Ethiopia:
Pastoral Community Development Program
Phase II

Environmental and Social Management Framework
For Community Sub-Projects

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1. Introduction

The Pastoral Community Development Program is targeted at the pressing development needs of pastoralists in Ethiopia. It is composed of three overlapping five-year projects. The first Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP I) began in 2003 and is now being superseded by PCDP II.

Like PCDP I, PCDP II has major components – 1. Sustainable Livelihoods Enhancement, and 2. Pastoral Risk Management – that, among other things, will finance small-scale sub-projects in pastoral areas of Ethiopia that may have adverse environmental or social impacts. PCDP II has three funds that will finance these sub-projects -- Component 1 includes a Community Investment Fund (CIF) and a Rural Livelihoods Fund (RLF), and Component 2 includes a Disaster Preparedness Strategy and Investment Program (DPSIP). Sub-project types that are ineligible for PCDP II funding include road construction with a greater specification than RR10, activities that involve resettlement and investments that could lead to environmental degradation. Typical subprojects include:

CIF	RLF	DPSIP
• Schools • Health posts • Veterinary Posts • Small-scale water supply (ponds, shallow wells, cisterns, water pipe line extension, spring development) • Small-scale irrigation • Small feeder roads	• Grain mills • Milk collection & marketing • Rental houses • Petty trade • Livestock fattening • Grain store and milling • Services shops and milk collection centers • Public shower and toilet service • Workshops	• Small-scale water supply • Catchment management • Small feeder roads • Boreholes: new & rehabilitation • Rangeland improvement • Small dams/ponds and reservoirs • River dikes

During the preparation of the PCDP I, an environmental and social screening process, entitled "Environmental Assessment Management Framework for the Pastoral Community Development Project", (January 10, 2003) was developed. This screening process was designed as part of the appraisal of sub-projects such as livestock production, agricultural extension services, water supply and sanitation, small-scale irrigation, health care, social infrastructure and rangeland management. Potential negative environmental and social impacts may include loss of vegetation, soil and water pollution, increase in malaria, and soil erosion.

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) builds on the PCDP I screening process. Its purpose is to provide guidance to PCDP staff, communities, districts (woredas) and others participating in PCDP II regarding the sustainable environmental and social management of sub-projects where the exact locations and potentially negative localized impacts were not known prior to project appraisal.

Implementation Arrangements

The requirements of this ESMF will be implemented through the normal implementation arrangements for PCDP II. As during PCDP I, overall project management will be carried out by the Federal Project Coordination Unit (FPCU) in the Ministry of Federal Affairs. The FPCUs will continue to be responsible for overall annual planning, fiduciary management, liaison with stakeholder groups at the federal level, project communication, overall project monitoring and evaluation, strategic staff capacity-building and mobilization of technical backstopping.

Given the decentralized structure of the PCDP, the project will be managed more substantially at the regional and district (woreda) levels. At the regional level, Regional Project Coordination Units (RPCUs) in the Pastoral Bureaus will be responsible for the planning, management and coordination of project activities, and for facilitating capacity-building activities at the woreda and community levels to improve planning and provision of support services. The RPCUs will be supported by project-financed Mobile Support Teams (MSTs), which will provide capacity-building to both communities and woredas, assist woredas to appraise and approve community subo-projects, and monitor project implementation.

Thus, the RPCUs and MSTs will be directly responsible for ensuring that woreda staff are trained in the use of this ESMF, and are fully supported in implementing it. The FPCU will be responsible for ensuring that annual performance reviews of ESMF implementation are carried out in all PCDP II regions and woredas.

Component 1: Sustainable Livelihoods Enhancement

Pastoral communities will identify, prioritize, design, and implement sub-projects that reflect their development priorities identified in integrated community action plans (CAPs). Using simple sub-project application forms, communities will clearly define their objectives, propose activities and budgets, while taking into consideration the environmental implications of their projects. Proposed community investments will be forwarded to woredas for funding through the Community Investment Fund (CIF). A Woreda Development Committee (WDC), comprising representatives of the woreda administration, civil society and the private sector, will appraise the CIF requests and approve them. Approval of CIF proposals will be judged at the woreda level against transparent criteria known in advance to all stakeholders, and evaluated according to technical standards from line ministries. The development plans, which will require at least a 15 percent community cash or in-kind contribution to demonstrate commitment, will be implemented directly by communities to build capacity, ensure correspondence of investments to needs, and guarantee accountability to the community.

The Rural Livelihoods Fund (RLF) will finance rural livelihoods activities identified by beneficiary community groups through the Rural Savings and Credit Cooperatives (RUSACCOs). Capacity-building will be extended to existing income-generating groups established during PCDP I as well as to new groups. PCDP II will also support the formation and establishment of RUSACCOs in beneficiary communities and at woreda level, as required.

Component 2: Pastoral Risk Management

A Disaster Preparedness Strategy and Investment Program (DPSIP) will identify community and woreda perceived needs for long-term regional disaster preparedness and mitigation, many of which are anticipated to be cross-woreda in their application. These proposals will be aggregated at zonal and regional levels and, under the management of the regional pastoral development commission or bureaus, integrated into a long-term disaster preparedness strategy and prioritized investment plans. PSNP catchment management proposals under the Bank-financed Productive Safety Nets Program (PSNP) will be integrated into these plans. The disaster preparedness strategy will be approved by the regional PCDP/PSNP steering committee and implemented in accordance with available funding by the pastoral development commission or bureaus, supported by PCDP financial and procurement staff. The Project will provide technical assistance, staff capacity building and an operational manual to support the development of the regional disaster preparedness strategies and prioritized investment plans.

The DPSIP will be coordinated by the regional Pastoral Development commission or bureaus, based on information collected from Woreda Disaster Preparedness Contingency Plans and a wider analysis of the natural resource base and its traditional use. Prioritized disaster preparedness investments will be financed and procured under standard World Bank procurement procedures.

2. The Environmental and Social Management Framework

The ESMF consists of (i) seven steps involved in the approval of sub-projects; (ii) an environmental and social screening form; (iii) an environmental and social checklist to be completed by qualified personnel; (iv) proposed mitigation measures that could be implemented by qualified staff at the community and Wereda levels; (v) and necessary annexes for practical reference.

This ESMF will be part and parcel of the PCDP II Implementation Manual for use by PCDP staff for sub-project proposals to ensure that the environmental and social assessment and management requirements of sub-projects are met effectively.

3. Steps in the Environmental and Social Management Framework

- **Step 1: Environmental and Social Screening of Sub-Projects**

  The initial environmental and social screening will be carried out through the use of the Environmental and Social Screening Form (Annex 1) and the use of the Land Acquisition Assessment Tool (Annex 8). These forms will be completed by a qualified member of Mobile Support Team (MST) for the purposes of identifying the potential environmental and social impacts, determining their significance, and making recommendations as to the

required environmental and social works. To be qualified for this task, the member of the Mobile Extension Team (MST) will receive relevant environmental and social training.

- **Step 2: Assigning the Appropriate Environmental Categories**

  Based on the environmental and social screening results, the appropriate environmental category – "C" or "B" – for the proposed sub-project will be determined. This step will be carried out by a qualified member of the Mobile Support Team (MST), with assistance from a qualified Water Engineer, or regional or woreda staff – all have received, or will receive, appropriate training to carry out their tasks effectively.

  The assignment of the appropriate environmental category will be consistent with the provisions of the World Bank's OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment. Consistent with this operational policy, some sub-project activities such as construction, rehabilitation, irrigation, or/and livestock activities are likely to have some negative environmental and social impacts that might require mitigations. While Ethiopia has sector-specific EIA procedures and guidelines, there are currently no guidelines or procedures that would allow for the identification and mitigation of potential localized negative environmental and social impacts of small-scale projects such as PCDP's sub-projects. Therefore, the project will apply this ESMF which is consistent with Ethiopia's accepted standard to the extent that it requires the screening of all proposed investments.

  With regard to PCDP, it is likely that most sub-projects will be categorized as "C" if the environmental and social screening results indicate that the sub-projects will have no significant environmental and social impacts and therefore do not require additional environmental work

  Some sub-projects might be categorized as "B" meaning that the 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 they can be mitigated.

  The category of a sub-project will be defined during the screening step. If the screening form has ONLY "No" entries, the sub-project will be a "C" and will not require further environmental work. The qualified member of the Wereda Development Committee (WDC) will recommend approval of this sub-project and implementation can proceed. If there are ANY "no" entries, the sub-project will be a "B" and will require further preparation work (Step 3 below).

- **Step 3: Carrying Out Environmental Work**

  After reviewing the results of the environmental and social screening process, and having determined the appropriate environmental category, and hence, the scope of the required environmental work, the qualified Water Engineers, working with the respective qualified members of the Mobile Support Team (MST) at the community level, will determine the extent of environmental

work required, that is, whether (a) the application of mitigation measures outlined in the Environmental and Social Checklist will suffice; (b) a separate Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) needs to be carried out, using the EIA guidance. Depending on the screening results, the following environmental work can be carried out:

Environmental and Social Checklist

This Environmental and Social Checklist (Annex 2) will outline simple mitigation measures for environmental and social impacts that do not require EIA. It will be completed by a qualified member of the Mobile Support Team (MST) at the community level, with assistance from qualified sector staff at the regional sector offices, and a qualified Water Engineer, as necessary. This checklist will be completed in consultations with the relevant local communities and authorities as well as potentially affected persons.

If there are already existing standard designs, the qualified sector staff at the regional sector office, in coordination with the qualified Water Engineer and the Mobile Support Team (MST)/ Mobile Outreach Team (MOTs) at the community level, will assess them for impacts on the chosen land site and modify the design to include appropriate mitigation measures.

Once the qualified sector staff of the regional sector office, the qualified Water Engineer and the qualified member of the Mobile Support Team/ Mobile Outreach Team (MOT) at the community level are satisfied that the designs/sub-project proposals are environmentally and socially compliant, the qualified member of the Mobile Support Team will then submit the sub-project proposal/designs to the Wereda Development Committee (WDC) at the Wereda level: The sub-project documentation must be accompanied by the completed environmental and social screening forms.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

In some cases, the results of the environmental and social screening process may indicate the need to carry out an EIA (Annex 3). In this case, the more complex environmental procedures (from registration, to preparation of EMPs, to issuing of an EIA certificate) as provided for in the National EIA guidelines will be carried-out by PCDP qualified personnel in collaboration with Environmental Protection Authority (EPA).

- **Step 4: Review and Approval**

Review: Upon receipt of all the relevant sub-project documentation, a qualified member of the Wereda Development Committee (WDC), at the Wereda level will review the environmental and social screening results, including the Land Acquisition Assessment, as well as the environmental checklists that were completed in the course of sub-project preparation to ensure that all environmental and social impacts have been identified and successfully mitigated. That is, if the screening form has any "Yes" entries, or evidently unjustified "No" entries, the application would need to adequately explain and demonstrate from its design that the issues raised earlier have been

addressed appropriately. The WDC must also ensure that the sub-project designs include monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during their implementation and operation. Based on the review of the sub-project documentation, the Wereda Development Committee, upon advice of its qualified members, will recommend to the Wereda Government approval or disapproval of the sub-project.

The review of separate EIA reports will be the responsibility of the regional EPA offices.

Approval/Disapproval: If the sub-project application has satisfactorily addressed all environmental and social issues and the Wereda Government is in agreement with the recommendations made by the Wereda Development Committee, the Wereda Government will then clear the sub-project at the Wereda level.

If the Wereda Government finds that the submitted design is not consistent with the requirements of the environmental screening based on the environmental checklist, then the sub-project implementer would be requested to re-design (e.g. make additional modifications and/or choose other sites) and re-screen the project until it is consistent with this environmental and social screening requirements.

The qualified member of the Wereda Development Committee will then review again the revised application, if now acceptable, will recommend for consideration for approval. If it is not acceptable for the second time, it would be referred back to the implementer for more work e.g. carry out a sub-project EIA in cases where one was not done before or denied clearance altogether.

Any proposed sub-projects that do not comply with the requirements of Ethiopian policies and regulations and the World Bank Safeguards policies will not be cleared for approval. A summary of the World Bank's safeguard policies is attached herewith (Annex 9).

- **Step 5: Public Consultation and Disclosure**

Public consultations as part of the environmental screening and environmental assessment process are critical in preparing an effective and sustainable sub-project. This requirement is complemented by the participatory planning process that is followed by PCDP at the community level when sub projects are being identified as part of the development and implementation of local development plans for the area. PCDP being a participatory project, beneficiaries are expected to be directly involved in the whole project cycle right from the design, to implementation and monitoring.

The first step in this regard is to hold public consultations with the local communities and all other stakeholders during the screening process and in the course of conducting the EIA. These consultations should identify key issues and determine how the concerns of all parties will be addressed. To facilitate meaningful consultations, the sub-project planners will provide all relevant

material and information concerning the sub projects in a timely manner prior to the consultation, in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted.

Once the sub-project has been reviewed by the qualified member of the Wereda Development Committee and approved by the Wereda Government, the Wereda Development Committee will inform the public about the results of the review. For all sub-projects that will be implemented at the community level, the Wereda Development Committee will be responsible for disclosing the findings and recommendations of the environmental and social screening process to the communities, assisted by the qualified members of the Mobile Support Team (MST) and the qualified Water Engineers. The MST will be responsible for taking the minutes of the public disclosure meetings. The office of the Wereda Development Committee will produce and distribute copies of the minutes to offices at the community and Wereda levels. A summary of the outcome of this public disclosure meeting will be posted at appropriate places in kebeles and communities.

Any affected or interested individual or group has the right of appeal, if dissatisfied with the decision reached at any stage in the EIA process. The appeals process will follow the procedures outlined in the National Environment Act.

To ensure that an appropriate public consultation mechanism is developed:

i. The environmental and social screening process includes such a requirement;
ii. Development of individual sub-project EMP (if required) include such a requirement;
iii. Once the sub-project activities have been cleared by the Wereda Governments, the Wereda Development Committee will inform the communities about the results of the review;
iv. In the context of the PCDP Monitoring Program, the communities will undertake both compliance monitoring and effects monitoring throughout the sub-project cycle.

- **Step 6: Monitoring and Evaluation**

Environmental monitoring needs to be carried out during the construction as well as operation and maintenance of the sub-projects in order to measure the success of the mitigation measures implemented. The responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation of the mitigation measures adopted under the sub-projects would be assigned as follows:

Mobile Support Teams (MSTs) and Mobile Outreach Teams (MOTs) will be responsible for the day to day monitoring and reporting of feedback throughout the life of the sub-project, specifically the monitoring of :-

i. The environmental and social assessment work to be carried out;
ii. Monitoring of environmental issues and the supervision of the civil works contractor during the construction process

iii. Monitoring of environmental issues during operations and maintenance of the infrastructure and facilities when handed over to the communities after construction;
iv. Submission of monitoring reports to the Wereda Governments for eventual submission to the regional offices of the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA).

The monitoring and reporting will be done by the members of the MOT member representing the respective sector at the Wereda level who will be adequately trained.

Members of the Community[1]: Communities, through their representatives assigned in the Community Based Organizations, will undertake - after training - both compliance monitoring and effects monitoring. This will be done throughout the sub-project cycle namely:

(i) During the planning phase, the communities will participate in the identification of indicators for monitoring the mitigating measures;
(ii) During implementation (construction) phase, monitoring the execution of works with respect to environmental aspects, e.g. verify the compliances of the Contractors with their obligations;
(iii)During operation and maintenance phase, the overall environmental monitoring and alerting on any emerging environmental hazards in conjunction with the ongoing sub-project activities. The communities will be enabled to pass on their observations and concerns through the MSTs/ MOTs.

The National Environmental Protection Authority (EPA will perform an enforcement monitoring role supported by the qualified Infrastructural Water Engineers and regional EPA offices based on submissions and recommendations from the WDC.

The EPA will support the monitoring plan for the overall monitoring of the entire PCDP requirements is implemented with particular focus on monitoring cumulative impacts of the sub-projects on a national level and to ensure that individual sub-project mitigation measures are effective at the cumulative and national level. EPA would primarily achieve this objective through periodic field visits, coordinating and implementing the Training Program and through technical assistance and backup services to the WDC.

Federal EPA finally will be responsible for evaluating cumulative environmental impacts of PCDP by summing up the evaluations of potential localized negative impacts of each sub-project in wider area scale.

Performance Reviews will be undertaken by an independent local environmental consultant contracted to visit each participating Wereda at least once a year. The purpose of these reviews is to support compliance with ESMP objectives and procedures; to determine lessons learnt during project implementation; to provide recommendations to the FPCU for improving

[1] *Communities will be represented by elected representatives to run the respective CBO in their sub-project.*

future performance; and to provide an early warning to the FPCU about potential cumulative impacts. This will be stated at the end of the first two years of PCDP II and will be subjected for review in the MTR.

- **Step 7: Monitoring indicators**

  The objectives for monitoring are: (i) to alert project authorities and to provide timely information about the success or otherwise of the ESMP process as outlined in such a manner that changes to the system can be made, if required; (ii) to make a final evaluation in order to determine whether the mitigation measures designed into the sub-projects have been successful in such a way that the pre-sub-project environmental and social condition has been restored, improved upon or worst than before.

  Generally speaking PCDP is also developing indicators for potential untended environmental and social negative impacts in its Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation System. Generally, environmental and social impacts will be monitored and mitigated in situ upon design, approval and mitigation measure implementation. Details will be seen in the PM&E Manual.

  Moreover, PCDP's current interventions that are expected to result in unintended but potential negative impacts. Will be designed the screening process to closely look into the appraisal of sub-projects such as livestock production, agricultural extension services, water supply and sanitation, small-scale irrigation, river diversions, health care, social infrastructure and rangeland management.

4. Capacity Building Plan

The following training program was completed in all participating Woredas during PCDP I. During PCDP II, it will be carried out in all Wordeas new to PCDP. As the need is indicated by the Performance Reviews or M&E activities, refresher courses will be also be prepared and delivered during PCDP II.

- **Environmental assessment process (5 days)**
  - Screening process
  - Assignment of environmental categories
  - Rationale for using Environmental Checklists
  - Preparation of terms of reference for carrying out EIA
  - How to review and evaluate EIA Reports
  - The importance of public consultations in the EIA process
  - How to monitor project implementations
- **Environmental policies, procedures and sectoral guidelines (3 days)**
  - Review and discussion of Ethiopia's environmental policies, procedures, and legislation
  - Review and discussion of the Bank's safeguard policies
  - Review and discussion of Ethiopia's existing sectoral guidelines
  - Collaboration with institutions at the local, regional, federal levels
- **Selected topics on environmental protection (2 days)**
  - Soil erosion
  - Desertification
  - Deforestation
  - Water quality control
  - Waste disposal, including medical waste
  - HIV/AIDS, Malaria, etc

The physical plan of the training action plan for PCDP I is depicted below. A similar plan will be developed for PCDP II as soon as the project becomes effective.

At Federal Level **(organized by Federal Project Coordination Unit)**

S.No.	Participants	Total number	Resource Persons	Duration	Remark
1.	Water Engineers	4	▪ Resource person(s) outside PCDP (EPA or freelancer consultant)	10 days	
2.	Regional EPA Representative	5			

At Regional Level (Organized by-regional Project coordination Units through Training and communication officers)

S.No.	Participants	(Resource Persons) Trainer	Duration	Remark
1	MST Members	▪ Trained Infrastructural (water)Engineer ▪ Trained Regional EPA experts	4 days	
2	Wereda assistant procurements			

* Training modules will be prepared in customized manner by the respective stakeholders.

At Wereda level **(organized by Federal Project Coordination Unit)**

S.No.	Participants	Total number	(Resource Persons) Trainer	Duration	Remark
1.	MOT Members		▪ MST members ▪ Selected regional sector office experts as per the local context	3 days	The total no. of participants depend on the number of PCDP weredas.
2.	WDC Members				
3.	Wereda Government representative				

At Kebele/ community/ subprojects level

S.No.	Participants	Total number	(Resource Persons) Trainer	Duration	Remark
1. 2.	Kebele representatives Community based organization and community sub-project management committee representatives		▪ Selected MOT members ▪ Wereda Assistant (Procurement Officers)	3 days	The total no. of participants depend on the under of PCDP Kebeles

5. ESMF Implementation Budget

The following is the estimated cost of implementing the provisions of the ESMF:

Item	Cost
• Materials (forms, checklists, brochures, monitoring formats, etc. for use at regional and woreda offices)	$ 200,000
• EMPs/PMPs (consultancy allowance)	$ 100,000
• Training (materials, staff and participant travel, venue, consultants, etc	
◦ Existing and new Woredas (approx. 50)	$ 150,000
◦ Refresher trainings (allowance)	$ 75,000
• Performance Reviews (5yrs x 50 woredas/yr x 3 day/Woreda)	$175,000
Total	**$700,000**

ANNEX 1

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING FORM

The Environmental and Social Screening Form (ESSF) has been designed to assist in the evaluation of sub-projects of PCDP in Ethiopia. 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 analysis be determined.

The ESSF contains information that will allow reviewers to determine the characterization of the prevailing local bio-physical and social environment with the aim to assess the potential sub-project impacts on these environments.

Name of the sub-project…….

Sector……

Name of the community/communities in which the sub-project is to be implemented

Name of Executing Agent……

Name of the Approving Authority ……

Name, job title, and contact details of the person responsible for filling out this ESSF:

Name: ……..

Job title:……

Telephone numbers :……; ……..

Fax Number:

E-mail address

Date:

Signature :……

PART A: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SUB - PROJECT

Please provide information on the type and scale of the sub-project (area, required land, approximate size of total building floor area).

Provide information about actions needed during the construction of facilities including support/ancillary structures and activities required to build it, e.g. need to quarry or excavate borrow materials, laying pipes/lines to connect to energy or water sources, access roads etc.

Describe how the sub-project will operate, including support/activities and resources required to operate it e.g. roads, disposal sites, water supply, energy requirement, human resources etc.

PART B: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

1. Brief description of the proposed sub-project

Describe the sub- project location, siting, surroundings (include a map, even a sketch map)

_____

_____

2. Natural Environment

(a) Describe the land formation, topography, vegetation in/adjacent to the project area

_____

_____

(b) Estimate and indicate where vegetation might need to be cleared.

_____

_____

(c) Are there any environmentally sensitive areas or threatened species (specify below) that could be adversely affected by the sub-project?

(i) Intact natural forests: Yes _____No _____
(ii) Riverine forests: Yes _____ No _____
(iii) Surface water courses, natural springs Yes _____ No _____
(iv) Wetlands (lakes, rivers, swamps, seasonally inundated areas): Yes ____No _____
(v) How far is the nearest wetland (lakes, rivers, seasonally inundated areas)? __ km.
(vi) Area of high biodiversity: Yes _____ No _____

(vii) Habitats of endangered/threatened or rare species for which protection is required under Ethiopian national law/local law and/or international agreements. Yes _____ No _____

(viii) Others (describe). Yes _____ No _____

3. Rivers and Lakes Ecology

(a) Is there a possibility that, due to construction and operation of the sub-project, the river and lake ecology will be adversely affected? Attention should be paid to water quality and quantity; the nature, productivity and use of aquatic habitats, and variations of these over time.

Yes _____ No _____

(b) Is there a regional office responsible for water management in the sub-project area?

Yes_____ No _____

If so, what is its name, and what are its specific responsibilities and how would it interact with PCDP sub-projects? Please describe.

(c) Are there small dams and other water management structures on which future sub-projects will depend, and, if so, are they functioning properly?

Yes_____ No _____

If yes, please describe the current state of these water management structures, the institutional responsibilities for their maintenance, and potential need for repairs.

_____

4. Protected areas

Does the sub-project area (or components of the sub-project) occur within/adjacent to any protected areas designated by government (national park, national reserve, world heritage site etc.)?

Yes _____ No _____

If the sub-project is outside of, but close to, any protected area, is it likely to adversely affect the ecology within the protected area areas (e.g. interference with the migration routes of mammals or birds).

Yes _____ No _____

5. Geology and Soils

Based upon visual inspection or available literature, are there areas of possible geologic or soil instability (prone to: soil erosion, landslide, subsidence, earthquake etc)?

Yes _____ No _____

Based upon visual inspection or available literature, are there areas that have risks of large scale increase in soil salinity?

Yes _____ No _____

Based upon visual inspection or available literature, are there areas prone to floods, poorly drained, low-lying, or in a depression or block run-off water?

Yes _____ No _____

6. Contamination and Pollution Hazards

Is there a possibility that the sub-project will be at risk of contamination and pollution hazards (from latrines, dumpsites, industrial discharges etc)?

Yes _____ No _____

7. Landscape/aesthetics

Is there a possibility that the sub-project will adversely affect the aesthetic attractiveness of the local landscape?

Yes _____ No _____

8. Historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site.

Based on available sources, consultation with local authorities, local knowledge and/or observations, could the sub-project alter any historical, archaeological, cultural heritage, traditional (sacred, ritual area) site or require excavation near same?

Yes _____ No _____

9. Resettlement and/or land Acquisition

(a) Based on the results of the Land Acquisition Assessment, will involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, relocation of property, or loss, denial or restriction of access to land and other economic resources be caused by sub-project implementation?

Yes _____ No _____

(b) If yes, have consultations been carried out with potentially affected persons and relevant stakeholders?

Yes_____ No _____

What was the outcome of these consultations? Was the decision made to (i) change the design/location of the sub-project and therefore not requiring compensation; or (ii) retain the original sub-project design/location, thus requiring compensation of potentially affected persons? Please describe.

_____

(c) If the decision was made to retain the original sub-project design/location, OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement is triggered and appropriate mitigation measures consistent with this operational policy would have to be taken.

10. Blocking of access and routes or disruption of normal operations in the general area

Will the sub-project interfere or block access, routes etc (for people, livestock and wildlife) or traffic routing and flows?

Yes _____ No _____

11. Noise and Dust Pollution during Construction and Operations.

Will the operating noise level exceed the allowable noise limits?

Yes _____ No _____

Will the operation result in emission of copious amounts of dust, hazardous fumes?

Yes _____ No _____

12. Degradation and/or depletion of resources during construction and operation

Will the operation involve the use of considerable amounts of natural resources such as sand, wood, stones (construction materials, water spillage, land, energy from biomass etc.) or may lead to their depletion or degradation at points of source?

Yes _____ No _____

13. Solid and Liquid Wastes

Will the sub-project generate solid and/or liquid wastes? (including human excreta/sewage, and hospital/medical waste)?

Yes _____ No _____

If "Yes", does the sub-project include a plan for their adequate collection and disposal?

Yes _____ No _____

As regards safe medical waste management, does the sub-project have a medical waste management plan to guide it in the selection and implementation of appropriate disposal Methods?

Yes _____ No_____

If yes, who will be responsible for integrating its provisions for medical waste management into the sub-project? Please describe.

_____

14. Occupational health hazards

Will the sub-project require large number of staff and laborers; large/long-term construction camps?

Yes _____ No _____

Are the sub-project activities prone to hazards, risks and could result in accidents and injuries to workers during construction or operation?

Yes _____ No _____

15. Public Health

(a) Is there any concern about **HIV/AIDS** in the area of the planned sub-project?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please indicate current efforts to address HIV/AIDS issues in the proposed sub-project area, or, make recommendations how such concerns should be addressed. Could the sub-project benefit from support through the ongoing HIV/AIDS Project? Are there any training needs in this regard? Please describe.

_____

(b) Is there any concern about **malaria** in the area of the planned sub-project?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please indicate current efforts to address malaria issues the proposed sub-project area, or, make recommendations how such concerns should be addressed.

Is there a Vector Management Plan or equivalent that could be implemented under the proposed sub-project?

Yes_____ No _____

If yes, please describe who will be responsible for implementing this plan under the proposed sub-project, and whether any training in this regard should be provided.

_____

(c) Is there any concern about ineffective pest management in the area of the planned sub-project?

Yes _____ No _____-

If yes, please indicate current efforts to address impacts due to unsafe pest management in the proposed sub-project area, or, make recommendations how such concerns should be addressed.

Is there a Pest Management Plan (PMP) which could be implemented under the planned sub-project?

Yes _____ No _____
If yes, please describe who will be responsible for implementing this plan under the proposed sub-project, and whether any training in this regard should be provided.

16. Operation and Maintenance

Will the sub-project require regular maintenance and/or repair

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, is there sufficient capacity at the community/Wereda/regional levels to carry out effective operations and maintenance activities? Indicate types and extent of capacity building needs.

Yes _____ No _____

17. Public Consultation

Has public consultation and participation been sought?

Yes _____ No _____

Describe the consultation process that has taken place and list the outcomes and recommendations made by the participants.

PART C: MITIGATION MEASURES

For all "Yes" responses, describe briefly the measures taken/proposed to this effect wit he necessary budget-cost estimates.

Recommendations:

_____
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This form has been signed after project approval: _____
Qualified Member of the Wereda Development Committee _____
Qualified member of the Mobile Support Team: _____

ANNEX 2

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CHECK LIST

The Environmental and Social Checklist below, serves as a sample checklist, which will be adapted to the particular type and circumstance of the sub-project. The checklist will be completed by a qualified member of the Mobile Extension Team who has received environmental training.

Table 1: Environmental and Social Checklist for Construction Sub-Projects (class rooms, teacher accommodations, school perimeter walls, health care centers, dispensaries, maternity houses)

Stage	Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts	Tick if relevant	Mitigation Measure	Tick if relevant	Responsible Person
Before construction					
1.0	Landslides and soil erosion on sloppy hillsides		Terracing; excavation to level; control of water flows		
2.0	Destruction of vegetation during excavation; may cause loss of flora and fauna		Construction contracts to include provisions for limiting vegetative removal, and for re-vegetation of the construction area after completion of works		
3.0	Soil erosion, deposition of fine materials (sand, silts, clays) in downstream water courses during construction, particularly in the rainy season		Construction contracts will require re-vegetation as soon as possible; contractors to be limited regarding activities that can be carried out in the rainy season; contractors will be required to treat excavated areas below flood water levels as required under the design contract (use of stone gabions and mattresses, before the start of each rainy season		
4.0	Traffic disruption		Best engineering practices to be employed to ensure traffic disruptions are kept to a minimum		
5.0	Noise disturbance		Not likely to be a problem		
6.0	Dust impacts		In extreme cases, particularly near clinics, contractors will be required to moisten the construction area to minimize dust		
7.0	Pit formation from sand mining		Use sand from existing borrow pits; fill back pits		

Stage	Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts	Tick if relevant	Mitigation Measure	Tick if relevant	Responsible Person
8.0	Health centers will generate medical waste		Refer to Sub-Project Medical Waste Management Include medical waste management provisions in the design of the health care facility Provide relevant training for medical waste management		
9.0	Ineffective management of pit latrines and water points at schools will contribute to water and soil pollution and related public health risks		Choose culturally acceptable sanitation facilities Ensure regular maintenance of pit latrines and water points Include hygiene and sanitation education in the school curriculum		
During construction					
1.0	Noise		Use of ear protectors		
2.0	Cement/ dust pollution		Dust control by water or other means		
3.0	Pressures on existing water sources		Liaise with local utilities to ensure adequate water supply		
4.0	Soil and water pollution due to large number of labourers on the construction site and related wastes		Build latrines and ensure adequate waste water disposal; ensure safe storage of construction materials such as oils, paints		
After construction					
1.0	Soil and water pollution due to remainder of construction wastes, tools, equipment, and temporary infrastructure, and use of quarries		Contractors to clear construction site of temporary infrastructures and restore vegetation of the site, and to refurbish quarries		

Table 2: Environmental Checklist for Water Supply Sub-Projects

S/No.	Potential Negative Environmental Impact	Tick if relevant	Possible Mitigation Measures	Tick if relevant	Responsible Person
1.0	**Hand dug wells, protected springs**				
1.1	Overexploitation of aquifers		Consult with regional hydro-geologist or regional EPA		
1.2	Spillage of water and creation of stagnant pools of water at well head which will be a breeding ground for vectors of water-borne diseases		Select well site where water drains away from well; do not construct well in a depression or on low-lying, poorly drained site; construct drainage ditches to divert run-off water around well site; construct concrete pad around the base of the well head (see modular design); and build soak away pit Coordinate activities with ongoing Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project as appropriate		
1.3	Contamination of well water by users		Install hand pump on the well and do not allow users to draw water by lowering containers into the well; ensure well head is properly sealed		
1.4	Contamination of well water by seepage from pit latrines		Do not construct latrines within a minimum of 30 m of the hand dug well, 60 m is preferable		
2.0	**Boreholes with hand pumps**				With an assumption that boreholes also will be funded by PCDP in the near future
2.1	Spillage of water around borehole providing a breeding ground for vectors of water borne diseases		Select site for borehole where there is drainage away from the pump pad; do not construct borehole in depression; construct		

S/No.	Potential Negative Environmental Impact	Tick if relevant	Possible Mitigation Measures	Tick if relevant	Responsible Person
			a drainage channel to lead waste water away from the pump pad (see modular design); place gravel around hand pump pad (see modular design)		
2.2	Erosion undermining hand pump pad		Divert run-off water away from borehole and maintain gravel fill around the pad		
2.3	Contamination of borehole water by seepage from latrines		Do not construct latrines within 30 m of the borehole		
2.4	Contamination of well by animal wastes		Construct a fence to keep animals away; construct water trough at least 30 m from well		

Table 3: Environmental Checklist for Sanitation Sub-Projects

S/No.	Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts	Tick if relevant	Possible Mitigation Measures	Tick if relevant	Responsible Person
1.0	**Septic tanks**				
1.1	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		
2.0	**Sewers**				
2.1	Soil and water pollution		Ensure regular maintenance		
2.2	Construction impacts		Refer to Table 1		
3.0	**Sewerage maturation ponds**				
3.1	Construction impacts		Refer to Table 1		
3.2	Possible land acquisition		Refer to OP 4.12		
3.3	Sludge disposed of indiscriminately and causing health risks		Ensure that sludge is properly dried and disposed of in a manner that poses no risk to human health		
3.4	Animals accessing sewage ponds and transmitting diseases to people		Install and maintain proper fencing to prevent animals from entering the area		
3.5	Incompletely treated waste water contaminating surface water streams		Operate ponds in a manner that only allows waste water meeting prescribed quality standards leaving the treatment site; ensure that ponds are sized and operated to retain waste water for an adequate period to complete the treatment process		
4.0	**Storm water drainage**				
4.1	Construction impacts		Refer to Table 1		

S/No.	Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts	Tick if relevant	Possible Mitigation Measures	Tick if relevant	Responsible Person
4.2	Possible land acquisition		Refer to Land Acquisition Assessment Tool and OP 4.12, as appropriate		
4.3	Erosion along banks of drainage channel causing siltation of channel and loss of land		Stabilize sections of bank susceptible to erosion; plant shrubs and trees on uphill side of ditch to slow water runoff		
5.0	**Public toilets**				
5.1	Contamination of water supply sources		Ensure latrines are located at least 30 m from hand dug wells and springs, and 60 m from boreholes		
5.2	Latrines overflowing and creating health risks through people and animals coming in contact with human wastes		Conduct hygiene education campaign to raise awareness of the health risks of exposed human waste and promote the support and use of municipal or private sector cleaning services		
5.3	Flies and rodents carrying diseases from the latrines		Block pathways for flies, i.e. by putting a screen over the vent and installing lid on the hole; ensure latrines are constructed with a suitable superstructure to prevent entry of rodents into vault		
5.4	Open defecation		Conduct hygiene education campaign to raise awareness of the health risks of open defecation, and promote the use of latrines		

Table 4: Environmental Checklist for Roads Sub-Projects

S/No.	Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts	Tick if Relevant	Possible Mitigation Measures	Tick if Relevant	Responsible Person
1.0	**Footpaths**				
1.1	Footpath blocking drainage for runoff water		Install culverts or bridges across natural and manmade drainage channels and keep cleared of debris		
1.2	Ponding on path providing breeding site for vectors of water borne disease		Construct path so that water drains away by rising above surrounding ground level and by sloping the surface of the path towards the sides; fill depressions with granular material		
1.3	Footpath becoming a water course during rains and causing erosion		Provide drainage ditches on both sides of the path and install small check dams to reduce velocity of water flow; direct water from ditch along side footpath into natural or manmade drainage channels as frequently as possible to minimize the volume of runoff water carried by the ditch; plant shrubs and trees on the uphill side of the ditch to slow water runoff		
2.0	**Earth roads**				
2.1	Erosion of lands downhill from road bed or in borrow areas		Plant grass along the edge of the road; construct during dry season		
2.2	Create dust to nearby houses during construction		Dust control by water or other means		
2.3	Increased sediments into streams, ponds and rivers due to erosion from road tops and sides		Prevention of erosion by re-vegetation, dry construction and physical stabilization		
2.4	Possible land acquisition, loss		Refer to OP 4.12		

S/No.	Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts	Tick if Relevant	Possible Mitigation Measures	Tick if Relevant	Responsible Person
	of livelihoods				
2.5	Creation of stagnant pools of water in left borrow pits		Rehabilitation of borrow pits sites		
3.0	**Bridges and culverts**				
3.1	Flooding and erosion caused by overflowing and blockage of openings		Ensure that openings are adequately sized to accommodate flows and organize regular clean out of openings		
3.2	Bridge deck failure causing accidents and injuries		Establish and implement a maintenance program and establish a source of funding to pay for repair works		

Table 5: Environmental Checklist for Small-Scale Irrigation Sub-Projects

S/No	Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts	Tick if Relevant	Possible Mitigation Measures	Tick if Relevant	Responsible Person
1.0	**Human Environment**				
1.1	Upsetting existing social and economic community management relationships, land tenure system, security of livelihoods, and gender division of labor		Avoid sites that require: -Resettlement -Displacement of other important land uses, or -Encroachment on historical, cultural, or traditional use areas		
1.2	Conflicting demands on surface or groundwater supplies		Use Land Acquisition Assessment Tool to determine potential need for land acquisition Locate and size irrigation schemes: -Where water supplies are adequate and the scheme will not conflict with existing human, livestock, wildlife or aquatic water uses, especially during the dry seasons -So that withdrawals do not exceed "safe yield" from groundwater resources Encourage crops with lower water demands Ensure effective community organization for equitable distribution of water		
2.0	**Human Health**				
2.1	Creating habitats in canals and ditches for disease carriers (mosquitoes/malaria; snails/schistosomiasis, bilharzias)		Assess ecology of disease carriers in the project area, and employ suitable prevention and mitigation measures, e.g.: -Site and orient water works, fields and furrows to ensure adequate natural drainage of surface water -Use lined canals and pipes to discourage vectors -Avoid unsuitable gradients, and creating stagnant or slowly moving water -Construct straight or only slightly curved canals -Install gates at canal ends to allow complete flushing		
2.2	Spreading infection and disease through the inappropriate use of irrigation canals for water supply, bathing or human waste disposal Health effects from improper storage, handling, use or disposal of agro-chemicals (pesticides, herbicides)				
2.3					

S/No	Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts	Tick if Relevant	Possible Mitigation Measures	Tick if Relevant	Responsible Person
			-Ensure adequate sub-surface drainage of fields -Avoid over-irrigation -Maintain water works and clear sediment and weeds, regularly Provide/ensure alternate facilities for domestic water supply, bathing and human waste disposal Provide education and training for farmers and other community members on: -Irrigation health risks -Efficient use of irrigation water -Maintenance of irrigation and drainage works -Proper storage, handling, use and disposal of agro-chemicals -Integrated pest management Monitor disease/infection occurrence and public health indicators, and take corrective measures (e.g. physical changes to irrigation scheme, education, medical) as needed.		
3.0	**Soils**				
3.1 3.2	Water logging Salinization		Thoroughly assess project soils and their management needs under irrigated agriculture Apply water efficiently. Consider drip or dawn/ evening sprinkler irrigation. Install and maintain adequate surface and sub-surface drainage Use lined canals or pipes to prevent seepage Avoid water logging (above) Mulch exposed soil surfaces to reduce evaporation Flush irrigated land regularly Cultivate crops having high tolerance to salinity		

S/No	Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts	Tick if Relevant	Possible Mitigation Measures	Tick if Relevant	Responsible Person
3,3	Erosion		Design and layout of furrows appropriately Avoid unsuitable gradients Avoid over-irrigation Install sediment traps in fields and canals to capture sediment for return to fields Minimum tillage, contour cropping, terracing and other Methods of conserving soil moisture		
4.0	**Water bodies and Aquatic Ecosystems**				
4.1 4.2	Loss or damage to wetlands, and their environmental services, biodiversity, and ecological productivity Reduced quality of surface and ground waters receiving excess irrigation water or drainage (nutrients, agro-chemicals, salts, minerals)		Avoid: -Locating irrigation schemes on or near important wetlands -Developing irrigation water sources that may reduce wetland water supply - Draining irrigated fields into wetlands Follow Soils mitigation measures (above) to minimize risks of water logging and Salinization Use agro-chemicals appropriately (see human health above) Prevent surface drainage of fields into nearby water bodies (streams, ponds etc.) Refer to the Bank's Safeguard Policies		

Table 6: Environmental Checklist for Food-Processing Sub-Projects

S/No.	Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts	Tick if Relevant	Possible Mitigation Measures	Tick if Relevant	Responsible Person
1.0	**General Measures**				
1.1	Good overall planning, design and management can address a number of potential environmental effects				
	-Minimize water use (and processing costs)		Use "dry cleanup" (e.g. sweeping, wiping down) of solid wastes before washing		
			Regulate water flows (e.g. valves, high pressure nozzles)		
			Reuse water		
	-Minimize liquid waste		Minimize water use (see above)		
			Separate fats, grease and other solids from wastewater before reuse or disposal (e.g. use oil separators/traps)		
			Drain stagnant pools of liquid or water from holding pens and working areas		
			Consider treatment ponds to decompose waste and reduce disposal costs. Ensure ponds are large enough for effective decomposition and odor control		
	-Minimize solid waste (and lost product)		Improve processing Methods to recover more product and reduce waste (e.g. better meat trimming and food cutting)		
			Reuse organic wastes (e.g. as animal fodder or fuel)		

S/No.	Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts	Tick if Relevant	Possible Mitigation Measures	Tick if Relevant	Responsible Person
			Compost organic waste for fertilizer Air dry waste in controlled area then dispose in approved landfill or safe burial Minimize product spoilage by using secure, screened, and well ventilated storage areas		
2.0	**Human Environment**				
2.1	Water supply conflicts: -Negative social and economic effects on existing community water management practices and relationships -Conflicting demands on surface or groundwater supplies		Minimize water use (see above) Develop supply sources: -Where water quantities are adequate and the project will not conflict with existing human, livestock, wildlife or aquatic water uses, especially during dry seasons -So that withdrawals do not exceed "safe yield" from groundwater resources Use Land Acquisition Assessment Tool to determine potential need for land acquisition		
3.0	**Human Health**				
3.1	Illness or disease due to pollution of water sources from food processing wastes Damaging worker health		Follow General Measures above to minimize water use and provide good management of solid and liquid wastes Provide/strengthen health and safety training, accident prevention and equipment (e.g. face masks, rubber gloves, boots, ear plugs, good ventilation) Practice good house keeping (e.g. clean floors regularly, install drip trays) Repair and maintain machinery for safe and quiet operation		

ANNEX 3

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
Terms of Reference (TOR)

I. Introduction and context

This section will be completed at the appropriate time, and will provide the necessary information with respect to the context and methodological approaches to be undertaken.

II. Objectives of the study

This section will (i) outline the objectives and particular activities of the planned Off-Grid REF activity; and (ii) indicate which activities are likely to have environmental and social impacts that will require appropriate mitigation.

III. Terms of Reference

The consultant will perform the following tasks:

(a) Carry out a description of the biophysical characteristics of the environment in which the planned Off-Grid REF activity will take place, and highlight the major constraints that need to be taken into account during construction as well as during operation of the facility;

(b) Assess the potential environmental and social impacts due to construction or rehabilitation activities, and recommend mitigation measures as appropriate, including cost estimates;
(c) Assess the potential environmental and social impacts due to the provision of water supply and sanitation facilities that might be needed for the planned facility and make appropriate recommendations;
(d) Assess the need for liquid and solid waste collection, disposal and management in the facility, and make recommendations accordingly;
(e) Carry out a review of the respective national environmental policies, legislation, regulatory and administrative frameworks in conjunction with the World Bank's ten safeguard policies, indicate which of these policies is triggered by the planned Off-Grid REF activity, identify any gaps that might exist, and make recommendations as to how potential gaps should be bridged in the context of the planned Off-Grid REF activity;
(f) Review the Conventions and Protocols to which the respective country is a signatory;
(g) Assess the country's environmental assessment and management capacity, as well as the capacity to implement the proposed mitigation measures, and make

appropriate recommendations, including potential capacity building and training needs, and their costs;

(h) Prepare an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the planned Off-Grid REF activity. The EMP should outline (a) potential environmental and social impacts resulting from the Off-Grid REF activity; (b) proposed mitigation measures; (c) institutional responsibilities for implementation of the mitigation measures; (d) monitoring indicators; (e) institutional responsibilities for monitoring the implementation of the mitigation measures; (f) cost estimates for these activities; and (g) time horizons for implementing the EMP.

(i) **Public consultations.** EIA results and proposed mitigating measures will then be shared with the potentially affected population, NGOs, local authorities and the private sector working in the area where the activity will take place. Minutes of this consultation will form an integral part of the report.

IV. Report Plan

- Cover page
- Table of Contents
- List of acronyms
- Executive summary (as necessary, in English)
- Introduction
- Description of the proposed Off-Grid REF activity
- Description of the environment of the area where the Off-Grid REF activity will take place
- Description of the policy, institutional and regulatory framework.
- Methods and techniques used during evaluation and impact analysis of the proposed activity.
- Description of environmental and social impacts of the proposed activity.
- Discussion of consultations with relevant stakeholders, including potentially affected persons.
- Environmental Management Plan for the proposed activity.
- Monitoring indicators for the proposed activity.
- Recommendations
- References.
- List of individuals/ institutions contacted.
- Summary table of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

V. Profile of the consultant

The Consultant must have a post-graduate diploma in environmental impact assessment, social or environmental sciences with a 5-year experience in preparing EIAs. The consultant must provide enough references regarding his/her environmental and social impact assessment work. The consultant must be computer-literate.

VI. Duration and specialization

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

VI. Production of the final report

The consultant will produce a final report after receiving comments from the Government, the World Bank and other parties interested in this study. The final report must take into account all these comments.

VII. Supervision of the study

The work of the consultant will be supervised by the Secretariat together with local committee in cooperation with the Consultative Group and environmental agency responsible for EIAs.

ANNEX 4

Environmental guidelines for newly established community schools

The following environmental guidelines will be incorporated into the Project Implementation Manual. They are intended to guide the parents associations who will be responsible for the rehabilitation of existing classrooms, and the construction of latrines, thereby drawing attention to the environmental aspects of such activities. But also gives an indicative guideline for environmental consideration around public service center.

Rehabilitation of classrooms:

- Consideration of impacts such as noise, dust, and safety concerns on the surrounding population and schedule rehabilitation activities accordingly;
- Protection of soil surfaces during rehabilitation;
- Ensuring proper drainage of gutters and wastewater collection points;
- Prevention of standing water in open pits or filling areas to prevent the development of a habitat for disease-carrying insects;
- Controlling and cleaning of the site daily;
- Controlling dust by water or other means during rehabilitation activities;
- Provision of adequate waste disposal services and ensuring that solid wastes are disposed of appropriately.

Latrines: In addition to following the technical specifications, the following environmental aspects need to be considered:

- Availability of open space at the end of the latrines' design life;
- Long-term capacity of latrines to dispose of wastes;
- Safe ground infiltration rates;
- Reliability of emptying service;
- Potential wastewater issues;
- Appropriate wastewater collection/removal methods;
- Identification of waste disposal sites (existing or new ones).

Water Points: To ensure safe long-term water supplies at the schools, the following environmental aspects need to be considered:

- Locate the water points at a minimum distance of 50 m from pit latrines, septic tanks, and sewers;
- Ensure that no standing water develops around the water points;
- Ensure that water points are maintained regularly;
- Periodic testing of water quality is recommended.

Hygiene Education: To further contribute to improved health among students, the School Health Component of the proposed Project will include the following environmental aspects in its training program:

- Health and hygiene measures necessary for the protection of water points;
- Site selection and design of sanitation facilities;
- Proper sitting of facilities with respect to water points;
- Design of facilities with respect to operation and maintenance; and
- Operation and maintenance plans for regular maintenance of water points and sanitation facilities.

ANNEX 5

Environmental Guidelines for Contractors

General Environmental Management Conditions

General

1. In addition to these general conditions, the Contractor shall comply with any specific Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the works he is responsible for. The Contractor shall inform himself about

   Such an EMP, and prepare his work strategy and plan to fully take into account relevant provisions of that EMP. If the Contractor fails to implement the approved EMP after written instruction by the Supervising Energy expert to fulfill his obligation within the requested time, the Owner reserves the Right to arrange through the SE for execution of the missing action by a third party on account of the Contractor.

2. Notwithstanding the Contractor's obligation under the above clause, the Contractor shall implement all measures necessary to avoid undesirable adverse environmental and social impacts wherever Possible, restore work sites to acceptable standards, and abide by any environmental performance requirements specified in an EMP. In general these measures shall include but not be limited to:

   (a) Minimize the effect of dust on the surrounding environment resulting from earth mixing sites, vibrating equipment, temporary access roads, etc. to ensure safety, health and the protection of workers and communities living in the vicinity dust producing activities.

   (b) Ensure that noise levels emanating from machinery, vehicles and noisy construction activities (e.g. excavation, blasting) are kept at a minimum for the safety, health and protection of workers within the vicinity of high noise levels and nearby communities.

   (c) Ensure that existing water flow regimes in rivers, streams and other natural or irrigation channels is maintained and/or re-established where they are disrupted due to works being carried out.

   (d) Prevent bitumen, oils, lubricants and waste water used or produced during the execution of works from entering into rivers, streams, irrigation channels and other natural water bodies/reservoirs, and also ensure that stagnant water in uncovered borrow pits is treated in the best way to avoid creating possible breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

   (e) Prevent and minimize the impacts of quarrying, earth borrowing, piling and building of temporary construction camps and access roads on the biophysical environment including protected areas and arable lands; local communities and their settlements. In as much as possible restore/rehabilitate all sites to acceptable standards.

   (f) Upon discovery of ancient heritage, relics or anything that might or believed to be of archeological or historical importance during the execution of works, immediately report such findings to the Supervising Energy expert so that the appropriate authorities may be expeditiously contacted for fulfillment of the measures aimed at protecting such historical or archaeological resources.

   (g) Discourage construction workers from engaging in the exploitation of natural resources such as hunting, fishing, and collection of forest products or any other activity that might have a negative impact on the social and economic welfare of the local communities.
   (h) Implement soil erosion control measures in order to avoid surface run off and prevents siltation, etc.
   (i) Ensure that garbage, sanitation and drinking water facilities are provided in construction workers camps.

(j) Ensure that, in as much as possible, local materials are used to avoid importation of foreign material and long distance transportation.

(k) Ensure public safety, and meet traffic safety requirements for the operation of work to avoid accidents.

3. The Contractor shall indicate the period within which he/she shall maintain status on site after completions of civil works to ensure that significant adverse impacts arising from such works have Been appropriately addressed.

4. The Contractor shall adhere to the proposed activity implementation schedule and the monitoring plan / Strategy to ensure effective feedback of monitoring information to project management so that Impact management can be implemented properly, and if necessary, adapt to changing and unforeseen conditions.

5. Besides the regular inspection of the sites by the Supervising Energy expert for adherence to the Contract conditions and specifications, the owner may appoint an Inspector to oversee the compliance with these environmental conditions and any proposed mitigation measures. State environmental authorities may carry out similar inspection duties. In all cases, as directed by the Supervising Energy Expert, the Contractor shall comply with directives from such inspectors to implement measures Required to ensure the adequacy rehabilitation measures carried out on the bio-physical environment And compensation for socio-economic disruption resulting from implementation of any works.

Work site/Campsite Waste Management

6. All vessels (drums, containers, bags, etc.) containing oil/fuel/surfacing materials and other hazardous Chemicals shall be bonded in order to contain spillage. All waste containers, litter and any other waste Generated during the construction shall be collected and disposed off at designated disposal sites in line with applicable government waste management regulations.

7. All drainage and effluent from storage areas, workshops and camp sites shall be captured and treated before being discharged into the drainage system in line with applicable government water pollution control regulations.

8. Used oil from maintenance shall be collected and disposed off appropriately at designated sites or be re-used or sold for re-use locally.

9. Entry of runoff to the site shall be restricted by constructing diversion channels or holding structures: Such as banks, drains, dams, etc. to reduce the potential of soil erosion and water pollution.

10. Construction waste shall not be left in stockpiles along the road, but removed and reused or disposed of on a daily basis.

11. If disposal sites for clean spoil are necessary, they shall be located in areas, approved by the Supervising Energy Expert, of low land use value and where they will not result in material being easily washed into drainage channels. Whenever possible, spoil materials should be placed in low-lying areas and should be compacted and planted with species indigenous to the locality.

Material Excavation and Deposit

12. The Contractor shall obtain appropriate licenses/permits from relevant authorities to operate quarries or borrow areas.

13. The location of quarries and borrow areas shall be subject to approval by relevant local and national authorities, including traditional authorities if the land on which the quarry or borrow areas fall in traditional land.

14. New extraction sites:
    a) Shall not be located in the vicinity of settlement areas, cultural sites, wetlands or any other valued ecosystem component, or on high or steep ground or in areas of high scenic value, and shall not be located less than 1km from such areas.

    b) Shall not be located adjacent to stream channels wherever possible to avoid siltation of river channels. Where they are located near water sources, borrow pits and perimeter drains shall surround quarry sites

    c) Shall not be located in archaeological areas. Excavations in the vicinity of such areas shall proceed with great care and shall be done in the presence of government authorities having a mandate for their protection.

    d) Shall not be located in forest reserves. However, where there are no other alternatives, permission shall be obtained from the appropriate authorities and an environmental impact study shall be conducted.

    e) Shall be easily rehabilitated. Areas with minimal vegetation cover such as flat and bare ground, or areas covered with grass only or covered with shrubs less than 1.5m in height, are preferred.

    f) Shall have clearly demarcated and marked boundaries to minimize vegetation clearing.

15. Vegetation clearing shall be restricted to the area required for safe operation of construction work. Vegetation clearing shall not be done more than two months in advance of operations.

16. Stockpile areas shall be located in areas where trees can act as buffers to prevent dust pollution. Perimeter drains shall be built around stockpile areas. Sediment and other pollutant traps shall be located at drainage exits from workings.

17. The Contractor shall deposit any excess material in accordance with the principles of these general conditions, and any applicable EMP, in areas approved by local authorities and/or the Supervising Energy expert.

18. Areas for depositing hazardous materials such as contaminated liquid and solid materials shall be approved by the Supervising Energy expert and appropriate local and/or national authorities before the commencement of work. Use of existing, approved sites shall be preferred over the establishment of new sites.

Rehabilitation and Soil Erosion Prevention

19. To the extent practicable, the Contractor shall rehabilitate the site progressively so that the rate of rehabilitation is similar to the rate of construction.

20. Always remove and retain topsoil for subsequent rehabilitation. Soils shall not be stripped when they are wet as this can lead to soil compaction and loss of structure.

21. Topsoil shall not be stored in large heaps. Low mounds of no more than 1 to 2m high are recommended.

22. Re-vegetate stockpiles to protect the soil from erosion, discourage weeds and maintain an active population of beneficial soil microbes.

23. Locate stockpiles where they will not be disturbed by future construction activities.

24. To the extent practicable, reinstate natural drainage patterns where they have been altered or impaired.

25. Remove toxic materials and dispose of them in designated sites. Backfill excavated areas with soils or overburden that is free of foreign material that could pollute groundwater and soil.

26. Identify potentially toxic overburden and screen with suitable material to prevent mobilization of toxins.

27. Ensure reshaped land is formed so as to be inherently stable, adequately drained and suitable for the desired long-term land use, and allow natural regeneration of vegetation.

28. Minimize the long-term visual impact by creating landforms that are compatible with the adjacent landscape.

29. Minimize erosion by wind and water both during and after the process of reinstatement.

30. Compacted surfaces shall be deep ripped to relieve compaction unless subsurface conditions dictate otherwise.

31. Re-vegetate with plant species that will control erosion, provide vegetative diversity and, through succession, contributes to a resilient ecosystem. The choice of plant species for rehabilitation shall be done in consultation with local research institutions, forest department and the local people.

Water Resources Management

32. The Contractor shall at all costs avoid conflicting with water demands of local communities.

33. Abstraction of both surface and underground water shall only be done with the consultation of the local community and after obtaining a permit from the relevant Water Authority.

34. Abstraction of water from wetlands shall be avoided. Where necessary, authority has to be obtained from relevant authorities.

35. Temporary damming of streams and rivers shall be done in such a way avoids disrupting water supplies to communities down stream, and maintains the ecological balance of the river system.

36. No construction water containing spoils or site effluent, especially cement and oil, shall be allowed to flow into natural water drainage courses.

37. Wash water from washing out of equipment shall not be discharged into watercourses or road drains.

38. Site spoils and temporary stockpiles shall be located away from the drainage system and surface run off shall be directed away from stockpiles to prevent erosion.

Cost of Compliance

39. It is expected that compliance with these conditions is already part of standard good workmanship and state of art as generally required under this Contract. The item "Compliance with Environmental Management Conditions" in the Bill of Quantities covers these costs. No other payments will be made to the Contractor for compliance with any request to avoid and/or mitigate an avoidable EHS impact.

ANNEX 6

Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP)
Environmental Guidelines for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Projects

Checklist

To facilitate the screening process for environmental and social impacts as required by OP 4.01, as well as good environmental project design, the following points should be considered by the teams:

Water allocation:

- It is important that the community or the water utility has the right to abstract the required amount of water, which should be recognized in the overall planning and management of water resources. The amount may be small, but it is a priority and must be protected[2].

Water quantity:

- To prevent water-washed diseases (scabies, body lice, tropical ulcers) and several eye infections (trachoma, conjunctivitis) which tend to spread due to poor hygiene, water supply systems for a minimum level of service should be designed to deliver at least 20 liters per person per day (plus wastage) without excessive queuing[3].

Water quality:

- Protection of ground water and surface water;
- Determine applicability of water quality standards: if national drinking water quality policy is not available, use WHO drinking water quality standards;
- Ensure testing and treatment for parasites, hazardous chemicals, bacteria, viruses;
- Frequency and responsibility for water quality testing;
- Frequency and responsibility for treatment of water sources;
- Responsibility for monitoring and water quality control at the household level (beneficiaries, water user associations)
- Responsibility for monitoring and water quality control at the district level/project level (official authorities);
- Technical adequacy, quality and safety of bulk storage facilities;
- Technical adequacy, safety and protection of pumping facilities.

Source protection:

- Look at the natural and human activities that take place around the well or spring box;
- If a surface water source is used, there needs to be an understanding how these activities affect the water quality at the point of withdrawal;
- Take steps to minimize the negative impacts of these activities, i.e. standing water that could become a breeding site for vector (malaria);
- Consider Methods such as pollution prevention or conservation and land use management to prevent source contamination;
- Consider source protection activities such as waste reduction and recycling;

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[2] Department for International Development, Guidance Manual on Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes, 1998

[3] Department for International Development, Guidance Manual on Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes, 1998

- Distance of a water supply system intake from potential sources of contamination should be: (i) 50 m from latrines, cattle pens, refuse pits; (ii) 100 m from soak pits, trenches and sub-surface sewage disposal; (iii) 150 from cesspools, sanitary land fill areas, and graves[4];
- Use of water has to take place downstream and at a distance from the water source;
- Effective design and construction of abstraction facilities.

Sanitation:

- Choice of appropriate facilities (latrines, septic tanks, pour-flush toilets) in cooperation with communities;
- Ensure good design and construction of facilities;
- Consider availability of open space at the end of the latrines' design life[5];
- Consider long-term capacity of latrines to dispose of all household liquid wastes;
- Consider safe ground infiltration rates[6];
- Consider reliability of latrine emptying service;
- Consider the availability of fresh water and toilets in schools;
- Consider the availability of fresh water and toilets at public facilities such as markets, community centers, centers of worship;
- Consider potential wastewater issues and incorporate appropriate wastewater disposal systems to prevent mosquito breeding and bad odors;
- Consider appropriate waste water collection/removal MSThods (i.e. the use of trucks, carts);
- Identification of waste disposal sites (existing or new ones);
- Appropriate waste water management Method (i.e. use of wetlands, ponds, treatment facilities, out falls);
- Monitoring responsibility and control over waste water quality disposal standards;
- Keeping drainage channels free of weeds to avoid cracking of the channel walls;
- Keeping drainage channels free of debris and wastewater from households, particularly detergents, and local industries.

Hygiene education programs to address:

- Health and hygiene measures for the protection of water supplies;
- Selection and design of sanitation facilities;
- Proper siting of facilities with respect to water supplies;
- Design of sanitation facilities with respect to operation and maintenance;
- Operation and maintenance of the water supply systems;
- Awareness raising concerning the connection between standing water pools and health impacts due to associated mosquito breeding.

Water reuse:

- As appropriate, consider technologies and management strategies designed to reuse waste water in rural agriculture which in turn can reduce environmental pollution;
- Adopt standards for waste water reuse;

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[4] Blankwaardt, Bob, "Hand drilled wells. A manual on siting, design, construction, and maintenance", Rwegarulila Water Resources Institute, 1984 – Note: These criteria are partly based on the rate of movement of bacteria and viruses through soils and on their survival period. Although bacteria and viruses are largely retained by the first Meter of soil around the sanitary and other installations listed, there have been actual recordings of them traveling the distances mentioned as a minimum. In cases of doubt, the responsible water or health authorities will have to decide whether an intake should be abandonned.

[5] 1-2 square Meters for simple pit latrines; more than 12 square Meters plus access space for twin pour-flush latrines

[6] These range from 50 litres/m2/day for gravel/coarse and medium sand to 8 litres/m2/day for silty clay loam, and clay loam; clay is considered unsuitable for soak pits. Most soils will dispose of human wastes safely when water consumption levels are low. As water use rises, however, infiltration rates increase and many soils, particularly those with a high clay and silt content will block up.

- As appropriate, consult EPA guidelines for reclaimed water treatment processes and water quality limits for both, non-potable water and indirect potable reuse applications[7].

Environmental monitoring indicators:

- Microbiological indicators such as E. coli, the single most important indicator of faecal contamination of water by humans or animals. It can be tested in the field (using field test kits with portable incubators) or in the laboratory[8];
- Physical-chemical indicators such as fluoride, nitrate/nitrite, pH, turbidity, chlorine residual;
- If necessary, identify sources of secondary information that allows for the monitoring of health impacts (i.e. decline in the number of cases of diarrhea; increase in the number of latrines used);
- Consult the publication "Environmental Performance Indicators" for guidance in the development of environmental monitoring indicators.

Community participation: Factors that seem to favor community management across organizational types include[9]:

- Timely educational and training inputs;
- Building on the country's social and cultural traditions;
- Continuity of staffing;
- Giving more attention to training in administration for projects that depend upon community management;
- Systematic encouragement of inter-visitation between villages;
- The use of project champions;
- Providing organizations with computers;
- Associate local ownership of infrastructure with the stronger local organizations.

Safeguard policies: To identify the applicable safeguard policies, the following environmental and social aspects need to be considered:

- Magnitude of construction;
- Location of the project: i.e. near protected areas, sensitive areas, etc.;
- Effects of water withdrawals on water availability (i.e. ground water);
- Effects on downstream activities;
- Effects on quality of water sources
- Need for land acquisition.

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7 Crook, J. "Water reuse criteria", Proceedings, Third NSF International Symposium and Technology Expo on Small Drinking Water and Wastewater Systems, April 22-25, 2001

8 U.S. Agency for International Development, "Water and Food Aid in Environmentally Sustainable Development", An Environmental Study of Potable Water and Sanitation Activities within the Title II Program in Ethiopia, March 14, 2000

9 *World Bank, "Rural Water Projects: Lessons from OED Evaluations", Operations Evaluation Department, OED Working Paper Series, March 2000. Note: The evaluation report of rural water projects concluded, among other things, that Bank-financed interventions have to be carefully adapted to the social characteristics of each village served if project outcomes are to be improved.*

Annex 7

Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP)
Mini-Pest Management Plan for Agriculture Sub-Projects Draft

Small-scale agricultural sub-projects may involve strengthening existing practices, introducing, diversifying or the intensification of crop production. Support for the development of small-scale agriculture and certain livestock activities (i.e. tick dips) may lead to the introduction or increased use of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals such as herbicides and fertilizers. Pests are organisms that compete with humans, domestic animals, or crops for nutritional resources. They include species of insects, mites, nematodes, mollusks, plant pathogens, vertebrates and weeds. Fertilizers are used to promote crop growth.

It is critical that appropriate planning, design and management be adopted for the handling, use, and management of all agricultural chemicals to avoid potential negative environmental impacts. If appropriate for small-scale agriculture projects funded under PCDP, a mini-pest management plan for agriculture sub-projects should address the following issues:

1. Proper use of agricultural chemicals such as fertilizers to avoid reduction in soil and groundwater quality.

2. Prevent fertilizer run-off into surface water sources to avoid negative impacts on aquatic environments.

3. Proper use of pesticides and herbicides to avoid contamination of crops, soils and water.

4. Proper use, handling and storage of all agricultural chemicals to avoid adverse health impacts on the rural population.

5. Ensure that banned or unauthorized agricultural chemicals are not used.

6. Proper handling and disposal of unused agricultural chemicals and packaging materials (i.e. sacks, plastic containers, etc.).

For further reading and Application, Pleae contact Ministry of Agriculture and rural development and respective Bureaus of Agriculture in your region.

Annex 8

Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP)
Land Acquisition Assessment

The Land Acquisition Assessment serves as a screening tool to determine any potential issues that might emerge in relation to land acquisition for sub-projects such as schools, health posts, food processing facilities, guest rooms, water management structures etc.

Based on the screening results, the qualified member of the Mobile Extension Team (MST) in consultation with potentially affected persons and relevant regional sector staff, will discuss whether to (a) redesign the sub-project to avoid the need for land acquisition; or (b) retain the original sub-project location and compensate affected persons in accordance with OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

Thus, as part of the environmental and social screening process, a qualified member of the Mobile Extension Team (MST) will address the points below using the land acquisition assessment tool; the latter will be used to collect the following information:

1. Location of the site

2. Size of the site

3. Status of the site: Is the land owned privately, publicly, collectively? Does someone hold a title to the land? Who is the legal owner of the land?

4. Present use of the land: Is it used for agricultural purposes? Is the land not used by anybody?

5. Who currently benefits from the use of the land in question: Are the current beneficiaries legal owners, renters, squatters, or do they hold legal contracts?

6. What is the value of the land, the structures that have been built on this land?

7. Who is donating/selling the site, and how is the donation/sales process to take place? In the event that private land will be donated/sold, the qualified member of the MST will ensure that this transaction is documented to show that the land was donated/sold willingly; the document is signed and notarized by the donor/seller and counter-signed by the local administrator and the relevant project staff; and a copy of this document is placed in the files of the local administrator for future reference.

Comment: At the end of the process, the qualified member of the MST will summarize the proceedings, and add observations as appropriate.

Annex 9

Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP)
Summary of the World Bank's Safeguard Policies

OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment	The objective of this policy is to ensure that Bank-financed projects are environmentally sound and sustainable, and that decision-making is improved through appropriate analysis of actions and of their likely environmental impacts. This policy is triggered if a project is likely to have potential (adverse) environmental risks and impacts on its area of influence. OP 4.01 covers impacts on the natural environment (air, water and land); human health and safety; physical cultural resources; and transboundary and global environment concerns.	Depending on the project and nature of impacts, a range of instruments can be used: EA, 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 Borrower is responsible for carrying out the EA. **Investments under PCDP will be subject to environmental and social screening during the planning stage, and appropriate steps will be taken based on the results of the environmental and social screening process outlined in this document.**
OP 4.04 Natural Habitats	This policy recognizes that the conservation of natural habitats is essential to safeguard their unique biodiversity and to maintain environmental services and products for human society and for long-term sustainable development. The Bank therefore supports the protection, management, and restoration of natural habitats in its project financing, as well as policy dialogue and economic and sector work. The Bank supports, and expects borrowers to apply, a precautionary approach to natural resource management to ensure opportunities for environmentally sustainable development. Natural habitats are land and water areas where most of the original native plant and animal species are still present. Natural habitats comprise many types of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems. They include areas lightly modified by human activities, but retaining their ecological functions and most native species.	This policy is triggered by any project (including any sub-project under a sector investment or financial intermediary) with the potential to cause significant conversion (loss) or degradation of natural habitats, whether directly (through construction) or indirectly (through human activities induced by the project). **PCDP will not fund any sub-projects that will have negative effects on natural habitats and/or critical natural habitats.**
OP 4.36 Forests	The objective of this policy is to assist borrowers to harness the potential of forests to reduce poverty in a sustainable manner, integrate forests effectively into sustainable economic development and protect the vital local and global environmental services and values of forests. Where forest restoration and plantation development are necessary to meet	This policy is triggered whenever any Bank-financed investment project (i) has the potential to have impacts on the health and quality of forests or the rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forests; or (ii) aims to bring about changes in the management, protection or utilization of natural forests or plantations.

	these objectives, the Bank assists borrowers with forest restoration activities that maintain or enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functionality. The Bank assists borrowers with the establishment of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest plantations to help meet growing demands for forest goods and services.	**PCDP will not fund any sub-projects that might negatively affect the health and quality of forests or will bring about changes in their management.**
OP 4.09 Pest Management	The objective of this policy is to (i) promote the use of biological or environmental control and reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides; and (ii) strengthen the capacity of the country's regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management. More specifically, the policy aims to (a) Ascertain that pest management activities in Bank-financed operations are based on integrated approaches and seek to reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides (Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in agricultural projects and Integrated Vector Management (IVM) in public health projects. (b) Ensure that health and environmental hazards associated with pest management, especially the use of pesticides are minimized and can be properly managed by the user. (c) As necessary, support policy reform and institutional capacity development to (i) enhance implementation of IPM-based pest management and (ii) regulate and monitor the distribution and use of pesticides.	The policy is triggered if : (i) procurement of pesticides or pesticide application equipment is envisaged (either directly through the project, or indirectly through on-lending, co-financing, or government counterpart funding); (ii) 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 (i) lead to substantially increased pesticide use and subsequent increase in health and environmental risk; (ii) maintain or expand present pest management practices that are unsustainable, not based on an IPM approach, and/or pose significant health or environmental risks. **PCDP will adopt safe practices regarding pest management in its agricultural sub-projects, and vector management in its health sub-projects to ensure that these investments are environmentally and socially sustainable.**
OP 4.11 Cultural Property	The objective of this policy is to assist countries to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts of development projects on physical cultural resources. For purposes of this policy, "physical cultural resources" are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above ground, underground, or underwater.	This policy applies to all projects requiring a Category A or B Environmental Assessment under OP 4.01. **PCDP will not fund any sub-projects that might have negative impacts on cultural property.**

OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples	The objective of this policy is to (i) ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness of indigenous peoples; (ii) ensure that they do not suffer adverse effects during the development process; and (iii) ensure that indigenous peoples receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.	The policy is triggered when the project affects the indigenous peoples (with characteristics described in ODP 4.10 para 4) in the project area. **PCDP, will not support any sub-projects that might have negative impacts on indigenous peoples.** **TO BE REVISITED IN LIGHT OF REVISED POLICY**
OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement	The objective of this policy is to (i) avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring 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.	This policy covers not only physical relocation, but also any loss of land or other assets resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (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. **Given that all sub-projects are planned and implemented based on decisions made by the communities in this regard, it is not expected that OP 4.12 will be triggered.**
OP 4.37 Safety of Dams	The objectives of this policy are as follows: For new dams, to ensure that experienced and competent professionals design and supervise construction; the borrower adopts and implements dam safety measures for the dam and associated works. For existing dams, to ensure that any dam that can influence the performance of the project is identified, a dam safety assessment is carried out, and necessary additional dam safety measures and remedial work are implemented.	This policy is triggered when the Bank finances: (i) a project involving construction of a large dam (15 m or higher) or a high hazard dam; and (ii) a project which is dependent on an existing dam. For small dams, generic dam safety measures designed by qualified engineers are usually adequate. **PCDP will not finance any large dams as described in this policy. However, given that 90% of problems occur with regard to small dams, PCDP will – if necessary - carry out generic dam safety analyses of small dams to ensure that sub-projects are not damaged due to the malfunction of such structures..**
OP 7.50 Projects in International Waters	The objective of this policy is to ensure that Bank-financed projects affecting international waterways would not affect: (i) relations between the Bank and its borrowers and between states (whether members of the Bank or not); and (ii) the efficient utilization and protection of international waterways.	**This policy is triggered if (a) any river, canal, lake or similar body of water that forms a boundary between, or any river or body of surface water that flows through two or more states, whether Bank members or not; (b) any tributary or other body of surface water that is a component of any waterway described under (a); and (c) any bay, gulf**

	The policy applies to the following types of projects: (a) Hydroelectric, irrigation, flood control, navigation, drainage, water and sewerage, industrial and similar projects that involve the use or potential pollution of international waterways; and (b) Detailed design and engineering studies of projects under (a) above, include those carried out by the Bank as executing agency or in any other capacity.	**strait, or channel** bounded by two or more states, or if within one state recognized as a necessary channel of communication between the open sea and other states, and any river flowing into such waters. **PCDP has complied with this policy, and therefore, future sub-projects involving the use of water can proceed.**
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	The objective of this policy is to ensure that projects in disputed areas are dealt with at the earliest possible stage: (a) so as not to affect relations between the Bank and its member countries; (b) so as not to affect relations between the borrower and neighboring countries; and (c) so as not to prejudice the position of either the Bank or the countries concerned.	This policy will be triggered if the proposed project will be in a "disputed area". Questions to be answered include: Is the borrower involved in any disputes over an area with any of its neighbors? Is the project situated in a disputed area? Could any component financed or likely to be financed as part of the project situated in a disputed area? **PCDP will not fund any sub-projects in disputed areas.**

Annex 10

Guidance for Malaria prevention and vector management and Medical waste management at Public health and Veterinary posts

during environmental and social screening of PCDP sub-projects

As per the recommendation, PCDP contacted the respective ministries and collected the necessary documents. Since the documents are bulky and need the work of shortening and adapting to the PCDP situations, they are not attached in this list.

However, they will be used in the training program and distributed to the trainees and PCDP/sector staffs, accordingly for application.

For further reading and Application, Please contact Ministries of Agriculture health and rural development and respective Bureaus of Agriculture and Health in your region.