in the last strategy, the already guaranteed political commitment must be translated in terms of ensuring performance-based management towards implementation. Allocating adequate resources to support the planned activities must also be reinforced. However, slight changes/modifications were done to suit PRSP II. Four Pillars are identified as follows:

- Creating an enabling policy Environment for Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction;
- Improving Productive Capacity and Social Protection of the Poor and Vulnerable;

- Increasing coverage of Basic Social Services needs of the poor and vulnerable (Social Protection/Safety Nets);
- Building the Capacity of Local Communities & Civil Society Organisations to play an active role in the process poverty reduction ;
- which is a cross cutting Issues of development concerns (Gender, Environment, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, Population, Governance and Youths) are now integrated/mainstreamed into the above four pillars to be addressed using cross-sectoral approach.

c. Health care waste management plan 2005-2010

Under the HIV/AIDS project, the Gambia has develop a Health care waste management plan (2005-2010) which comprise (i) detailed assessment on current situation in health facilities, (ii) analysis of national policies, programmes and legislation on health care waste management, and strategic orientations and actions plan, as followed:

- strengthening of institutional, legal and regulatory framework
- improving the current health care waste management practices
- minimizing health care waste volume
- health waste identification, segregation and packaging
- collection, transportation and storage
- treatment and disposal
- strengthening institutional capacity
- training and capacity building
- public education and awareness
- training of waste handlers.
- training of HCW treatment plant operators/attendants
- monitoring and evaluation

The CDP should refer to this when activities related to health facilities construction or rehabilitation will be implemented. The Health care waste management plan 2005-2010 is joined in Annex 12.

5.2. Legal framework

a. International Conventions

The Gambia has signed but not ratified both the Basel and Bamako Conventions. Both conventions aim at controlling the movement and disposal of hazardous waste and order producers of hazardous waste to reduce as far as possible the hazardous nature of waste and to take appropriate steps to ensure proper disposal. The Bamako Convention highlights similar concerns specific to Africa. It completely rules out the exportation of hazardous wastes from the developed countries into developing or under-developed States Parties.

The Gambia has also subscribed to the Convention for Cooperation in the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African region which aims to curb the major problem of regional coastal erosion. The Gambia, like many other coastal states of Africa,

is at risk of having all its coastal land area submerged. This agreement aims at protecting the marine environment and coastal and freshwater resources in the region. As regards atmospheric and waterways pollution, The Gambia has ratified the London Convention and all its protocols on the prevention of pollution of waterways as it has done the protocol concerning cooperation in combating pollution cases of emergency.

The Gambia has subscribed to the convention establishing the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) whose main intention is the development of sustainable industry and to encourage State Parties to transfer to each other as far as possible relevant and appropriate science and technology. The Convention on Biological Diversity on Appropriate Transfer of Technology, the Convention on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage to conserve the relevant heritage of world value have been ratified.

The Gambia has signed but not yet ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) which aims to regulate levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and avoid climate change that impedes sustainable development. The Ramsar Convention aimed at stopping the encroachment on and loss of wetlands has been signed and ratified. The UN Convention to Combat Desertification particularly in Africa has also been ratified.

b. National Environmental Legislation

National Environment Management ACT 1994

At national level, the National Environmental Management Act, NEMA, (NEMA) 1994, is the main document setting out the overall management of the environment. The NEMA is an Act of general legislation that provides a legal framework for activities in the environmental sector. The objective of this law is to define some legal basis for a correct use and a viable management of environment and its components, in order to establish a system of sustainable development in Gambia. This law forbids storing or disposing toxic pollutant products on the ground, the underground, on waters and in the atmosphere. It also recommends that the Government establish environmental quality standards in order to ensure the sustainable use of the Nation's resources. This law contains chapters about environmental pollution and environmental quality standards. It focuses on the necessity of realizing environmental impact assessment (EIA) for projects and programs having negative effects on environment or public health. In this field, the NEA had elaborated guideline and regulations on the EIA, including: checklists and screen forms; the main component of the study and the approval procedure. In this respect, the environmental law is directly relevant to the CDP activities.

EIA regulations: the EIA procedure focus on the following points: Categorization of projects et sub-projects (A, B, C); Competencies in EIA field; Process of EIA; Initial Assessment ; Criteria for Assessment ; Technical commission for assessment (members, functioning, etc.) ; Contains of Terms of references; Public participation process ; Modalities of assessment of EIA ; Procedures of consultation. The procedure concerns directly the CDP activities, particularly as regards the classification of activities and the carrying out of the EIAs. In the annex of EIA guideline, there is a nominative list of areas and sectors of activities (for instance: infrastructures, forest exploitation, Agriculture; Industry; Energy; etc.) for which EIA is necessary.

The EIA procedure involves the following:

Screening Process

The screening process is designed to determine which projects require a full EIA process. Screening is done with the aid of EIA « Screening Forms ». The screening process ensures objectivity and transparency.

Screening Form

A standardised project brief is submitted by a developer using the « Screening Form ». The Screening Form (Annex 3) requires that the developer provide information inter-alia on the following :

- Developer ;
- Contact points ;
- Location and size of the site/facility ;
- Inputs required (utilities and raw materials) ;
- Products and by-products (finished products and wastes) ;
- Methods of waste disposal
- Anticipated environmental impacts.

General information is required at this first stage. If in-depth analysis has already been done, results should be indicated on the screening form. If however, only preliminary analysis/surveying has been done, this will in general suffice for the screening form.

Where the developer needs assistance to complete the screening form, a lead department or the Agency will be in position to help. Upon completion by the developer, the form is submitted to the lead department or the Agency. If the form has been completed correctly, the lead department forwards the form to the Agency for consideration. The Agency determines the next actions in consultation with the lead department. If necessary, the Agency, the lead department, and/or the Working Group may visit the proposed project site to clarify details or complete the information.

Project Classification

Based on information obtained from the screening form, a systematic review of the information is completed by the Agency to determine whether an environmental impact study needs to be conducted. Evaluation criteria have been established which provide a general guide for determining whether or not a full EIA is required. This ensures a fair and consistent review of all proposed projects at this screening stage, based on the information provided by the project proponent. As a result of this screening, the project is classified in the following manner :

- Class A : Full Environmental Impact Assessment Required – If the Agency, either based on the screening form or after additional information has been provided, has sufficient reason to believe that the project will cause a significant negative impact on the environment, it will require that an environmental impact assessment be made in accordance with the provisions made below.
- Class B : Additional Information Necessary – In case where doubts remain as to the significance of potential impacts on the environment, further information is required. Projects

rated as Class B will be required to provide additional information prior to the Agency making a decision on classification. In this case, the Agency will give the project proponent, in writing, a clear indication of the information that needs to be provided. The Executive Director reserves the right to determine what additional information is required.

After additional information has been provided, the Agency will reassess the proposed project and will determine if it falls into Class A or C.

- Class C : No Full Environmental Impact Assessment Required – A project may be categorised as Class C if it is determined that the proposed project will have no significant or adverse impact on the environment, the Executive Director may grant environmental approval to the project without further analysis.

In cases where it is obvious that a project will not be in line with the laws of The Gambia, the Executive Director may reflect a project without an obligation to carry out an EIA.

Consultation with relevant government Ministries and members of the public

The Agency, upon receiving a project brief consults the lead department. It invites public comments on statements submitted to it especially from those most likely to be affected by a proposed project. It is only subsequent to these two consultations that the Agency is required to invite interested organs of the State to comment on both the Statement and the comments made there-on. A public enquiry is the final form of consultation. This style of consultation is unique with fluid and consistent geographical and sectoral nuances.

To facilitate the EIA process, the following arrangements are proposed:

- A special file be opened for every developer. Proper documentation of all the transactions and consultations for each EIA case, in addition to the Statement.
- The Agency designs standard letters to be issued to developers who have submitted Project Briefs. The letter specifies the class of EIA required.
- The Statement or its summary e published in local papers, also: (i) requesting members of the public to forward to the Agency any comments they may have and (ii) inviting the public to study and comment on the Statement which will be available at the Agency, the lead Department and the Offices of the Commissioner of the affected Division.
- The Agency, the developer, and the Permanent Advisory Group on EIA and interest groups hold consultative meetings with the communities after the public comments on a Statement.
- The Agency issues a Certificate of Environmental Approval to any developer whose project has been approved.

- Test cases assess the capabilities of local consultants to contribute to an environmental impact study (and in the process receive training), assess the strengths and limitations of the guidelines.

Testing will lead to modifications of procedures and guidelines. Documentation and annual statistics will be vital for modelling possible future expansion of industries and related projects requiring EIA.

According to Gambian EIA Regulations, all development projects are subject to environmental screening. Prior to granting permission to proceed with a project, a proponent is obliged to complete a Pre-evaluation Form that has been developed by the NEA. The nature, type and location of the project is described in the environmental screening form with a preliminary indication of potential socio-economic and biophysical impacts (number of people/ communities affected, sensitive habitats, threatened species, etc). Based on the screening exercise, NEA makes a decision on whether an EIA is required or not. In the event of an EIA is not required, the proponent is still obliged to describe methods and procedures for proper environmental management (storage of semi-hazardous materials, solid waste disposal, etc).

Apart from the EIA content, the procedures require a public survey prior to the issuance of any authorization on the basis of the EIA. The EIA conducted by the consultants at the request of the promoter is submitted for approval to the NEA, that looks after the procedure for the conduction of EIAs (approval of the TOR, approval of the studies, authorization given to consultants and consultancy firms, etc.). According to the classification level of the project (category A, B or C) the conduction of the procedure is monitored at national level.

The Public Health Act 1990

The Public Health Act was enacted to make provision for public and environmental health connected matters. This Act empowers the Secretary of State to make regulations regarding the collection, removal and sanitary disposal of rubbish, night soil and other offending matters. The Act also mandates the Director of Health Services who heads the Department of Public Health Services to abate nuisances and to remove or correct any condition that may be injurious to public health. It empowers public health officers to monitor environmental and public health regulations.

Waste management bill, 2003

The Draft Waste Management Bill is the only specific legislation on waste. It has provision for the development of regulations on special waste streams such as medical waste, industrial waste etc. When this Bill is enacted a specific regulations that will address the current legal gaps on the management of medical waste could be formulated.

The Draft Environmental Health Policy

The draft Environmental Health Policy has identified poor solid waste management as a major health problem particularly in the urban centres. This policy also fails to address specifically the management of HCW among its policy issues.

Hazardous chemicals and pesticides control and management act 1994

To regulate the use of hazardous chemicals and pesticides, the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control & Management Act was enacted in Parliament in April 1994 making it compulsory to register all hazardous chemicals and pesticides sold and used in the Gambia. This regulatory framework replaced the 1983 Pesticides Management Act and made the provision for the establishment of Hazardous Chemical and Pesticide Management Board (HCPMB), a regulatory body responsible for the registration, licensing and management of all hazardous chemicals & pesticides.

5.3. Institutional framework

There are several levels (central, division and district/municipal) of decision-making involved in environmental protection, land allocation and resource management. Central (national) institutions comprise ministries with their respective national directorates based in Banjul. These agencies have the competence to formulate policies and strategies and to enforce and control their implementation. NEMA established the main institutions involved in EIA process: the National Environmental Management Council (NEMAC), the National Environment Agency (NEA) and the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

a. National Environmental Management Council (NEMAC)

The National Environmental Management Council (NEMAC) the Governing Council of the NEA was officially inaugurated in 1993 and established under the National Environmental Management Act. The NEMAC is chaired by the President of The Gambia, and brings together the Secretaries of State from all key Government Departments whose activities may impact the environment and whose mandate include monitoring developments relating to the environment. The Council oversees environmental policies, adopts environmental standards, guidelines, and regulations proposed by the NEA, and sets the terms and conditions of service of the staff.

b. National Environment Agency (NEA)

The National Environment Agency was established by an Act of Parliament in 1993. Broadly the Agency is the principal body responsible for the management of the environment and co-ordinate all activities of the Government in this field. In doing so, it is responsible for liaison with all Government and external agencies, NGOs, interest groups and the general public. The responsibilities of the NEA are: To revise and develop policies and sustainable, inter-sectoral development plans; Promote sectoral legislation; Co-ordinate policy implementation; Educate and promote public awareness; Create regulations. The Agency has elaborated National Environmental Action Programmes and specifics strategies on Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change and Desertification.

The NEA is also responsible for regulating Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures in Gambia. As indicated above, all projects likely to have significant environmental impacts are obliged by the Environmental Act to carry out an EIA prior to authorisation. Legislation stipulates that it is NEA's role to coordinate, assess, control and evaluate the utilization of the natural resources of the country, and in doing so, to promote their preservation and rational use. It should also coordinate the

activities in the area of environment, in order to ensure the integration of environmental variables in the process of planning and managing socio-economic development.

In the environmental management of CDP, the NEA will be responsible for giving the final approval of environmental assessments and certifying the compliance of the proposed activities with Gambia's EIA legislation, for EIAs that might have to be carried out for the project's activities.

c. Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

As an advisory body to the NEA, the TAC consist of fifteen members whose expertise reflects the various fields of environment management. The TAC advises the NEA on any issues which may be referred to it, and in particular, it reviews the achievements of the NEA, reviews and advises on any environmental impact assessment of major projects, and reviews environmental plans, environmental standards, guidelines and regulations relating to NEMA. The executive Director of the NEA is the Chairperson of the TAC.

d. National Level Coordinating Structures

The national structures consist of eight working groups formed between 1994 and 1996. These working groups are the following :

- Agriculture and Natural Resources ,
- Environmental Information System ,
- Chemicals and Pesticides Management Board ,
- Environmental Education and Communication ,
- Coastal and Marine Environment ,
- Environmental Impact Assessment ,
- Environmental Legislation , and
- Environmental Quality ,

The working groups are composed of representative from Government Institutions, Non-Government Organisations, and the Private Sector addressing aspects and issues of the environment and membership depending on the mandate of the institution that applies for membership. The increase in numbers assumes the working groups are viable, functional and effective in coordinating and implementing the GEAP.

e. Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) Coordinating Structures

The coordination of both international and local Non-Governmental Organisations is carried out jointly by The Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (TANGO), and the newly established Non-Governmental Organisation Affairs Agency (NAA). There are about 49 registered NGOs (30 local and 19 international) operating in The Gambia with TANGO as the main coordination body for all the NGOs. Eight NGOs have signed a memorandum of understanding with Government and are actively involved in environmental projects throughout the five administrative Divisions of the country.

5.4. Decentralization – Local Government

a. Decentralisation Policy

Decentralisation is on track. The Departments in charge of Community Development is fully embarked upon the process. Government encourages decentralisation of authority to local administrative levels, allows Area Councils to collect revenue for use in development purposes and gives rural communities increasing natural resource management responsibilities. However, decentralisation problems revolve around inadequate and efficient human capacity and material resources. There are also inadequate social services at the local community levels.

Decentralization will not affect environmental management, however the municipalities and decentralized other Local Communities will be involved in the screening process and implementation of operational activities. These communities will also participate in the supervision of the works that will take place in their area, particularly in urban areas; they can even help in the regulation of the works (regulating diversions).

Some municipalities have Technical services which should be involved during the monitoring of mitigation measures, if their capacities are reinforced in environmental issues.

Local Level Coordinating Structures

However, The NEA is not represented at the lower levels of government in any of Divisions. Local level coordination is planned to be carried out by the Divisional Coordinating Committees. However, a divisional Environmental Task Force (DETF) should supervise implementation in each Division. The DETFs should also be responsible for overseeing the decentralisation of the GEAP and the development of Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAP) and action plans for the International Convention on desertification, biodiversity, and climate change at the divisional level. However, these decentralized structures are lethargic and do not function regularly as previous.

The Multidisciplinary Development Framework Team (MDFT)

All central level ministries are represented at divisional level. In all Division, there is a “Multidisciplinary Development Framework Team (MDFT)” which comprises the agents of all technical departments: Agriculture, water resources, Forestry, Hygiene, etc., in charge of the implementation of policies and strategies approved at central level.

In the CDP, the MDFT could be responsible for reviewing the results of the environmental and social screening process, and, as necessary, the separate EIA reports, and the recommending approval/disapproval of these documents.

5.5. Institutional and legal constraints

The institutional framework for the GEAP coordination and implementation is well established. However, there exist key constraints:

- The National Environmental Management Council has been dormant for nearly two years. Political support for the GEAP and the infant National Environment Agency, indeed, lost some considerable momentum.
- The design of the Capacity Building for Environmental Management Technical Assistance project underestimated the NEA staff time needed for the coordination and implementation of the project. The lack of an integrated approach to the project.
- The coordination and implementation of the Action Plan is a new area for both the coordinators, and the implementers, of the GEAP. This lack of capacity has resulted in heavy dependence on international and local consultants. Considerable amount of time is spent on identifying consultants, hiring them, and reviewing their work. In fact due to the lack of capacity, consultants are sometimes hired to review the work of other consultants.

Needs to improve the environmental selection process for the CDP programmes

While the institutional responsibilities and the environmental legislation are clearly defined during the conduct, development, and approval of environmental assessments (between the NEA departments, the project promoters, the consultants and the concerned populations), the environmental and social screening at decentralizes level requires improvement. The CDP is a particular programme that will be implemented at local level by the Communities. That is why it would be necessary to put in place, at these levels, local frameworks that could be able to conduct the screening process. This recommendation is taken into account in the screening process defined in the chapter 8 of this report.

6. OVERVIEW OF THE WORLD BANK'S SAFEGUARD POLICIES

The World Bank's ten safeguard policies are designed to help ensure that projects proposed for Bank financing are environmentally and socially sustainable, and thus improve decision making. These operational policies include:

- OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment;
- OP 4.04 Natural Habitats ;
- OP 4.09 Pest Management ;
- OP 4.11 Cultural Heritage;
- OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement;
- OP 4.10 Indigenous People;
- OP 4.36 Forests;
- OP 4.37 Safety of Dams;
- OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways ;
- OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas.

In addition, there is the Bank's Disclosure Policy BP 17.50 which requires that all safeguard documents are disclosed in the respective countries and at the Bank's Infoshop prior to appraisal. Of these operational policies, OP 4.01 is the "umbrella" policy as the environmental screening results will determine which of the afore-mentioned safeguard policies are likely to be triggered, in addition to OP 4.01.

The CDP has triggered three of the World Bank's Safeguard Policies, namely, OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment; OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement; and OP 4.09 Pest Management. The remaining operational policies are not triggered by CDP.

Annex 5 summarizes these safeguards policies.

OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment: The objective of OP 4.01 is to ensure that projects financed by the Bank are environmentally and socially sustainable, and that the decision making process is improved through an appropriate analysis of the actions including their potential environmental impacts. Environmental assessment (EA) is a process whose breadth, depth, and type of analysis depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. EA takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and cultural property); and transboundary and global environmental aspects. EA considers natural and social aspects in an integrated way. OP 4.01 is triggered if a project is likely to present some risks and potential adverse environmental impacts in its area of influence. Thus, in the case of CDP, potential negative environmental and social impacts due to construction and rehabilitation activities are likely to include soil erosion, soil and groundwater pollution, air pollution, loss of vegetation, public health impacts such as traffic hazards, noise, dust, and loss of livelihoods. The ESMF has been designed to address potential impacts at the planning stage of the rehabilitation activities.

OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement: The objective of this operational policy is to (i) avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement, where feasible and explore all viable alternative project designs; (ii) assist displaced persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them; (iii) encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement, and (iv) provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure. The policy does not only cover physical relocation, but any loss of land or other assets resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; and (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected people must move to another location. This policy also applies to the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. In the event of land acquisition, CDP will implement the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which has been prepared as a separate document.

OP 4.09 Pest Management: The objective of this policy is to promote the use of biological or environmental control methods and reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides. In Bank-financed agricultural operations, pest populations are normally controlled through Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches. In Bank-financed public health projects, the Bank supports controlling pests primarily through environmental methods. The policy further ensures that health and environmental hazards associated with pesticides are minimized. The procurement of pesticides in a Bank-financed project is contingent on an assessment of the nature and degree of associated risk, taking into account the proposed use and the intended user. The policy is triggered if procurement of pesticides is envisaged (either directly through the project or indirectly through on-lending); if the project may affect pest management in a way that harm could be done, even though the project is not envisaged to procure pesticides. This includes projects that may lead to substantially increased pesticide use and subsequent increase in health and environmental risks; and projects that may maintain or expand present pest management practices that are unsustainable. In the CDP, the activities requiring the use of pesticides (agricultural activities) could be financed. That is why a Pest Management Plan is prepared separately, as an annex to the present document

7. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

7.1. The objective of this ESMF

The objective of this ESMF is to provide an environmental and social screening process for the future implementation of CDP's investments and activities, as the exact investments could not be identified prior to appraisal. It has not been determined where these activities will be realized. The ESMF is intended to be used as a practical tool during project implementation. The ESMF describes the steps involved in identifying and mitigating the potential environmental and social impacts of future rehabilitation activities. It also provides guidance in cases where the screening results indicate that a separate Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required.

This ESMF has been prepared in recognition of the fact that Gambia's regulation on EIA includes a tool only for pre-assessment of sub project related on preliminary environmental information's of the development projects. The provisions of the national law on EIA are less comprehensive than those of the World Bank's OP.4.01 Environmental Assessment which calls for the environmental screening of all Bank-financed projects, and subsequently the assignment of an environmental category, ranging from category A (significant negative impacts); to category B (impacts less significant than those of category A project, and which can be mitigated effectively); to category C (no significant environmental impacts, and hence, no additional environmental work is required). In comparison, the assessment form of existing projects at the level of the NEA seem very brief and even incomplete in the procedure for the classification of projects likely to have adverse environmental impacts, but also in the conditions for the conduction of related environmental assessments.

To close this gap, an Environmental and Social Screening Form (Annex 1) has been designed to assist in the evaluation of planned rehabilitation activities under CDP. The form is designed to place information in the hands of implementers and reviewers so that impacts and their mitigation measures, if any, can be identified and/or that requirements for further environmental impact assessment be determined.

According to Gambia Environmental law, specific investment activities require EIAs, whereas there are no clear EIA requirements for activities of a smaller scale, but which might have negative localized impacts that would require appropriate mitigation. This is the reason why the CDP will use the environmental and social screening process outlined in the ESMF. This process will allow the CDP to identify, assess and mitigate potential negative environmental and social impacts at the time they are planning rehabilitation activities, and, if necessary, carry out separate EIAs should the screening results indicate the need for such separate EIAs.

The ESSF contains information that will allow reviewers to determine the characteristics of the prevailing local bio-physical and social environment with the aim to assess the potential impacts of the rehabilitation activities on this environment. The ESSF will also identify potential socio-economic impacts that will require mitigation measures and/or resettlement and compensation.

As mentioned earlier, any resettlement and/or compensation measures will be implemented in accordance with the RPF, and will be completed before any rehabilitation activities can begin.

The ESMF includes an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for CDP, to facilitate its implementation. The EMP summarizes institutional arrangements for the implementation of mitigation measures, the monitoring of the implementation of mitigation measures, and capacity building needs as well as cost estimates and time horizons for such activities and monitoring indicators. The EMP will be included in the Project Implementation Manual.

The proposed screening process would be consistent with the Bank's safeguard policy OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment. This policy requires that all Bank-financed operations are screened for potential environmental and social impacts, and that the required environmental work be carried out on the basis of the screening results. Thus, the screening results may indicate that (i) no additional environmental work would be required; (ii) the application of simple mitigation measures by qualified staff would suffice; or, (iii) a separate environmental impact assessment (EIA) would be required.

Although the potential negative environmental and social impacts of the activities under Component A above are expected to be generally minimal, potentially significant localized impacts may occur, thus requiring appropriate mitigation. Potential negative environmental impacts such as pollution, waste management, loss of vegetation, soil erosion, soil and groundwater pollution, risks linked to pesticides, would be addressed in the context of this ESMF, while potential social impacts due to land acquisition such as loss of livelihoods or loss of access to economic assets would be addressed in the context of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The RPF has been prepared as a separate document and outlines the policies and procedures to be applied in the event of land acquisition under CDP.

7.2. Methodology used to prepare the ESMF

The present ESMF was prepared based on existing general literature, among them: the Gambian Education Policy Framework, Gambian Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines, and the World Bank's Safeguard Policies. Besides these documents, a lot of consultations with various stakeholders, including communities and the general public, were undertaken before writing the framework.

Our methodological approach was based on the systemic approach, in collaboration with all stakeholders and partners concerned by CDP particularly the Ministries of Education, Labor, but also the Ministry of Environmental Affairs (NEA) and some NGOs involved in the health sector. We conducted the study using participatory approach on the basis of consultation with different partners in order to allow for a common understanding of the problematic subject, to further discuss the advantages and drawbacks of the different activities of CDP at environmental and social levels.

The study gave priority to participatory approach and this allowed progressively take into account the point of views and arguments of the different stakeholders. Our work plan was articulated around four major areas of intervention:

- Analysis of project documents and of other strategic planning documents at national and local levels (Project Appraisal Documents, Aide-memoires, Action plan for the reduction of absolute poverty, National Strategies on Environmental Management, National Law and Regulation on EIA and Environmental Management, etc. ;
- Visits on the field (vegetable garden; sensitive areas; rural activities);
- Meeting with institutional stakeholders mainly those concerned by the project: Coordination Unit of CDP; NEA; Department of Agriculture; Lands Office; Department of Community Development; Department of Environmental Health ; Councils, Multidisciplinary Facility Team (MDFT); Wards, Community Development Offices; Village Development Communities; Women associations; etc. ;
- Analysis of environmental information and studies available in the field of environment, education and health infrastructures.

The data collected were used to back the environmental study that will involve many components: initial analysis, impact identification, screening process for rehabilitation activities,, environmental and social management plan, including implementation mechanisms, training needs and monitoring-evaluation.

7.3. Summary of the outcome of the consultation process

The main social issues in Gambia today are: (i) Acute Poverty (poverty is wide spread in the country, despite its potential and rich resource endowment); Gender Issues (women are often poorer than men, own less land and livestock and have fewer years of schooling); and HIV/AIDS. All institutional stakeholders met have recognized the relevance of CDP. The CDP has been welcomed, particularly in the rural communities without basic infrastructures, and where populations very poor.

8. THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING PROCESS

8.1. The Environmental and Social Screening Process

The sections below illustrate the stages (steps 1-7) of the environmental and social screening process (the screening process) leading towards the review and approval of CDP's activities to be implemented. The purpose of this screening process is to determine which activities are likely to have negative environmental and social impacts; to determine appropriate mitigation measures for activities with adverse impacts; to incorporate mitigation measures into the project as appropriate; to review and approve the project's proposals; to monitor environmental parameters during the implementation of activities. The extent of environmental work that might be required prior to the commencement of the CDP's activities will depend on the outcome of the screening process described below.

8.2. The screening steps

The process of screening can be broken down into the following steps:

Step 1: Screening of CDP's activities and sites

The initial screening in the field will be carried out by the Environmental Focal Point (EFP) located in MDFT in each Division. The MDFT will play the role of Divisional Environmental Task Force (DETF) in each Division, to facilitate the screening process, under authorization of NEA. The EFP, with the support of the MDFT members, will complete the Environmental and Social Screening Form (Annex 1). Completion of this screening form will facilitate the identification of potential environmental and social impacts, determination of their significance, assignment of the appropriate environmental category, proposal of appropriate environmental mitigation measures, and conduct of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), if necessary. To ensure that the screening form is completed correctly in the various project locations, environmental and social training will be provided to the EFP and the MDFT members for each division.

Step 2: Assigning the appropriate Environmental Categories

The assignment of the appropriate environmental category to a particular sub-project activity will be based on the information provided in the environmental and social screening form (Annex 1). The EFP, in coordination with the MDFT, will be responsible for categorizing a sub-project activity either as A, B, or C.

- Category A: activities requiring an environmental impact assessment
- Category B: activities requiring an environmental impact statement or the implementation of simple mitigation measures
- Category C: activities neither requiring an environmental impact statement nor an environmental impact assessment.

The assignment of the appropriate environmental category will be based on the provisions in OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment. Consistent with this operational policy, most activities under CDP are likely to be categorized as B, meaning that their potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas – including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats – are site-specific, few if any of the impacts are irreversible, and can be mitigated readily.

Some activities (renovation of schools, health facilities, etc.) might be categorized as “C” if the environmental and social screening results indicate that such activities will have no significant environmental and social impacts and therefore do not require additional environmental work. Thus, if the screening form has only “No” entries, the proposed activity will not require further environmental work, and the EFP will recommend approval of this proposal and implementation can proceed immediately.

Since the CDP has been classified as a category B project, it will not fund any activities that have been assigned the environmental category A based on the environmental and social screening results.

Step 3: Carrying out Environmental Work

After analyzing the data contained in the environmental and social screening form and after having identified the correct environmental category and thus the scope of the environmental work required, the EFP will make a recommendation to establish whether: (a) no environmental work will be required; (b) the implementation of simple mitigation measures will be enough; or (c) a separate environmental impact assessment EIA will be carried out.

According to the results of the screening process, the following environmental work can be carried out:

(a) Use of the environmental and social check list (Annex 2): The environmental and social check list (Annex 2) will be completed by the Environmental Focal Point (EFP) of the project. Activities categorized as simple category B activities might benefit from the application of simple mitigation measures outlined in this checklist. In situations where the screening process identifies the need for land acquisition, qualified service providers would prepare a RAP, consistent with OP 4.12.

(b) Carrying out Environmental impact assessment (EIA): In some cases, the results of the environmental and social screening process may indicate that the activities scheduled are more complex and they consequently require conducting a separate EIA. The EIA will be conducted by the consultancy firms authorized/agreed in coordination with NEA. These consultancy firms will be recruited by the EFP, under the supervision of the project’s coordinator.

In selecting consultants and organizing authorization procedures, the roles of the Project Coordination Unit and the EFP will be as follow:

- The EFP, with the support of the MDFT will (i) draft EIA terms of reference have been provided in Annex 6 of the ESMF, to be adapted as necessary; (ii) prepare criteria analysis and analyse proposed candidatures after announcement made of the consultation position, with the NEA if necessary. (iii) Select the most qualified consultant and submit

it to the approval of coordinator of the project coordination unit ; (iv) lead the public consultations in accordance with the terms of reference; and (v) will lead the EIA/ESMP authorization procedure by the NEA.

- The Project Coordination Unit approves the selection of consultant prepared by the EFP and signs an agreement to conduct the required EIA.

The EIA will identify and assess the potential environmental impacts for the planned rehabilitation activities, assess the alternative solutions and will design the mitigation, management and monitoring measures to be proposed. These measures will be quoted in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will be prepared as part of the EIA for each activity. The preparation of the EIA and the ESMP will be done in collaboration with the concerned parties, including the people likely to be affected.

The EIA will follow the national procedure established in the framework of the Environmental Framework Law and the decree regulating EIAs and will be consistent with OP 4.01. Draft EIA terms of reference have been provided in Annex 6 of the ESMF, to be adapted as necessary.

Step 4: Review and Approval

Review: At the division level, the MDFT will review the environmental and social screening forms as well as the EIA reports, and will make recommendations as to whether the results of the screening process or the EIA reports are acceptable or not. Thus, this structure at the provincial level will review (i) the results and recommendations presented in the environmental and social screening forms; (ii) the proposed mitigation measures presented in the environmental and social checklists; and (iii) as appropriate, the results of EIAs to ensure that all environmental and social impacts have been identified and effective mitigation measures have been proposed for CDP's activities. The MDFT will also approve the screening results.

Recommendation for Approval/Disapproval: Based on the results of the above review process, the MDFT will make recommendations to the NEA for approval/disapproval of the review results and proposed mitigation measures.

Approval/Disapproval: The EIA reports will have to be approved/disapproved by the NEA. If the EIA is approved, the NEA issues the necessary environmental permit that confirms the EIA has been satisfactorily completed and the project may proceed. A decision is made and a record of decision explains how environmental issues were taken into consideration.

Stage 5: Public consultations et disclosure :

Public consultations will also take place during the screening process, and the results will be communicated to the public by the EFP of MDFT. According to the procedures governing the EIA, public information and participation must be ensured during the scoping period and the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment, in collaboration with the competent bodies of the administrative constituency and the concerned community. Public information includes particularly:

- One or several meetings for the presentation of the project gathering local authorities, the populations, the concerned organizations;

- The opening of a register available to all the populations where are kept the appreciations, remarks and suggestions formulated on the project.

A public information program is initiated, and public notices are issued during the scoping and EIA stages. Whenever a strong public concern over the proposed project is indicated and impacts are extensive and far-reaching, the CDP is required to organize a public hearing. The results of the public hearing should be taken into account when a decision is taken whether or not a permit is to be issued.

These consultations should allow for the identification of the main issues and determine how the concerns of all parties will be tackled in the terms of reference for the EIA. The results of the consultations will be included in the EIA report and made available to the public by CDP, through its EFP.

For CDP's activities, the public consultation process will be carried out by the EFP (with support of MDFT), in two phases: (i) during the screening and classification of project activities and (ii) during the analysis of environmental and social impacts.

Stage 6: Environmental monitoring and follow up

Environmental monitoring aims at checking the effectiveness and relevance of the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. In coordination with the Project Coordination Unit, monitoring will be done at local levels: (i) at divisional level, by MDFT; (ii) at district level, by Technical agents of Community Department; (iii) at village level, by local agents and Village Development Committees (VDC). However, the capacities the agents of all these services need to be reinforced in environmental monitoring.

Stage 7: Monitoring indicators:

In order to assess the efficiency of CDP's sub-project activities, we propose to use the below monitoring indicators:

Environmental and social indicators

- Water quality meets local standards
- Safe waste management related to construction works
- Reforestation and land restoration
- Compliance with the Environmental Guidelines for Contractors
- Pest management training received by the communities
- Best practice in the implementation of project activities
- Equipment for safe medical waste management provided by sub-projects

These monitoring indicators will be included in the CDP Project Monitoring Manual.

8.3. Responsibilities for the implementation of the screening process

The ESMF will be applied by qualified Environmental Focal Points (EFPs) located in the MDFT for each Division. The EFPs will coordinate their activities with the NEA at central level and

probably at the district level. To ensure that the screening process is carried out effectively, the project will provide support for environmental training, as required.

The below mentioned table give a summary of the stages and institutional responsibilities for the screening, preparation, assessment, approval and implementation of the CDP's activities.

Stages	Responsibilities
1. Screening of sub-project activities using the Environmental and Social Screening Form (Annex 1)	Environmental Focal Point (EFP) located in MDFT in each division
2. Assigning the appropriate Environmental Categories (A, B, or C)	Environmental Focal Point(EFP) located in MDFT in each division
3. Carrying out Environmental Work, i.e. implementing simple mitigation measures (Annex 2), or, carrying out a separate EIA	Environmental Focal Point (EFP) located in MDFT in each division
4. Review and Approval	
4.1 Review and Approval of (i) the screening results ; (ii) the assigned environmental category; and (iii) recommendations of the EFP	MDFT at the divisional level
4.2 Selection of the consultant in case of the need for a separate EIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EFP of MDFT will (i) draft EIA terms of reference; (ii) prepare criteria analysis and analyse proposed candidatures; (iii) select the most qualified consultant and submit it to the approval of coordinator of the project coordination unit; (iv) lead the public consultations; and (v) lead the EIA/ESMP authorization procedure by the NEA. • The Project Coordination Unit approved the selection of consultant prepared by the EFP/MDFT and design agreement to conduct the required EIA.
4.3 Carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Authorized Consultants
4.4 Approval of environmental assessment	NEA
5. Public consultations and disclosure	Environmental Focal Point located in MDFT in each division
6. Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at divisional level, by the Council (and MDFT); - at district level, by the Ward (and Technical agents of Community Department); - at village level, by Village Development Committees (VDC)
7. Environmental and Social Indicators	The EFP of MDFT in each division (he will ensure that the environmental and social monitoring indicators listed in the ESMF are included in CDP's monitoring program and followed regularly).

9. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

9.1. Environmental management for the implementation of activities

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for CDP is intended to ensure efficient environmental management of the Project. Thus, the EMP lists (a) the relevant project activities; (b) the potential negative environmental and social impacts; (c) the proposed mitigation measures; (d) those who will be responsible for implementing the mitigation measures; (e) those who will monitor the implementation of the mitigation measures; (f) the frequency of the aforementioned measures; (g) capacity building needs; and (h) the cost estimates for these activities. The EMP will be included in CDP's Project Implementation Manual, and the costs for implementing the EMP will be included in CDP's Project Costs. A summary table of the EMP is provided below.

At the time of the planning of the activities of the CDP program, notably the sub-projects of rural road infrastructures, water management infrastructures, agricultural and socio-economic and educational activities, the potential environmental and social impacts, must be taken into account and managed during the implementation. The impacts must be mitigated or avoided to answer the requirements of the Gambian legislation first but also to meet the requirements of the Safeguard Policies of the World Bank.

Thus, the present ESMP builds on lessons learned from previous local development programs to ensure sustainable environmental and social management of the CDP. The objective of the ESMP is to describe the relevant institutional mechanisms allowing for: (i) the identification of the potential environmental and social impacts of the activities of the CDP; (ii) the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures; (iii) the monitoring of the implementation of the mitigation measures; (iv) the strengthening of the institutional capacities; (v) the safe management of the biomedical waste and other waste, the rational use of pesticides; the protection of biodiversity and human health and (vi) the budget allocations for the implementation sub-projects. The ESMP will be included in the Operations Manual of the CDP project.

The ESMP presented in table below summarizes the mitigation measures (Annex 3) concerning the activities of construction and rehabilitation of various infrastructures, the agricultural activities, etc, the studies of environmental impacts, and the strengthening of institutional capacities. Several intervening parties will participate in the implementation of these mitigation measures which will call for a close coordination between the CDP and the different technical ministries and programs so that the activities of mitigation of any adverse impacts, of sensitization are taken into account in their budget. However, it can be foreseen that the flexible mitigation measures are taken financially into account in the budget of the interested sub-

projects. The activities of backing the capacities, EIA implementation are possibly taken in charge in the CDP budget

9.2. Institutions responsible for implementing and monitoring the mitigation measures

Roles and responsibilities regarding environmental planning and approval for rehabilitation activities are outlined and summarised below. The main institutions with key roles and responsibilities for environmental and social management are:

National coordination/supervision

- In each Division, the Environmental Focal Point located in the MDFT, will be responsible for completing the environmental and social screening lists (Annex 1); the environmental and social checklists (Annex 2); and determining the environmental category of the screened activity to be able to identify and mitigate the potential environmental and social impacts of construction and rehabilitation activities. As required, he/she will receive environmental training to be able to carry out this task.
- The Environmental Focal Point will ensure the supervision (overseeing) of the implementation of mitigation measures which will be executed by private contractors.

Execution/implementation

- Individual consultants or consultancy firm will be responsible for carrying out the EIA studies;
- The private contractors are responsible for the implementation of the mitigation measures as indicated in the Environmental Guidelines for Contractors (Annex 4).

Monitoring

- At local level :(i) The Council and the MDFT (at divisional level); (ii) the Ward and the Technical agents of Community Department (at district level) and; (iii) the Village Development Committee (VDC) at village level, will be responsible for monitoring of the implementation of the mitigation measures.
- At national level, NEA will supervise the implementation of these environmental measures.

9. 3. Capacity building for the environmental and social management of the project

(a) Training needs :

Environmental capacity will be needed for technical agents who are involved with the program of CDP (Agent of technical Departments, MDFT, Technical Services of Municipalities, members of VDC, if necessary).

To ensure that screening and CDP activities are carried out in a manner that is environmentally and socially sound, it has been suggested to appoint an Environmental Focal Point (EFP) within the MDFT in each Division. To do his/her job, particularly in (i) completing the screening forms; completing the environmental and social checklists; developing the terms of References for EIA to realize; recruitment of consultants ; (ii) and submitting the screening results and the EIA to the approval of NEA, the Focal Point will be trained in environmental and social assessment and on EIA procedures and the implementation of the ESMF to allow them play the role of environmental and social experts during the implementation of CDP activities. The environmental focal point will be responsible at the level of CDP for coordination and supervision (overseeing) of the implementation of the ESMF. For this, the EFP should visit all the sites where project activities will be implemented, only one time, at the beginning of the works, in order to complete the screening forms. This expert will take advantage of the support and permanent assistance of the NEA environmental experts.

In coordination with the Project Coordination Unit, the day-by-day monitoring activities will be done by the Technical agents of the MDFT and municipalities and village's organisations (VDC), to follow-up environmental and social indicators and the implementation of corrective measures if necessary. Capacity for environmental management and monitoring will be required at the national, division, district and village level for:

- The EFP and the other member's of MDFT in each Division, to strengthen their capacity to apply the screening process as outlined in the ESMF; and to the implementation of the screening process as outlined in the ESMF.
- Selected members of the Technical services of municipalities, wards and members of CVD, to reinforce their capacities in environmental monitoring;
- As necessary, members of the Divisional Environmental Task Force (DETF), to enable them to assist the EFP of the Project Coordination Unit of CDP.

The Environmental Focal Point within the MDFT will carry out the following activities:

- screening of CDP's sub-projects, using the Environmental and Social Screening Form
- completion of the Environmental and Social Screening Form (Annex 1) and submit it for approval to the NEA;
- Carrying out Environmental Work, i.e. implementing simple mitigation measures (Annex 3), or, carrying out a separate EIA
- Preparation of the draft ToRs for the CDP activities requiring a separate EIA;
- Submission of the ToRs to NEA for approval;
- Recruitment of qualified consultancy firms to conduct the EIAs if necessary;
- Sending the EIAs reports to appropriate institutions accessible to the public;

Concerning the environmental management of CDP activities, the specific needs in the field of environmental capacity building are the following ones by category of stakeholders.

Concerned stakeholders	Topic of the training
EFF and members of MDFT in each Division Technical services of municipalities and local communities (wards and VDC)	Training in the field of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental assessment (screening and classification of sub-projects; EIA procedures, etc.) - Impacts identification. - Draft terms of reference for environmental assessments and selection of consultants. - Selection of simplified mitigation measures in the checklists - Pollution, waste management, hygiene and quality standards including HIV/AIDS aspects - Gambia's national environmental policies, procedures, and legislation - EIA procedures - World bank Safeguards Policies - Monitoring the implementation of measures and environmental indicators. - Medical waste management - Pest management

The following environmental training would be necessary to ensure that CDP activities will be implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner:

Environmental and Social Management process

- Review of Environmental and Social Management Process.
- Assignment of environmental categories
- Use of Screening form and Checklist
- Preparation of terms of reference for carrying out EA
- Design of appropriate mitigation measures.
- How to review and approve EA reports
- The importance of public consultations in the ESMF process.
- How to monitor project implementation and mitigation measures.
- How to embed the Environmental and Social Management process into the implementation of sub-projects.

Environmental and Social policies, procedures and guidelines

- Review and discussion of Gambia's national environmental policies, procedures, and legislation.
- Review and discussion of the Bank's safeguards policies.
- Strategies for consultation, participation and social inclusion
- Collaboration with institutions and stakeholders at all levels (local, provincial, national)

Selected topics on environmental protection

- Hygiene and security during the works
- Maintenance of infrastructures and equipments
- Medical waste management
- Pest management
- Groundwater management

In Gambia, there are a number of consulting firms specialised in EIA issues. These independent consultants or firms could be contracted to design short courses that are tailored to environmental conditions and problems specific to the scope of work conceptualised for each of Division.

Training and Sensitizing Cost Estimates

The Training program is to be implemented by the Coordination Unit of CDP, in collaboration with NEA services. The costs estimates, including travel expenses, and training modalities will be prepared by the EFP and the MDFT. Qualified trainers will be recruited by CDP. For planning purpose, a national workshop should be organized during the implementation of the project (5 days of duration; total cost of 30 000 US\$). Public awareness campaigns need to be carried out at community level, in order to inform populations and producers on environmental issues of CDP activities. The costs of these activities are estimated to 20 000 US\$.

(b) Provision for EIA and RAP:

The implementation of the ESMF will require the preparation of EIAs and RAPs for CDP activities to ensure they are environmentally and socially sound. In this order, the cost of these environmental and social studies could be estimated at 80 000 US\$ (based on the estimation that about 50 on the total CDP's sub-projects will require EIA and/or RAP in the all country).

9.4. Monitoring Plan - Monitoring indicators

The objective for monitoring is two fold: (i) to alert project authorities and to provide timely information about the effectiveness of the Environmental and Social Management process outlined in the ESMF in such a manner that changes can be made as required to ensure continuous improvement to the process; (ii) to make a final evaluation in order to determine whether the mitigation measures have been successful in such a way that the pre- program environmental and social condition have been restored, improved upon or worst than before and to determine what further mitigation measures may be required.

A number of indicators would be used in order to determine the status of affected environment. Therefore, the projects Environmental and Social Management process will set two major socio-economic goals by which to evaluate its success: (i) Has the pre -project environmental state human and natural environment been maintained or improved upon at training facilities sites, and (ii) the effectiveness of the ESMF technical assistance, review, approval and monitoring process. In order to assess whether these goals are met, the project (EFP in MDFT) will indicate parameters to be monitored and provide necessary supply for technical services of municipalities to carry out the monitoring activities. The following are some pertinent parameters and verifiable indicators to be used to measure the ESMF process, mitigation plans and performance:

- Water quality meets local standards
- Safe waste management related to construction works
- Reforestation and land restoration
- Compliance with the Environmental Guidelines for Contractors
- Pest management training received by the communities
- Best practice in the implementation of project activities
- Equipment for safe medical waste management provided by sub-projects

These monitoring indicators will be included in the CDP Project Monitoring Manual.

9.4. Budget for the environmental and social management of the CDP

The necessary budget for the environmental and social management of the ESMP of the CDP is formed by summarising the following elements:

- Institutional development activities
- Training programs intended for the communities, the frame working teams and the local authorities so that they can assume their responsibilities in the implementation of the ESMP
- Technical support for local authorities and frame working teams
- Allowances for the preparation of the ESMP, RAP, etc. of the sub-projects (the implementation costs of these plans are included in the budgets of the sub-projects.)
- Periodic, monthly and yearly assessments.

On the basis of the above proposals, we estimate the budget for the implementation of the ESMP as follows.

Budgetary evaluation for the environmental and social management of the CDP

Mesures	Actions considered	Responsible	Costs US\$
Institutional measures	To designate an Environmental Focal Point (EFP) at the division levels (Community Development Offices and MFDT) to act as interlocutor between the Coordination Unit of the CDP for the environmental follow-up of CDP activities	CDP	-
Technical Measures	To do the follow-up and the ESMP assessment (permanent follow-up, monthly, mid-course and yearly assessment)	EPF and MDFT NEA CDP Coordination Unit	60 000
		The local communities (Council; Wards; VDC)	60 000
	To undertake Environmental Impact and Resettlement Action Plan Studies	CDP	80 000
Sub-Total 1			<u>200 000 000</u>
Training (including local communities)	Training in environmental and social management of the projects with follow-up and execution of environmental measures	CDP	30 000
IEC Sensitisation (including media campaigns for local communities)	Sensitization on HIV/AIDS Communication and sensitization campaign before, during and after works Sensitization and advocacy on the environmental and social stakes of the projects, good environmental practices, appropriate behaviour in the yards, respect of customs and traditions, of the measures of hygiene and security, the use of the pesticides, respect for the planning norms,		20 000
Sub-Total 2			<u>50 000</u>
GENERAL TOTAL			250 000 US\$

Detailed table of the EMP with institutional responsibilities

Potential adverse impacts of the large categories of sub - projects of the CDP	ESMP mitigation measures	Implementation of ESMP measures			
		Responsible for the implementation	Monitoring institution	Period	Budgetary Allowance
Building infrastructures					
Non use of the local workers	Use the local workers in priority	Contractors	EFP Community Boards (Council/Ward and VDC)	During the works	Included in the sub-project budget
- Storage sites degradation - Degradation of waste disposal sites - Waste generation of during the works	to Assure the collection and the elimination of the waste generated during the works	Contractors	EFP Community Boards (Council/Ward and VDC) Control Firm	During the works	Included in the sub-project budget
Quarries and other non rehabilitated borrowed sites	Rehabilitate quarries and other borrowed sites	Contractors	EFP Community Boards (Council/Ward and VDC) Control Firm	After the works	Included in the sub-project budget
Pollution and water degradation, soil and air pollution, standard of living, soil erosion Accident risk during works	- Lead a campaign of communication and sensitization - To look after the respect of the measures of hygiene and security of the facilities and the works	Contractors	EFP Community Boards (Council/Ward and VDC) Control Firm	Before the works During the works	Contractors
- Loss of natural zones and biodiversity - the felling of trees to clear access	- to Proceed by making a discriminating and motivated choice of the implantation sites -Respect of the protected species notably the trees -To achieve reforestation	Contractors	EFP Community Boards (Council/Ward and VDC) Control Firm Water and Forest Services idem	Before the works After the works	Included in the sub-project budget
Development of HIV/AIDS during the works	Lead sensitisation campaigns on HIV/AIDS	CDP/AIDS Project	EFP Community Boards (Council/Ward and VDC)	During the works	CDP budget
Non authorized occupation of sites during works	to take care of the authorization of the owners before installation	Office in charge of control	EFP/CDP	Before the works	Included in the sub-project budget
Environmental and social risks due to unsafe biomedical	- to refer in the biomedical waste management plan	Healthcare facilities	EFP	During the works	Included in the sub-project

waste management	- To realise health facilities in coordination with the sanitary district/division structures					budget /AIDS Project
Solid and liquid waste generation	- to put containers of garbage in place - To foresee a system of evacuation and treatment of waters used in the Managing structure plans	Structure Manager Contractors/ CDP	EFP Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)	In case of necessity		Included in the sub-project budget
Lack of accompaniment measures (personal; equipment; connection to the water and electricity networks)	- to Foresee in the accompaniment measures project	CDP	EFP Community Boards (Council/Ward and VDC)	-		Included in the sub-project budget
Non functionality of the facilities due to a defect of execution of works	- To involve the local services closely in the follow-up of the implementation work - To train the committees villagers on EFP/CDP follow-up	EFP/CDP Consultants	Community Boards (Council/Ward and VDC)			CDP Budget
Insecurity and risks of accidents for the infrastructures receiving the public	- To respect the norms of security (construction, working) - To reinforce the security at the scene in case of demonstration	Contractors	Control Firm PEF Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)	During the works		Included in the sub-project budget
Agricultural Activities						
- sensitive habitat destruction - reclamation of wooded zones - erosion of soils, disruption of the hydrologic cycle - loss of grazing land	- to Re-establish the applicable forest coverage and in an adequate manner; - to avoid the slopes, the soils topics to the erosion make a reasonable choice of the site	Farmers, Water, Soil and Forest Services	EFP Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)	During the activity		Included in the sub-project budget
Use of large quantities of pesticides	Apply mitigation's measures to Elaborate defined in the Pesticide management plan (Annex 11)	Consultants	EFP	Before execution of the activity		Included in the sub-project budget

Excessive withdrawals of the underground waters to multiply the water sources	Multiply the water sources	CDP	PEF; Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)	-	Included in the sub-project budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of the debit of waters - Risk of flooding - Competition with other uses of water - Pollution of the surroundings by the waters of the basins (chemicals, etc.) 	<p>choice of the site according to the uses and the hydrology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to value the traditional use and the demand of resources in water - to look after the capacity of dilution of the outlet, transfer and frequent winnowing 	Fish farmers/ services of the Ministry of hydraulics and agriculture/advising engineers	EFP Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)	During the activity	CDP budget
Development of human illnesses linked to water	to watch out for the development of vector insects and take measures of prevention	Environmental Hygiene Services	EFP Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)	During the activity	Ministry of Health Budget CDP budget
Construction of the water management infrastructures					
<p>Pressure on water resources (decrease of the water table)</p> <p>Disruption in water drinking system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage the of the water table recharge by amenities through the afforestation of basin slopes - Sensitize the population on rational use of water 	CDP/Water and Forest Services	EFP Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)	Before the activity	Project budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Competition growth in water resources use -Reduction of arable and pastoral surfaces 	Dialogue with the users and sensitization in order to avoid the conflicts	EFP/CDP	Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)	Before the activity	CDP budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil salinity level - saturation of the ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to apply systems of deep drainage and the adequate culture techniques - better use of water management of entry and exit - the promotion of the small irrigation agriculture 	Farmers	Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC) Agricultural Services EFP Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)	During the activity	Included in the CDP budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - proliferation of invading plants - submersion of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exhaustive inventory of the threatened woody species 	Environmental Services, Water and Forest	EFP Community Boards (Council/WARD and	During the activity	Included in the CDP budget

plant species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated management of resources in water, - cut and preventive lumbering, alternative reforestation 	Services	VDC)		
Increase of the population density around the infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to integrate activities in local land occupation plans 	CDP	EFP Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)	Before the activity	Included in the CDP budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of the impact of water and soil pollution - Poor quality of the sources - Development of water related diseases (malaria, bilharzias, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitization of the populations on the measures of prevention of the malaria (impregnated bednets) and of the bilharzias - To lead campaigns of struggle - promotion of hygienic behaviour of the operators - of mass treatment. - Successive drainages of the restraints to fight against molluscs. 	CDP Department of Environmental Health	Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)	During the activity	Included in the CDP budget Ministry of Health Budget
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - setting up of treatments infrastructures - backing of the coatings of the channels and the fencing water points in irrigated zones - backing of the provision services in drinking water 	CDP	EFP Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)		Included in the CDP budget
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be careful to install the sources in relation with the out-flow of waters and the presence of latrines 	Engineer consultants/Contractors CDP	EFP Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)	Before the activity	
Environmental activities					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inappropriate use of sewers 	To Sensitise the local population on the correct use of works	CDP	EFP	During the activity	Included in the CDP budget

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bad working of the works due to a defect of execution of works, - Water pollution or water supply contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to Assure the technical surveillance of the networks - To eliminate undesirable adjustments - To ascertain the treatment of the sewage before rejection 	<p>Control office Environmental Health department</p>	<p>EFP Community Boards (Council/Ward and VDC)</p>	<p>During the activity</p>	<p>Included in the CDP budget</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment degradation (pollution of the natural habitat) - Development of water related diseases (malaria, bilharzias, etc.) due to sewers overflow - Sites creation of water stagnation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to ensure the clearing-out and the periodic maintenance of the network 	<p>hygiene service</p>	<p>EFP Community Boards (Council/Ward and VDC)</p>	<p>During the activity</p>	<p>Includes in the budgets of Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uses of land close to the sites (agriculture) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to sensitize the agriculturists on the sanitary risks in relation with the type of speculation 	<p>Agricultural Service</p>	<p>EFP Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)</p>	<p>During the activity</p>	<p>Included in the CDP budget</p>
<p>Construction of transportation infrastructures (Roads, etc.)</p>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deforestation with the opening and the exploitation of the quarries - Rivers sedimentation - Obstruction of drainage patterns - Pollution and temporary disruption of river out-flow (by storage of construction materials) - Accidental discharge of oils, of greases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable opening and management of the quarries in respect with the regulation - Rehabilitation of the temporary quarries - Sensitization of the yard staff - Sustainable waste management - Measures of hygiene and security in the 	<p>Contractors</p>	<p>EFP Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)</p>	<p>During the activity</p>	<p>Included in the CDP budget</p>

	- yards - Protection of the agricultural zones					
- Dust blown on lateritic roads (crossing villages) - Facilitation of the access to the protected natural resources - Risks of bush fires by uncontrolled burning	- to Plant trees along the road - To sensitize the local population	Contractors / Water, Soils and Forest Services	EFP Community Boards (Council/Ward and VDC)	During the activity	Included in the CDP budget	
- Accidents (turns, critical points, etc.)	- to Install the road signs and speed bumps at the village crossings	Contractors	EFP Community Boards (Council/Ward and VDC)	During the activity	CDP budget	
- Non authorized occupation of sites	- to Acquire installation authorization	Company	EFP Community Boards (Council/ward and VDC)	Before the activity	Contractors	
- development of HIV/AIDS during the works	- to Lead campaigns of sensitization on the HIV/AIDS	CDP AIDS Project	EFP Community Boards (Council/WARD and VDC)	During the works	CDP / AIDS Budget	
Capacity building study, training and awareness raising to be financed directly by the CDP						
-	-			-		
- Institutional Measures	-	CDP Local communities		-	CDP Budget	
- Technical Measures	-	CDP/consultants		-	CDP Budget	
- Training	-	CDP/consultants	-	-	CDP Budget	
- IEC/ Awareness raising	-	CDP/NGOs	-	-	CDP Budget	
Capacity building						
Studies (EIA and RAF)	Adverse environmental impacts	Recruitment of EIA consultants EIA and RAP	EFP of Executive Secretariat of CDP	EFP MDFT NEA	In case of need	80 000 US\$

Capacity building and public sensitizing	Lack of knowledge of the EIA and environment management of renovation work sites	Organize training workshops	National firms specialized in EIA	EFP MDFT	Annual workshops	50 000 US\$
Monitoring-assessment	Non enforcement of the measures	Ensure the ESMP measures are complied with	Communities boards (Council; Ward and VDC)	EFP MDFT	Permanent Half mark Final	120 000
					Total	250 000 \$

Screening

Screening of sub-projects and Sites	EFPs and MDFT	Before starting	
Assigning the appropriate Environmental Categories	EFPs and MDFT	Before starting	
Carrying out Environmental Work	EFPs and MDFT		
Review and Approval	NEA	In case of need	
Approval of the classification of the activities	NEA	In case of need	
Selection of the consultant in case of the need to conduct a study	EFPs and MDFT	In case of need	
Conduction of environmental Impact Assessment	Authorized Consultants	In case of need	
Approval of environmental assessment	NEA Provincial Directorates.	In case of need	
Public consultations and disclosure	EFPs and MDFT and NEA	In case of need	
Monitoring	Communities boards (Council; WARD and VDC)	Permanent Half mark Final	
Development of indicators (Elaboration)	EFPs and MDFT	Before and during works	

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

The CDP is a programme that contributes to the improvement of the Local Communalities development. In this respect, it is a social programme, and its beneficial aspects take over compared to adverse effects. According to the World Bank operational policies, CDP has been classified as a category B project because the environmental adverse effects generated by the CDP can be easily mitigated. However, certain activities (agriculture, construction, etc.) can have moderate adverse impacts, particularly in terms of public and private space occupation, loss of vegetation, land degradation, water pollution, risks linked to pesticides, disturbance and nuisances and waste generation during the works. This ESMF takes account of these environmental and social requirements. The aspects relating to the displacement and resettlement of the populations are tackled in a separate document, namely the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

For a better inclusion of the environmental and social requirements in the preparation and implementation of the CDP activities, the following recommendations that are necessary before the identification of the sites intended to receive the CDP sub-projects: (i) identify good environmental practice measures (environmental and social clauses) to be included in the terms of references of the implementation of activities to be achieved; (ii) Organize frequent environmental supervision missions of the CDP project and ensure that the mitigation measures of the CDP project recommended by the EIA are complied with. During the project implementation, evaluation missions will include environmental agents (EPF and MDFT members trained in environmental issues) who will produce a report on the implementation of the environmental and social management plan.

More specifically, the project will have to focus on the following recommendations:

- Nomination of Environmental Focal Point within the MDFT in each Division;
- Organization of meetings in the areas concerned by the sub-projects in order to provide some information on the project and define with them the collaboration conditions in the framework of the implementation monitoring.
- Requiring national expertise in EIA (specialized firms in EIA) in environmental training sessions.
- Formalize with NEA the institutional arrangement proposed in the screening process in order to empower the EFP and the MDFT in screening the CDP's sub-projects .

In addition, the following recommendations need to be followed:

The contractors should:

- Comply with the environmental guidelines described in Annex 5
- Comply with all of the requirements of the EA and ESMP and shall, in accordance with accepted standards, employ techniques, practices and methods of construction that will ensure compliance with this standard and, in general, minimise environmental damage, control waste, avoid pollution, prevent loss or damage to natural resources, and minimise effects on surrounding landowners, occupants and the general public.

- Such agreed remedial measures shall be undertaken immediately to prevent further damage and to repair any damage that may have occurred.
- Organise labour, plant, transport and equipment to perform the work in accordance with the environmental requirements.
- Ensure the project is implemented in accordance with the environmental standards specified in the ESMP.
- Implement agreed actions resulting from routine monitoring, or inspections.
- In addition the contractor shall implement their own audits to ensure conformance with the requirements of the ESMP.

Members of the Technical Services of the relevant Communities will monitor the compliance with these guidelines, in coordination with the EP and the Project Coordination Unit.

11. ANNEXES

11.1. Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Form (ESSF)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SCREENING FORM

Please type or print clearly, completing this form in its entirety. You may provide additional information on a separate sheet of paper if necessary. Kindly note that the information you are to provide is required by Section 22 of the National Environmental Management Act of 1994 and it is an offence to give inaccurate information under Section 53 (C) of the same Act.

SECTION 1 : INFORMATION ON THE CONTACT PERSON

Name : -----

Institutional Affiliation -----

Business Title / position -----

Business Address -----

Telephone -----

SECTION 2 : DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Name of Proposed Project -----

Date expected to start construction -----

Proposed location of project -----

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

Land Area -----

(Approximate land area and of proposed location)

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

Describe any Possible Alternative Site(s) -----

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

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

SECTION 3 : EMPLOYEES AND LABOURERS

Number of people to be employed :

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

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

SECTION 4 : DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROCESS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Type	Quantity	Source

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

Name / Type	Description	Quantity

SECTION 6 : PRODUCTS

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

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

SECTION 7 : BY-PRODUCTS, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

Type(s) and Source	Method of Disposal / Management

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

Source of Noise	Type of Noise

SECTION 8 : ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

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

The Biological Environment

Questions	Y/N	Brief Description of the Anticipated Impacts
The Natural Environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the project directly or indirectly affect: Natural forest types? Mangroves or swamps? Wetlands (i.e., lakes, rivers, swamps, seasonally inundated areas)? Other habitats of threatened species that require protection? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there according to background research / observations any threatened / endemic species in the project area that could be affected by the project? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will vegetation be cleared? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will there be any potential risk of habitat fragmentation due to the clearing activities? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the project lead to a change in access, leading to an increase in the risk of depleting biodiversity resources? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the proposed project activity trigger OP 4.04 Natural Habitats? 		
Protected Areas:		
Does the project area or do project activities:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occur within or adjacent to any designated protected areas? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affect any protected area downstream of the project? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affect any ecological corridors used by migratory or nomadic species located between any protected areas or between important natural habitats (protected or not) (e.g., mammals or birds)? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the proposed project activity trigger OP 4.04 Natural Habitats? 		
Invasive Species		
Is the project likely to result in the dispersion of or increase in the population of invasive plants or animals (e.g., along distribution lines or as a result of a dam)?		

The Physical Environment

Questions	Y/N	Brief Description of the Anticipated Impacts
River Systems		
Will the project affect / change:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quantity? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality (i.e., through sedimentation, chemical pollution)? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River stream pattern? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal flow variations? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding regime? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River ecology? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic habitats? 		
Geology / Soils		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will vegetation be removed and any surface left bare? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will slope or soil stability be affected by the project? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the project cause physical changes in the project area (e.g., changes to the topography)? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will local resources, such as rocks, sand, gravel, or groundwater be used? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could the project potentially cause an increase in soil salinity in or downstream the project area? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could the soil exposed due to the project potentially lead to an increase in lixiviation of metals, clay sediments, or organic materials? 		
Landscape / Aesthetics		
Is there a possibility that the project will adversely affect the aesthetics of the landscape?		
Pollution		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the project use or store dangerous substances (e.g., large quantities of hydrocarbons)? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the project produce harmful substances? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the project produce solid or liquid wastes? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the project cause air pollution? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the project generate noise? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the project generate electromagnetic emissions? 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the project release pollutants into the environment? 		

SECTION 9 : PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

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

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

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

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

11.2. Annex 2: Environmental and social checklist

For each building or renovation activity proposed, fill the corresponding section on the checklist; Annex 4 includes several mitigations measures; that can be amended if necessary.

For every proposed agricultural activity, the corresponding section of the control list should be filled in; annex 3 presents several measures of possible reduction; these can be amended if necessary.

Activity PSAOP 2	Questions requiring obligatory answers	YES	NO	IF YES,
Implementation and exploitation project activities (agriculture ; forestry, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will there be any vegetation loss during the exploitation of the agricultural sectors? • Are there adequate services for the evacuation of waste foreseen during the exploitation? • Is waste generated during implementation and exploitation and will it be cleaned and will it be eliminated ecologically? • Will the facilities of security and emergency materials be available in case of accident during implementation and exploitation? • Are there risks of pollution of the underground or superficial water by the activities of the project? • Are there sensitive ecological zones in the vicinity of the project zone which could have adverse impacts? • Are there any impacts on the health of the riverside population or of the implementation and exploitation staff? • Are there visual impacts caused by the works? • Are there any odours capable of coming from the waste from the project activities? • Are there human establishments, or sites of cultural, religious or historical importance close to the agricultural exploitation site? 			If Yes, take note of the measures of reduction possible described in annex 3

<p>Building of socioeconomic infrastructures (education; health)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there cultivated or non-cultivated lands, natural resources, structures or other properties, used or non-used for any purpose, and any way? • Will there be any vegetation loss during construction/? • Are there appropriate departments for the collection of scheduled waste during construction/works? • Will the construction be often cleaned? • Will the refuse generated during works collected? • Will the materials and assistance facilities be available during construction works? 			<p>Refer to general mitigation measures (Annex 3)</p>
<p>Operation of infrastructures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there pollution risks of groundwaters by work sites activities? • Are there ecologic and sensitive zones in the neighboring areas of the infrastructure that could be adversely impacted? • Are there impacts on the health of the populations living next to the infrastructure scheduled to be build /renovated? • Are there visual impacts caused by work site installations but also during the transport and discharge of work site wastes • Are there smells coming from the discharge of work site wastes? • Are there human settlements and land uses (such as agriculture, recreational areas) next to the school infrastructures, or sites of cultural, religious or historic importance? 			<p>If yes, see the Plan for the appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures</p>

11.3. Annex 3 : Mitigation measures list

General mitigation measures

Potential adverse impacts	Potential Mitigation measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual impact following the turning of work sites discharge areas into waste dumps • Air pollution during the burning of some work site wastes (wheels, papers, etc...) • Risks of accidents during works • Contamination risk by HIV during the transfer of manpower • Disturbance of school and education activities during works • Disturbance of the circulation of goods and persons by the engines, the storage of materials (works done in town) • Involuntary displacement of populations or economic activities • Waste generation during building works • Pollutions et Nuisances; degradation of the living environment • Non use of local manpower • Use of the lands of displaced people • Disruption or destruction of sites of cultural, historic or religious importance <p><u>Exploitation phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of maintenance measures • Lack of support measures (equipment; staff; connection to water and electricity network;) • Non operation because the non execution of the works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular collection and evacuation of work site refuse towards authorized dumps • Involve the Local Communities in the selection of discharge sites • Put in place safety measures • Conduct an awareness raising campaign for the work sites staff and the users of school infrastructures (schoolboys, teachers, etc.) • Conduct awareness raising campaigns on HIV/AIDS • Select work periods (avoiding as much as possible period of classes) • Design traffic deviation plans approved by the concerned administrative authorities • Make careful and motivated selection of installation sites • Conduct an awareness raising campaign before the start of the works • Ensure hygiene and security measures are respected in work sites • Post signaling systems for the works • Hire in priority local manpower • Ensure the safety rules are complied with during works • Include in the project support measures (connection to water and electricity and sanitation networks, equipment ; Upkeep and management programme) • Design an action plan for the resettlement in case of involuntary of populations as per RPF • Avoid to install the facilities in a way that will need resettlement, the displacement of other important soil uses; or the encroachment on historic, cultural or traditional use areas; refer to the Bank's safeguard policies in Annex 6) • Compensation/resettlement according to Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) <p><u>Exploitation phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closely involve provincial departments in the implementation monitoring • Reclaim the quarries and other sites that have been borrowed • Design a management and maintenance plan of infrastructures • Ensure regular monitoring of works
Impacts on the natural environment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on protected areas; critical habitats for rare species or of ecologic or domestic importance; and wills areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid to excavate building materials in natural protected areas • Careful planning and selection of new installation sites • Respect protected areas particularly trees • Refer to the Bank's safeguard policies, Annex 6
Impacts on water quality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential pollution of the quality of surface and groundwater's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install work sites far from waterways • Regular collection of work sites refuse towards authorized dumps • Protect water resources putting them away from discharge areas of work sites wastes.

Specific mitigation measures for agricultural activities

Sub-projet	Adverse Impacts	Mitigation Mesures
Increase in agricultural production	Decrease in the output of cultures following attacks by the enemies of the cultures	Promotion of the integrated fight, thus of research on the subject.
	Misuse of chemical pesticides and water pollution in irrigated systems	- Periodic assessment of the contamination of pesticide residues in irrigated systems and the training of Communities for the rational usage of pesticides
Extensions of cultivated land	Loss of grazing for breeding and husbandry Deterioration of the land and exploitation of the fragile soil	- Convenient raising and husbandry in permanent or semi permanent stalls and the agro- silvo - zootechnical development it approaches - Booking of spaces for the fodder cultures. - Restoration of soil fertility of and the protection of the environment.
Rehabilitation of agricultural hydro works	- Storage of scraped out materials and general upkeep of the drains - Extraction of the construction materials and disruption of the biodiversity habitat	- Transportation of the materials to the public waste depot - Recuperation of a part of the materials for dam repair - Restoration of the zone of extraction of materials
Planning / rehabilitation and management of the hydro agricultural perimeters and Small irrigation (Setting up of irrigation works; Parcel planning)	Lack of maintenance in the works and channels, causing flooding at times	Training of the Communities and the agricultural technicians so they can take charge of charge of the maintenance Setting up of user committees
	Illnesses caused by water stagnation : malaria, bilharzias	- Use of impregnated bednets, maintenance of the drains, training of the Communities in the fight against these illnesses (see guidance under this table).
	- Water illnesses caused by water contaminated by the non use of latrines	Construction of domestic and public latrines
	- Conflicts of irrigation water use and conflicts between breeders and farmers in the irrigated perimeters	- Arbitration and resolution of these conflicts by users, breeders, and local authority committees
	- Extraction of construction materials - Loss of grazing - Increase of habitat for vectors of illnesses (malaria, bilharzias and other vectors) - Lack of livestock watering points - Conflict between farmers and breeders	- Restoration of the site of extraction of materials - Promotion of raising/breeding in permanent stalls - Facilitating availability of medicines at the level of the producer associations, - Facilitating availability of bednets - Training agriculturists in measures of hygiene - Construction of troughs and wells
Construction of reservoirs	- Noises during pumping - Disruption of the habitat of the aquatic biodiversity - Extraction of materials and destruction of the natural ecosystem	- Installation of the pumps far from the dwellings - To do the pumping during short periods of time - Restoration of the zones of extraction of construction materials

<p>Construction of hillside restraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquirements of new lands belonging to the populations for implantation - Interception of water that maintained a little humidity downstream, - Extraction of construction materials of (clays and red soil, sand and gravel). - Risk of bursting of the dams and erosion - Increase of habitats for vectors of illness - Reduction of the space that was used for other activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foresee resettlement plans or compensation in accordance within the authorized frame work of involuntary reinstallation of the project - To install irrigation channels for the dry season - Restoration of the zones of extraction of construction materials - To place the restraint far from dwellings and to place medicine at the disposal of the Communities - Proposition of compensation (see the authorized reinstallation policy)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil salinity - Soil saturation - Water illnesses - The submersion of plant species due to sites of water retention - The reduction of the arable and pastoral surfaces, the growth of the population around water restraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drainage; water management - Prevention, Water supply Program, treatment, latrines, - Integrated management of resources in water, felling and preventive lumbering, alternative reforestation, - Integrated management of water resources, local scheduling,
<p>Support for the Communities for food crop cultures and market gardeners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk of contamination following the use of the pesticides - Sensitive habitat destruction - Soil erosion, disruption of the hydrologic cycle, - Agricultural land loss, from grazing, - Use of fertilisers - Use of pesticides - Underground water table pollution - Rivers - Stretches of water) - Contamination of livestock by polluted watering - Poisoning in case of bad use - Residues on the products - Bad management of packaging - Destruction of non targets - Reclamation of wooded zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated fight against the enemies of cultures (management plan for the pestilences and pesticides) - Promotion of the use of the organic fertilisers - Re-establish the applicable forest coverage in an adequate manner; to avoid slopes and soils subject to erosion - Well though out choice of site
<p>Communities support for the production of industrial cultures such as cotton, etc. (Rational use of input: Pesticides and mineral fertilisers; Construction of storage, hangars; Training)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk of contamination by pesticides during use) - Risk of contamination of the other elements of biodiversity (birds and other) - Risk of water pollution through runoff - Extraction of construction materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seeing to the availability of protective equipment for the users (adapted gloves, masks and shoes) - To privilege the less toxic products and the biological fight - Integrated fight against the enemies of cultures - Training in integrated management of pesticides - Restoration of the zone of extraction of construction materials

Some guidance for the disposal of chemicals used for the re-dipping of impregnated bednets

- Primary and secondary storage of the products of impregnation must be carried out in specific buildings good ventilated.
- The use of insecticides for impregnation of bednets will be carried out by personnel trained on the practical aspects of the impregnation : general considerations concerning the practice of impregnation, the material necessary, the types of bednet, the calculation of areas, presentation of the pesticide used, the calculation of the quantity of product, stages of the impregnation, the useful recommendations for the effectiveness of the material, a presentation of the action to be taken in the event of accident.
- The safety equipments (gloves, muffler) will have to be systematically used for the operations of impregnation. The activity of impregnation will have to be carried out inside a quite ventilated room or outside but on cemented surface.
- The remaining solution of the impregnation must be poured in a latrine if not preferably to be sprinkled on the walls of the dwellings for exemple.
- Empty packing of the products of impregnation do not have to be re-used and must be destroyed (cf Pest and pesticides management plan)

Specific mitigation measures for health and education facilities

Potential Negative Impacts	Possible Mitigation measures
	Septic tanks
Soil and water pollution due to seepage from tanks	Ensure regular emptying; conduct hygiene education campaign to raise awareness of the health risks of exposed sewage; establish and support affordable pump out services
Contamination of water supply sources	Locate latrine at least 30, but preferably 60m away from well, springs and boreholes
Soak pit overflowing and contaminating water surface	Ensure that pits are located in soil where seepage can percolate Establish and support affordable pump out services
Blocked and overflow latrine (health risks)	Establish a routine maintenance and cleaning service
Lack of water for continuous toilet services	Ensure the installation of water supply or water reservoir with enough capacity
Inadequate cleaning and maintenance service, creating unhygienic condition, and as a result students avoid using them	Establish a system to support the employment of a caretaker or routine cleaning and maintenance
Animal vector such flies and rodents carry diseases from the latrines	Ensure regular cleaning Ensure access pathways to decomposing excrements for flies and rodents are blocked
Students defecating in open areas	Design, promote and conduct public hygiene awareness campaigns focusing on adverse health impacts arising as a consequence of open defecation and promote latrine use

Measures of reduction for the tanneries

Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
- Used water strongly loaded in biodegradable matters, in heavy metals, in phosphates (use of big quantities of soaps and detergents) implying a strong pressure on the BOD, the COD of the outlet capable to bring about pollution and of the changes to the level of aquatic life.	- Water pre treatment unit (storage basin) before rejection
- Sanitary risk for the Communities in the use of dyes	- Protective facilities for the Communities (gloves, boots, masks) - Formation

Rural Roads

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
<i>Human Environment</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative social and economic effects on local people and communities, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Unplanned commercial development – Demand for local public infrastructure and services increases beyond existing capacities – Disruption of traditional lifestyles • Induced population movements and natural resource exploitation activities, due to improved access (e.g. conversion of forest to pasture, or of sustainable land use to unsustainable, short-cycle cropping; illegal or unsustainable hunting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with affected communities to anticipate and plan for enhanced access to and demand on local public infrastructure and services • Provide project funds to strengthen local public infrastructure and services (e.g. health clinics, markets, schools) • Avoid creating congested and unsafe road conditions at intersections, and in villages and towns
<i>Human Health</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social disruption during construction (e.g. enhanced transmission of STDs and TB) • Creation of stagnant water in construction borrow pits and quarries, and on road sides, that breed disease carriers • Health risks during road use due to herbicides used to control road-side weeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive community participation in construction planning and management • Education on avoiding communicable diseases • Assess ecology of disease carriers in road corridor, and employ suitable mitigation measures (e.g. proper drainage of construction areas and road sides, effective road maintenance) • Minimize use of road-side herbicides
<i>Soil and Vegetation</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of natural areas, important habitats, biodiversity • Landslides, slumps and slips • Increased soil erosion leading to sediment in runoff and, possibly, gully formation from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Construction activities such as grading, excavations, and borrowing/quarrying – Inadequate design of culverts and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid infringing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Protected natural sites and wilderness areas – Critical habitats or areas with significant biodiversity (e.g. wetlands) • Avoid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Areas of soil, slope or geological instability – Unstable river crossing sites • Design: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Use surface drainage controls and mulch on vulnerable surfaces and slopes – Size and locate roadside drainage and culverts to handle maximum anticipated flows – Line receiving surfaces with stones or concrete

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
<p>drainage controls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inadequate maintenance of road surface, ditches, borrow/quarry sites, and drainage and erosion control measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Locate and design borrow/quarry sites for erosion control during road construction <i>and</i> future maintenance operations • Construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Limit earth movement and soil exposure to the dry season – Balance cut and fill for minimum deposition of earth – Provide sedimentation basins – Resurface and revegetate exposed surfaces • Ensure proper and timely maintenance of erosion control and drainage measures along the road <i>and</i> at borrow/quarry sites
<i>Surface and Groundwater</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of natural surface and subsoil drainage patterns, especially in flood-prone or wetland areas • Increased runoff from road surface • Contamination by spills oil, fuels and lubricants from construction equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize soil compaction and time that soil surfaces are exposed • Provide adequate surface drainage control for both construction and operation • Size and place culverts and bridges correctly • Collect and recycle used lubricants • Establish measures to avoid accidental spills, and contain them if they do happen
<i>Aquatic Environments</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion leading to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase in the turbidity of surface water courses – Temporary or permanent covering of riverbed organisms and habitats • Watercourse and drainage blockages at culverts and bridges • Erosion of embankments and roadside slopes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow <i>Soil and Vegetation</i> and <i>Surface and Groundwater</i> mitigation measures above • Install culverts and bridges in dry season • Ensure adequate maintenance of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Culverts and bridges – Roadside slopes, drainage control measures and vegetation – Road surface
<i>Animals and Wildlife</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blocked animal and wildlife movements • Animal/wildlife road kills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid fencing across known animal and wildlife movement routes • Animal/wildlife crossing warnings, nighttime speed limitations or perhaps closures

11.4. Annex 4: Environmental guidelines for contractors

The following guidelines should be included in the contractor's agreements:

- Installation of the work site on areas far enough from water points, houses and sensitive areas.
- Sanitary equipments and installations
- Site regulation (what is allowed and not allowed on work sites)
- Compliance with laws, rules and other permits in vigor.
- Hygiene and security on work sites
- Protect neighboring properties
- Ensure the permanence of the traffic and access of neighboring populations during the works to avoid hindrance to traffic
- Protect staff working on work sites
- Soil, surface and groundwater protection: avoid any wastewater discharge, oil spill and discharge of any type of pollutants on soils, in surface or groundwaters, in sewers, drainage ditches or into the sea.
- Protection of the environment against noise: reduce work site noise likely to seriously disturb neighboring people.
- Protect the environment against exhaust fuels and oils
- Protect the environment against dust and other solid residues
- Waste management: install containers to collect the wastes generated next to the areas of activity.
- Degradation/demolition of private properties: inform and raise the awareness of the populations before any activity of degradation of goods. Compensate beneficiaries before any demolition.
- Use a quarry of materials according to the mining code requirements
- Compensation planting in case of deforestation or tree felling
- No waste slash and burn on site
- Speed limitation of work site engines and cars
- Allow the access of Public and emergency services
- Organize the storage of materials on the public highway
- Parking and displacements of machines
- Footbridges and access of neighbors
- Signaling of works
- Respect of cultural sites
- Reclamation of the sites at the end of the works
- Dispose safely of asbestos
- Consider impacts such as noise, dust, and safety concerns on the surrounding population and schedule construction activities accordingly;
- Protect soil surfaces during construction;
- Ensure proper drainage;
- Prevent standing water in open construction pits, quarries or fill areas to avoid potential contamination of the water table and the development of a habitat for disease-carrying insects;
- Select construction materials in a sustainable way, particularly wood;
- Control and clean the construction site daily;
- During construction, control dust by using water or through other means;
- Provide adequate waste disposal and sanitation services at the construction site;
- Dispose of oil and solid waste materials appropriately.
- Preserve natural habitats along streams, steep slopes, and ecologically sensitive areas;
- Develop maintenance and reclamation plans and restore vegetation and habitat.

11.5. Annex 5: Summary of the World Bank protection policies

OP 4.01		
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Environmental assessment	The objective of the policy is to ensure the projects financed by the Bank are sound and sustainable, and decision making be improved through an appropriate analysis of actions and of their potential environmental impacts. This policy is triggered if a project is likely to have environmental risks and impacts (adverse) on its area of influence. OP 4.01 covers the environmental impacts (nature air, water and land); human health and security; physical cultural resources; as well as transboundary and global environmental problems.	Depending on the project, and nature of impacts a range of instruments can be used: EIA, environmental audit, hazard or risk assessment and environmental management plan (EMP).When a project is likely to have sectoral or regional impacts, sectoral or regional EA is required. The EIA is the responsibility of the borrower. In the framework of the CDP, an Environmental and Social Management Plan was prepared (ESMF), including an Impact Mitigation Plan; the ESMF will help assess the impacts of future activities if necessary and orient implementation.
OP 4.04 Natural Habitats	This policy recognizes that the conservation of natural habitats is essential for long-term sustainable development. The Bank, therefore, supports the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats in its project financing, as well as policy dialogue and analytical work. The Bank supports, and expects the Borrowers to apply, a precautionary approach to natural resource management to ensure opportunities for environmentally sustainable development.	This policy is triggered by any type of project (including any sub project under sectoral investment regime or intermediary funding) that have the potential to cause some important conversion (loss) or degradation of natural habitats, whether directly (by the construction) or indirectly (by human activities triggered by the les project). In the CDP, certain activities that could have adverse impacts on natural habitats will not be funded.
OP 4.36 Forests	The objective of this policy is to help borrowers exploit the potential of forests in order to curb poverty in a sustainable manner, efficiently integrate forests in sustainable economic development and protect vital local and global environmental services and forests values. Where forest restoration and plantation are needed in order to achieve these objectives, the Bank helps borrowers in forest restoration activities in order to maintain or develop biodiversity and the operation of ecosystems. The Bank help borrowers in the creation of forest plantations appropriate from the environmental viewpoint and socially beneficial and economically sound in order to help meet the growing forests' needs and services	This policy is triggered each time an investment project financed by the Bank: (i) has the potential to cause health impacts and the quality of forests or the rights and the well being of the people and their dependency level with the interaction with forests; or (ii) aims at bringing some change in the uses of natural forests or plantations. In the CDP, the activities that will adversely affect the quality of the forests or bring in some change in the management will not be financed.
OP 4.09 Pest Management	The objective of this policy is to promote the use of biological or environmental control methods and reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides. In Bank-financed agricultural operations, pest populations are normally controlled through Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches. In Bank-financed public health projects, the Bank supports controlling	The policy is triggered if procurement of pesticides is envisaged (either directly through the project or indirectly through on-lending); if the project may affect pest management in a way that harm could be done, even though the project is not envisaged to procure pesticides. This includes projects that may lead to substantially increased pesticide use and subsequent increase

	<p>pests primarily through environmental methods. The policy further ensures that health and environmental hazards associated with pesticides are minimized. The procurement of pesticides in a Bank-financed project is contingent on an assessment of the nature and degree of associated risk, taking into account the proposed use and the intended user.</p>	<p>in health and environmental risks; and projects that may maintain or expand present pest management practices that are unsustainable.</p> <p>In the framework of the CDP, the activities requiring the use of pesticides (agricultural activities) could be financed. That is why a Pest and Pesticides Management Plan is prepared separately, as an annex to the present document</p>
OP 4.11 Cultural property	<p>The objective of this policy is the help countries avoid or reduce the adverse impacts of development projects on physical cultural resources. In order to implement such policy, the word “physical cultural resources” means movable and immovable objects, sites, structures, natural’s aspects of landscapes that have an importance form the archeological, paleontologic, historic, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other. Physical cultural resources could be found in urban or rural areas, as well as both in the open air, under the ground and in the sea also.</p>	<p>This policy applies to all projects included in category A or B of the Environmental assessment scheduled in OP4.01.</p> <p>With the CDP, activities that are likely to have adverse impacts on cultural property will not be financed.</p>
OP 4.10 Indigenous populations	<p>The objective of the policy is (i): ensure that the development process encourages full respect of dignity, human rights and cultural features of indigenous people; (ii) ensure they do not suffer from the detrimental effects during the development process; and ensure indigenous people reap economic and social advantages compatible with their culture.</p>	<p>The policy is triggered when the project affects indigenous people (with the characteristics described in OP 4.10) in the area covered by the project. There are no indigenous people in Gambia. Thus, the CDP is not triggered by this policy.</p>
OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement	<p>The objective of this policy is to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Furthermore, it intends to assist displaced persons in improving their former living standards; it encourages community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and to provide assistance to affected people, regardless of the legality of title of land.</p>	<p>This policy is triggered not only if physical relocation occurs, but also by any loss of land resulting in: relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected people must move to another location.</p> <p>Under CDP, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared which will serve as guidance for the preparation of a RAP should land acquisition be required.</p>
OP 4.37 Dams security	<p>The objectives of this policy are established as follows: For new dams, ensure the design and supervision are done by experienced and competent professionals; for existing ones, ensure that any dam that can influence the project performance is identified, an assessment of the dam security conducted, and the other required safety measures and corrective measures implemented.</p>	<p>The policy is triggered when the Bank finances (i) a project involving the building of a big dam (15 m of height or more) or a dam presenting great hazard; and (ii) a project depending on another existing dam. For small dams, general safety measures designed by qualified engineers are appropriate.</p> <p>In the framework of the CDP, no funds will be available for the building or renovation of dams</p>

<p>OP 7.50 Projects implemented on international waterways</p>	<p>The objective of this policy is to operate in such a way as the projects financed by the Bank affecting the international watercourses do not affect: (i) the relationships between the Bank and her borrowers and between States (members or non members of the Bank); and (ii) the international watercourses are used and efficiently protected?</p> <p>The policy applies to the following project types: (a) hydro electric, irrigation, flood control, drainage, water collection, industrial and other projects involving the use or potential pollution of international watercourses, and (b) detailed studies for project design under item (a) above quoted including those carried out by the Bank in her position of implementation agency or else.</p>	<p>This policy is triggered if (a) A river, a channel, lake or any other watercourse located between two states, or a river or a surface river discharging into a river located in one or two states, be they members of the World Bank or not</p> <p>(b) a river branch which is a component of a watercourse described under item (a); recognized to be a necessary communication channel between the ocean and the other states, and any river discharging into these waters and (c) a bay, strait, or channel bound by two states or more or flowing in an unknown state.</p> <p>In the CDP, activities that are likely to have an impact on international waterways will not be financed.</p>
<p>OP 7.60 Projects located in contentious zones</p>	<p>The objective of this policy is to operate in such a way as the problems experienced by projects in contentious areas are tackled as early as possible so that: (a) the relationships between the Bank and member countries are not affected; (b) the relationships between the borrower and neighbors are not affected; and either the Bank or concerned countries do not suffer any damage because of this situation.</p>	<p>This policy is triggered if the project proposed is located in a «contentious area». In Gambia, there are no contentious zones. So, the CDP is triggered by this policy.</p>

11.6. Annex 6: Draft EA Terms of Reference

Introduction and context

This part will be completed at time and will include necessary information related to the context and methodology to carry out the study.

Objectives of study

This section will indicate (i) the objectives and the project activities; (ii) the activities that may cause environmental and social negative impacts and needing adequate mitigation measures.

Mission /Tasks

The consultant should realize the following:

- Describe the des biophysical characteristics of the environment where the project activities will be realized; and underline the main constraints that need to be taken into account at the field preparation, during the implementation and exploitation/maintenance of equipments.
- Assess the potential environmental and social impacts related to project activities and recommend adequate mitigation measures, including costs estimation..
- Assess the need of solid and liquid waste management and suggest recommendation for their safe disposal, including safe disposal of asbestos
- Review political, legal and institutional framework, at national and international level, related to environmental, identify the constraints and suggest recommendations for reinforcement
- Identify responsibilities and actors for the implementation of proposed mitigation measures
- Assess the capacity available to implement the proposed mitigation measures, and suggest recommendation in terms of training and capacity building, and estimate their costs.
- Develop a Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the project. The EMP should underline (i) the potential environmental and social impacts resulting from project activities (ii) the proposed mitigation measures; (iii) the institutional responsibilities for implementation; (iv) the monitoring indicators; (v) the institutional responsibilities for monitoring and implementation of mitigation measures; (vi) the costs of activities; and (vii) the calendar of implementation.
- Public consultations. The EIA results and the proposed mitigation measures will be discussed with population, NGOs, local administration and other organisations mainly involved by the project activities. Recommendations from this public consultation will be include in the final EIA report.

Plan of the EIA report

- Cover page
- Table of contents
- List of acronyms
- Executive summary
- Introduction
- Description of project activities
- Description of environment in the project area
- Description of political, legal and institutional framework

- Description of methodology and techniques used in assessment and analyse of project impacts.
- Description of environmental and social impacts for project activities
- Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the project including the proposed mitigation measures; the institutional responsibilities for implementation; the monitoring indicators; the institutional responsibilities for monitoring and implementation of mitigation; Summarized table for EMP
- Recommendations
- References
- List of persons / institutions meet

Qualification of the consultant

The Consultant will be agreed by the NEA in carrying out EIA studies.

Duration of study

The duration of study will be determined according to the type of activity

Production of final report

The consultant will produce the final report one (1) week after receiving comments from NEA services and CDP project. The final report will include all the comments from these institutions.

Supervision of study

The consultancy will be supervised by the Environmental Focal Point of the Executive Secretariat of CDP.

11.7. Annex 7 : projects to be considered for environmental impact assessment

Part A of the Schedule of the National Environment Management Act, 1994

1. General :
 - a. Any activity out of character with its surrounding.
 - b. Any structure of a scale not in keeping with its surroundings.
 - c. Major changes in land use.
2. Urban Development, includin,
 - a. Designation of new township, villages and residential areas
 - b. Establishment of industrial estates
 - c. Establishment or expansion of recreational areas
 - d. Establishment or expansion of recreational townships in hilly areas, national parks and game reserves
 - e. Shopping centres and complexes
 - f. Hotels and other tourist facilities.
3. Transportation, including,
 - a. All major roads
 - b. All roads in scenic, wooded or hilly areas
 - c. Bridges
 - d. Railway lines
 - e. Airports and airfields
 - f. Pipeline
 - g. Water transport
 - h. Ports and landing sites.
4. Dams, Rivers and Water Resources, including,
 - a. Storage dams, barrages and weirs
 - b. River diversions and water transfers between catchements
 - c. Flood-control schemes
 - d. Drilling for the purpose of utilising ground water resources including geothermal energy
5. Areal Spraying
6. Fisheries especially large scale commercial projects.
7. Mining, including quarrying and open-cast extraction of
 - a. Precious metals
 - b. Diamonds
 - c. Metalliferous ores
 - d. Coal
 - e. Phosphates
 - f. Limestone and dolomite
 - g. Stone and slate
 - h. Aggregates, sand, gravel and laterite
 - i. Clay
 - j. Exploration for the production of petroleum in any form
 - k. Off-shore activites.

8. Forestry related activities, including,
 - a. Timber harvesting
 - b. Clearance of forest areas
 - c. Reforestation and afforestation
 - d. Establishment of wood plantations

9. Agriculture, including,
 - a. Large scale agriculture
 - b. Use of new pesticide
 - c. Introduction of new crops and animals
 - d. Use of fertilizers

10. Processing and manufacturing industries, including,
 - a. Mineral processing, reduction of ores and minerals
 - b. Smelting and refining of ores and minerals
 - c. Foundries
 - d. Brick and earthenware manufacture
 - e. Cement works and lime processing
 - f. Glass works
 - g. Fertilizer manufacture or processing
 - h. Explosives plants
 - i. Oil refineries and petro-chemical works
 - j. Tanning and dressing of hides and skins
 - k. Abattoirs and meat-processing plants
 - l. Achemical works and process plants
 - m. Brewing and malting
 - n. Bulk grain processing plants
 - o. Fish processing plants
 - p. Pulp and paper mills
 - q. Food processing plants
 - r. Plants for the manufacture or assembly of motor vehicles
 - s. Plants for the construction or repair of aircraft or railway equipment
 - t. Plants for the manufacturing or processing of rubber
 - u. Plants for the manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and sheet-metal containers
 - v. Plants for the manufacture of groundnut briquettes or other briquettes
 - w. Mechanical workshop
 - x. Cottage industries.

11. Electrical infrastructure, including,
 - a. Electricity generation stations
 - b. Electrical transmission lines (high voltage)
 - c. Electrical sub-station
 - d. Pumped-storage schemes.

12. Management of hydrocarbons, including,
The storage of natural gas and combustible or explosive fuels.

13. Waste Disposal, including,
 - a. Sites for solid waste disposal
 - b. Sites for hazardous waste disposal

- c. Sewage disposal works
- d. Major atmospheric emissions
- e. Offensive odours.

14. Natural Conservation Areas, including,

- a. Creation of national parks, game reserves, and buffer zones
- b. Establishment of wilderness areas
- c. Formulation or modification of forestry management policies
- d. Formulation or modification of water catchment management policies
- e. Policies for management of ecosystem, especially by use of fire
- f. Commercial exploitation of natural fauna and flora
- g. Introduction of alien species of fauna and flora into ecosystem
- h. Establishment of natural heritage areas.

11.8. Annex 8: List of individuals/institutions contacted

Prénom Nom	Structure	Position	Contact
Musa B. Jagne	Community Development Project	Coordinator	9920548
Musa Drammeh	Department of Health	Environmental and health Unit	9921485
Sering Falu Njie	Poverty Reduction strategy	Coordinator	9901262
Ida Faye-Hydara	Women's bureau	Coordinator	
Kekoi Kuyateh	Ministry of Agriculture	Director of Department of Planning	4228751 9944663 Banjul
Landing Sonko		Department of agricultural services ; pest management unit	7796623 Yundum
Babou Camara		Department of agricultural services ; soil management unit	4472920 9906401 Yundum
Momodou SARR	NEA	Director	9960732
Sahou Njie		Charged of Waste Management programme	9923683
Adama B Cham		Charged of Pesticide Monitoring/control programme	9925135
Ndey Sireng Bakurin		Director Inter sectoral Network	4224867
Mr. Jatta	Department of State for local government and Lands	Director	9960753 4227337
Ousman Jarju	The peri urban horticulture and livestock Development Project Abuko	Coordinator	9921124 Abuko
Haddy Bojang	Department of agricultural services	Village Extension Worker Djambur Western	9901568
Sekou Kambi	Department of agricultural services	Station agricultural agent of Kerewane	
Group of women	Vegetable garden	Kerewane Djambur	
Khady Ngum Adama Saine Fatou Sonko Filly Jadama	Group of women Garden	Madina Kanuna	
Lamin Signateh	Gardener individual	Keur Gombeu	
Aussainou B. Jobarteh	Department of State for local government and Lands	Director	9931641
Lamin Jajussy		Charged of training	9853231
Bakary Nyassi			

Buba Joof	Department of Community Development	Project Coordinator	Banjul
Lamin Jobe	NARI	Ag Director of research	9935283
Manneh Faye		PMR officer pathology	
Momodou Darbo		PMR officer entomology	
Mamfally Gassama	AFET (farmer's NGOs)	President	Brikama
Momodu Lamin Sissoho		member	
Sidi Bensoulda		member	
Dawda Kujabi		member	
Dodo Darbo		member	
Fatou Darbo		member	
Mama Janneh	Community Development Office	Chief	Brikama
Teteh Sambou		Deputy	
Lamin Marneh	MDFT	President	Brikama
Kawsu Conteh		member	
Momodou Lamin Sissoho		member	
Isatu Jallow		member	
Amie Lopyy		Tanneries' trainers	Brikama
Fatou Sanneh			Brikama
Sehu SANYANG	Area Council	Director of Planning and development	Brikama
Kawsu deyo	Health centre	Health officer	Brikama
Jerreh Suwa	VCD of Kassa Kunda	President	Kassa Kunda
Mabintu SANYANG		Member	
Dembo Keita		Member	
Karfa SANYANG		Member	
Alaji Jarju		Member	
Fatou Bajo		Member	
Cherno Oumar Sabally		Member	
Tijan Njie		Member	
Sulayman Jarju		Member	
Kalidu Sanyang		Member	
Fatu Bah		Member	
Penda Bah		Member	
Fatu Kinteh		Member	

11. 9. Annex 9 : Bibliography

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11.10. Annex 10: Terms of References (TOR)

1. Background and Introduction

The Government of The Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper issued in June 2002, as part of the HIPC process with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, included a detailed assessment of poverty in the country. It noted that despite being on the increase in urban areas, poverty remains predominantly a rural phenomenon. Income poverty and poor access to social services are pervasive, resulting in reduced opportunities for human and economic development. Rural communities are particularly hard hit by poverty, due to a narrow agricultural-based livelihood system. Among the critical interventions discussed in The Gambia's PRSP is the need to co-ordinate and provide funding for community-driven development interventions in order to improve the scope and impact of poverty reduction programs.

Achieving sustainable growth and eradicating poverty remain the top priorities of the Government's agenda. In that respect, The Gambia Vision for 2020 sets a goal of transforming the country into a middle-income nation within one generation. One key element of that vision and indeed the Gambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) is to promote growth and employment, the provision of social services, building the capacity for local development, and mainstreaming gender equity and environmental issues.

In implementing this strategy, the Government of The Gambia has launched efforts to secure funding from various donors in order to plan and operationalize the recommended initiatives. As a result, a number of donors including the World Bank, IFAD, EU and DFID are financing a number of initiatives to support the Government's efforts.

The World Bank is supporting the preparation of a rural development project based on the Community-Driven Development (CDD) approach. The CDD strategy is explicitly supported by the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) as particularly suited for a multi-sectoral approach in a small country (The Gambia is the smallest country in continental Africa).

The Government has established an inter-ministerial Core Team to assist in this effort; it has identified the Department of State for Finance and Economic Affairs (DOSFEA) as the nodal ministry to lead the preparation of this Community Development Project. Specific studies for, as well as the coordination of, the project preparation are financed through a Project Preparation Facility (PPF) and a Population and Human Resources Development (PHRD) grant from the Japanese Government. IFAD has also shown interest in co-financing the project.

2. Preliminary Project Description

The project will evolve in the framework of the Local Government Act of 2002, which establishes and regulates a decentralized local government system for The Gambia. It has been established that the project will address issues concerning both rural development and health areas of intervention, at the decentralized level.

- C. Supporting community-driven initiatives and investments. This component would support: (i) an investment fund for community-driven sub-projects that could include, for instance, small rural infrastructures, productive investments, community-driven public health interventions and environmental protection and conservation measures; (ii) strengthening capacity of community-based organizations and their unions for a variety of activities such as participatory planning and implementation, project design, participatory consultations, and micro-project implementation; and (iii) establishing linkages with other partner institutions such as village savings and credit associations, marketing societies and bodies, and service providers (public, private, and non-governmental).
- D. Building Capacity for Service Delivery. This component would: (i) support building capacity of identified NGOs and other agencies in mobilizing and training community groups/associations, and in provision of technical services; (ii) provide support to strengthen the capacity of key Division/district-level institutions in planning, implementation and financial management; (iii) provide limited support for capacity building (e.g., policy formulation, Monitoring & Evaluation [M&E], supervision, service cost recovery policy, etc.) of coordinating bodies at the central government level, including key ministry implementers in the departments of State for Health, Agriculture, and Local Government; and (iv) provide limited investments at the decentralized level (Area Councils) to improve coordination activities and strengthen the decentralization process.
- E. Project Coordination and Monitoring. This component would comprise of two key sub-components: (a) *Project coordination:* Further to lessons learned from previous projects, the coordination mechanism will be kept as simple as possible. It will include three levels of intervention, as follows: (i) At the central level, the project will be under the overall supervision of an Inter-Departmental Steering Committee (leadership to be determined), responsible for policy orientation, for the approval of annual work plans and budgets, and for reviewing progress activities. The day-to-day coordination will be the responsibility of a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) which will also be in charge of the technical inter-departmental coordination; (ii) In each Division where the project will intervene, the Development Committee of the Area Council will be the implementing agency, while the Area Council will provide implementation oversight; and (iii) At the community level, the communities acting through their associations/organizations would assume responsibility for grass-root level participatory consultation, planning, and implementation of demand-based initiatives. (b) *Monitoring and Evaluation:* The project would also support the development and implementation of a sound and practical M&E system, support periodic impact assessments and poverty level mapping in collaboration with the Strategy for Poverty Alleviation Coordinating Office (SPACO). Beneficiary assessments will be carried out to determine to what extent the project is making a difference at the community level and at the first health level of referral. Periodic joint government/donor meetings would also be organized to avoid duplications, and ensure harmonization of approaches at the community level.

The applicable **Bank Safeguards Policies**, as specified in the project's Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (ISDS), are the following:

- OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment, including a Health Care Waste Management Plan;
- OP 4.09 Pest Management; and
- OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, including a Resettlement Policy Framework.

3. Principles and Objectives

The principles on which this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is based are that the Project will: (i) support communities to develop their sub-project applications to avoid or minimize environmental and social safeguards concerns; (ii) support local authorities to review applications and determine if additional, more detailed environmental or social planning is required before applications can be approved; (iii) fund extension teams to assist communities in preparing their sub-project applications; (iv) to support communities, local authorities and extension teams in carrying out their respective roles by funding substantial training, information resources, and technical assistance; and (v) funds annual review for assessing compliance, learning lessons, and improving future performance, as well as assessing the occurrence of, and potential for, cumulative impacts due to Project-funded and other development activities.

The specific Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) objectives include:

- To establish clear procedures and methodologies for the environmental and social planning review, approval and implementation of sub-projects to be financed under the Project;
- To specify appropriate roles and responsibilities, and outline the necessary reporting procedures, for managing and monitoring environmental and social concerns related to sub-projects;
- To determine the training, capacity building and technical assistance needed to successfully implement the provisions of the ESMF;
- To establish the Project funding required to implement the ESMF requirements; and
- To provide practical information resources for implementing the ESMF.

Although the potential environmental and social impacts of the infrastructure investments under Component A above are expected to be generally minimal, potentially significant localized impacts may occur, thus requiring appropriate mitigation measures. Potential environmental impacts would be addressed in the context of this ESMF, while potential social impacts due to land acquisition such as loss of livelihoods or loss of access to economic assets would be addressed in the context of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The RPF, included in the current study, will be presented as separate document, and will outline the policies and procedures to be applied in the event of land acquisition under the project. Thus, the ESMF need address the needs of OP 4.01, OP 4.09 and OP 4.12 as described above.

4. Scope of work

The preparation of the ESMF will adhere to the guidelines and formats provided in the *Environmental and Social Management Framework for World Bank Projects with Multiple Small-Scale Sub-projects: A Toolkit* (the *ESMF Toolkit* is attached).

Preparation of the ESMF will include, inter alia, the research, interviews and field work needed to develop:

- A) A detailed description of the Project, its components (especially those funding sub-projects), and implementation arrangements, with a focus on how sub-projects will be identified, prepared, approved and implemented, and how funds will flow to approved sub-projects;
- B) An understanding of the legislative, regulatory and administrative framework in which the Project will operate, with a focus on requirements that will apply to the different phases of the sub-projects cycle;
- C) A review of existing Medical Waste Management plans, or preparation of such plans, under other Bank-funded projects (e.g., Participatory Health, Population, and Nutrition Project and HIV/AIDS Rapid Response Project);
- D) An understanding of the institutional needs for implementing the ESMF. This should include a review of the authority and capability of institutions at different levels, and their capacity to manage and monitor ESMF implementation. The analysis may extend to new laws and registrations, new agencies or agency functions, inter-sectoral arrangements, management procedures and training, staffing, operation and maintenance training, budgeting, and financial support;
- E) An understanding of the socio-economic characteristics of the Project in order to: (i) identify potential environmental and social impacts that might result from future infrastructure investments; (ii) identify the social characteristics of the project interventions areas (ethnicity, gender, age, socially excluded or geographically isolated, etc.); (iii) identify opportunities and constraints of the local institutions and propose mechanisms for fostering inclusion; (iv) propose appropriate mitigation measures; (v) outline environmental impact assessment procedures, and (vi) establish linkages to the RPF as necessary;
- F) A training and capacity building program for the institutions responsible for implementing the ESMF;
- G) Specification of requirements for technical assistance to communities, service providers and public-sector institutions to support their ESMF implementation work; and
- H) The definition of a budget for implementing the ESMF.

5. ESMF Report and RPF

The minimum contents for the ESMF, as defined in the Toolkit, shall include:

- ③ An Executive Summary;
- ③ An introduction describing the ESMF purpose, objectives, principles and methodology;

- ③ A description of the Project, with an emphasis on components that will finance sub-projects; anticipated types of sub-projects, and types that will be excluded from financing; Project target areas; Project coordination and implementation arrangements, with details of institutional arrangements for managing the sub-projects cycle; and annual reporting and performance review requirements;
- ③ Major sections addressing the requirements of individuals safeguards policies applicable to the Project (Sections B5 to B8 of the *ESMF Toolkit*);
- ③ Description of capacity building, training and technical assistance required to implement the ESMF;
- ③ An ESMF implementation budget; and
- ③ Technical annexes to support ESMF implementation.

The minimum contents for the RPF, as defined in the Toolkit, shall include:

- ③ Executive summary
- ③ Definition of terms used in the report
- ③ Introduction
- ③ Objectives and justification of the resettlement policy framework
- ③ Land administration and categories of affected persons
- ③ Jurisdiction of the framework
- ③ Land ownership in Gambia
- ③ Steps to be followed in land acquisition and resettlement
- ③ Guiding principles for the various types of land acquisition mechanisms eligibility criteria and conditions for displacement of project affected persons
- ③ Notification, valuation procedures and entitlements
- ③ Procedure for delivery of compensation
- ③ Budgetary implications and funding
- ③ Resettlement and compensation implementation and monitoring plans
- ③ Appendix

6. Consultant Qualifications

The Consultant will be familiar with World Bank environmental Safeguards policies, and similar requirements, and have demonstrated experience in successfully meeting these requirements. He will be particularly familiar with the environmental assessment of small-scale projects, and with systems for the environmental review and approval of development projects in developing countries.

7. Expected Level of Effort

The expected level of effort (LOE) would be about a total of eleven (11) staff-weeks, involving 5 weeks in the field and 6 weeks of ESMF report-writing, to be subdivided by team members or ESMF elements.

8. Services, Facilities and Materials to be Provided by the Client

The World Bank will provide to the Consultant example of ESMFs that demonstrates best practice as well as a copy of the ESMF Toolkit, both in hard and soft version (CD-ROM).

9. Schedule and Deliverables

A first electronic draft ESMF and RPF should be made available to the Government of The Gambia by January 31, 2006. The final version should be made available 2 weeks after reception of comments from the Project and the World bank.

10. Technical Proposal Contents

The Consultant will have to provide a technical proposal that:

- ③ Demonstrates she/he understands the overall scope and nature of the ESMF preparation work, and of what will be required to respond satisfactorily to each component of these terms of references;
- ③ Demonstrates she/he and his proposed team have relevant and appropriate experience to carry out all components. Detailed *curriculum vitae* for each team member must be included;
- ③ Describes the overall methodology for carrying out each component; and
- ③ Provides an initial plan of work, outputs, and staff assignments with level of effort by task.

11.11. Annex 11: Pests and Pesticides Management Plan

11.12. Annex 12: Biomedical Waste Management Plan