

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

**UMBRELLA ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT  
FRAMEWORK (U-ESMF)**

**Covering SOP1 countries and regional institutions:**

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

**APRIL 2023**



## Contents

<b>List of Abbreviations .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>Executive Summary.....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Purpose of the Umbrella Environmental and Social Management Framework (U-ESMF).....	1
1.2 Rationale for an Umbrella Environmental and Social Management Framework .....	1
1.3 The Scope of the Umbrella Environmental and Social Management Framework.....	2
<b>2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Project Beneficiaries .....	3
2.2 Project Development Objective and Components .....	3
2.2.1 Component 1: Harmonization and Production of Core Statistics using International Data Quality Standards.....	3
2.2.2 Component 2: Statistical Modernization, Institutional Reform, Human Capital, Data Accessibility and Use .....	7
2.2.3 Component 3: Physical Infrastructure Upgrading and Modernization (US\$84.0 million) ....	9
2.2.4 Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation .....	10
<b>3.0 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK .....</b>	<b>13</b>
3.1 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework .....	13
3.2 Project Categorization under the World Bank ESF .....	20
3.2.1 Data Privacy .....	22
3.3 Relevant World Bank Group Guidelines .....	22
3.4 Relevant Regional and International Protocols for Statistics .....	23
3.4.1 United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.....	23
3.4.2 African Charter on Statistics .....	24
3.4.3 The Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Sub-Saharan Africa (SHaSA 2).....	25
3.4.4 ECOWAS Statistical System .....	26
3.5 International Conventions and Protocols .....	26
3.6 Relevant WHO COVID-19 Guidelines .....	27
3.7 Relevant In-country Laws (Beneficiaries Countries) .....	27
3.8 Relevant Policies and Strategy Papers for Participating Countries.....	27
3.9 Implementing Institutions in the Beneficiary Countries .....	28
3.9.1 The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBos) .....	28
3.9.2 Mali: Institut National de la Statistique du Mali (INSTAT) .....	28



3.9.3	Mauritania: National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis .....	30
3.9.4	Senegal: Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD) .....	30
3.9.5	Niger: Institut National de la Statistique du Niger .....	31
3.9.6	Guinea: L'Institut National de la Statistique .....	31
3.9.7	Guinea-Bissau: Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) .....	32
3.9.8	Benin: L'Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie.....	33
3.9.9	Africa Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC) .....	33
3.9.10	West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) Commission.....	34
3.9.11	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission .....	34
<b>4.0</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE .....</b>	<b>35</b>
4.1	Location and Size of the Participating Countries .....	35
4.1.1	Location of NSOs and RSSs with Civil Works.....	35
4.2	Population of the Beneficiary Countries .....	37
4.3	Ethnic Diversity in the Participating Countries .....	37
4.3.1	Benin .....	38
4.3.2	Guinea .....	38
4.3.3	Guinea Bissau .....	38
4.3.4	Mali .....	39
4.3.5	Mauritania.....	39
4.3.6	Niger.....	40
4.3.7	Senegal .....	40
4.3.8	The Gambia .....	41
4.4	Religion/Spiritual Beliefs in the Participating Countries .....	41
4.4.1	Benin .....	41
4.4.2	Guinea .....	41
4.4.3	Guinea Bissau .....	42
4.4.4	Mali .....	42
4.4.5	Mauritania.....	42
4.4.6	Niger.....	42
4.4.7	Senegal .....	42
4.4.8	The Gambia .....	43
4.5	Climate of the Participating Countries .....	43
4.6	Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Project Region.....	44



4.7 The Economy and Livelihoods in Participating Countries .....	46
4.7.1 Benin .....	46
4.7.2 Guinea .....	47
4.7.3 Guinea Bissau .....	48
4.7.4 Mali .....	49
4.7.5 Mauritania.....	50
4.7.6 Niger.....	51
4.7.7 Senegal .....	52
4.7.8 The Gambia .....	53
4.8 Security Situation in the Beneficiary Countries .....	55
4.8.1 Benin .....	55
4.8.2 Guinea .....	57
4.8.3 Guinea Bissau .....	57
4.8.4 Mali .....	57
4.8.5 Mauritania.....	58
4.8.6 Niger.....	59
4.8.7 Senegal .....	60
4.8.8 The Gambia .....	61
4.8.9 Conclusion.....	61
4.9 Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Situation in the Participating Countries .....	61
4.9.1 Benin .....	62
4.9.2 Guinea .....	63
4.9.3 Guinea-Bissau.....	63
4.9.4 Mali .....	64
4.9.5 Niger.....	64
4.9.6 Mauritania.....	65
4.9.7 Senegal .....	65
4.9.8 The Gambia .....	66
4.9.9 GBV Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures.....	67
4.10 Access to Electricity and Mobile Telephony Services .....	67
<b>5.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES ....</b>	<b>69</b>
5.1 Project Components with Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts .....	69
5.2 Project Impacts and Risks and Mitigation Measures .....	69



5.2.1	Potential Environmental and Social Benefits.....	69
5.3	Potential Negative Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts .....	69
<b>6.0</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES.....</b>	<b>84</b>
6.1	Introduction .....	84
6.2	Project Screening .....	84
6.3	Sub-Project Site-Specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for New Constructions in Mauritania, Niger and Senegal and Renovations in The Gambia .....	85
6.4	Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) .....	86
6.5	Labor Management Procedures .....	86
6.6	Security Risk Assessments.....	86
6.7	Review and Approval of ESF Instruments .....	87
6.8	Disclosure of Environmental and Social Risk Management instruments .....	87
6.9	Implementation of ESMP .....	88
6.10	Environmental and Social Monitoring .....	88
<b>7.0</b>	<b>PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS .....</b>	<b>90</b>
7.1	Preliminary Consultations .....	90
7.2	Grievance Mechanism.....	101
7.2.1	Principles and Objectives for Developing a Project Grievance Mechanism .....	101
7.2.2	Grievance Mechanisms (GM) for the HISWACA-SOP 1 Project .....	101
7.2.3	GM Focal Point(s) .....	103
7.2.4	Monitoring of GM .....	103
7.2.5	Disclosure of GM.....	103
7.2.6	Grievance for Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) complaints .....	104
<b>8.0</b>	<b>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.....</b>	<b>105</b>
8.1	Regional-level Implementation Arrangements.....	105
8.2	Country-Level Implementation Arrangements .....	106
8.3	Supporting International Partners .....	108
8.4	In-Country Supporting Agencies .....	109
8.5	Capacity Building .....	116
8.6	ESMF Budget .....	119
<b>ANNEXES</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>120</b>
	Annex A: Sample Terms of Reference for Security Risk Assessment and Security Management Plan.....	120
	Annex A1: Terms of Reference for Security Risk Assessment (SRA) .....	120



Annex A2: Terms of Reference for Security/Safety Management Plan (SMP) .....	123
Annex B: Relevant In-Country Laws .....	131
Annex C: Screening Template for Environmental and Social Issues with Exclusion List.....	143
Annex D: Manuals .....	152
Annex D1: Road Safety Manual for Staff and Consultants (as of February 2023).....	152
<b>1. Part One: Security Framework .....</b>	<b>152</b>
1.1. Safety Principles : 50% Common Sense and 50% Rules.....	152
1.2 Information Management and Confidentiality .....	153
1.3 Understanding the Environment .....	154
1.4 Limitations of the safety guide: .....	155
<b>2. Part Two: Security Organization.....</b>	<b>155</b>
2.1 Organization of the Chain of Responsibility.....	155
2.2 Security Protocol .....	156
2.3 Risk assessment and definition of security levels .....	163
2.3.1 Level 0: peaceful environment.....	163
2.3.2 Level 1: Normal activities .....	163
2.3.3 Level 2: Safety-Related Activities .....	164
2.3.4 Level 3: Containment .....	164
2.3.5 Level 4: Withdrawal .....	164
Sub-Annex: <b>Evacuation Sheet, Incident Report</b> .....	164
Annex D2: Guidelines for the implementation of World Bank Project Activities in the Context of COVID-19	167
Annex D3: Road Moves and Convoy Security Guidance .....	170
Annex E: Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Template for Civil Works (New Constructions and Renovations with installations) .....	171
Annex F: Sample Environmental and Social Clauses.....	181
Annex G- SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan for the HISWACA-SOP1 Project.....	186
Annex H: Grievance Registry (for non-SEA/SH complaints).....	192
Annex I: Land Documentation Senegal, Niger and Mauritania.....	193
Annex I1: Senegal .....	193
Annex I2: Niger .....	196
Annex I3: Mauritania.....	198



## List of Abbreviations

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



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



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



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



UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAEMU	West Africa Economic and Monetary Union (also known under the French acronym, <i>Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine</i> [UEMOA])
WBG	World Bank Group
WCCA	World Programme for the Census of Agriculture



## Executive Summary

This Umbrella Environmental and Social Management Framework (U-ESMF) is developed for the Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West and Central Africa (HISWACA) Project: Series of Projects 1 (SOP1). SOP1 countries and regional institutions are the Republic of Benin, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Niger, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Mali, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Republic of The Gambia, African Union (AU), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve country statistical performance, regional harmonization, data access and use and to enhance the modernization of the statistical system in West and Central Africa.

The eight (8) beneficiary countries will implement HISWACA-SOP1 interventions nationwide. The purpose of this U-ESMF is to guide the National Statistics Offices (NSOs) of the eight beneficiary countries and the three regional bodies in the identification, assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts during project design and implementation in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). Given the number of beneficiaries and the commonality of activities across beneficiaries (among national and regional entities), an umbrella ESMF will provide guidance to each beneficiary country without each having to prepare a stand-alone Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

The U-ESMF presents methodologies for developing and implementing environmental and social risk management instruments for project activities/sub-projects, including how to conduct environmental and social screening of activities/sub-projects, identify and assess potential environmental and social risks and impacts and proffer mitigation measures for the identified environmental and social impacts/risks. It covers a broad description of the project, existing policy and legal frameworks within each participating country and regional body, relevant World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), baseline information and conditions of participating countries, broad environmental and social impacts and risks together with their accompanying mitigation measures. It also includes procedures for environmental and social assessment, sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment prevention and risk management, stakeholder engagement, security risk assessment and management, grievance mechanisms and institutional arrangements and responsibilities. Capacity building programs for stakeholders who will be involved in implementing aspects of the U-ESMF has been proposed in the document.

This U-ESMF is developed specifically to avoid, reduce, or mitigate adverse social and environmental risks and impacts associated with the design and implementation of HISWACA-SOP1. A template for environmental and social screening of sub projects/activities (see Annex C), Terms of Reference to guide the preparation of Security Risk Assessment (SRA) and Security/Safety Management Plan (SMP) at the country level are annexed to this document (see Annex D2 and D3 for example Terms of Reference for SRA and SMP). In addition, stand-alone Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) and Labor Umbrella-Management Procedures Framework (U-LMPF) have been prepared and approved by the Bank. The SEF will guide the preparation and implementation of country-specific Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs), while the U-LMPF will provide guidance on labor relations under the project.

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

- i. Activities that may cause long term, permanent and/or irreversible adverse impacts (e.g., loss of major natural and critical habitats);



- ii. Activities that have a high probability of causing serious adverse effects to human health and safety (such as those in high-risk conflict or insecure “red” zones or give rise to SEA/SH) and/or the environment;
- iii. Activities that may have significant adverse social impacts and may give rise to significant social conflict;
- iv. Activities that may adversely affect the rights and well-being of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups;
- v. Activities on waterways
- vi. Activities that may involve economic and/or physical displacement;
- vii. Activities that are located within cultural heritage sites or may involve adverse impacts on cultural heritage;
- viii. Activities categorized as substantial and high environmental and social risk; and
- ix. All the other excluded activities set out in the U-ESMF of this Project.

## **Project Description**

The Project has four components. The components and their corresponding sub-components are described as follows:

### **i. Component 1: Harmonization and Production of Core Statistics using International Data Quality Standards**

The first component relates-components:

#### **- Sub-component 1.1: Regional Coordination and Adoption of Harmonized Data Quality Standards**

This sub-component aims to primarily support AU, ECOWAS, and WAEMU in their respective roles in improving quality and comparability of statistics in the region. It will complement the efforts of the AU in monitoring the implementation of Second Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA2), expanding the statistical information base for comparability and establishing effective coordination and collaboration mechanisms. Sub-Component 1.1 supports evidence-based decision making through increased use of statistics and communication of statistical information. It will also finance the operations of Project Implementation Unit at STATARIC Office in Tunis. Under this sub-component the WAEMU Commission will be supported in its coordinating role in the implementation of the renovation of national accounts by its member states, with a specific support for Guinea Bissau, the conduct of a coordinated and permanent Labor Force Survey (LFS) and the third round of the Harmonized Household Living Conditions Survey. Other areas of support for WAEMU Commission will be geared towards training of NSOs and Economics Departments Staff on modeling tools, publication of the WAEMU Commission's databases, including micro-data from the first rounds of the Harmonized Living Standards Survey, alignment of the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) to the 2014 IMF Manual. The sub-component will also finance the operations of the WAEMU Commission's Project Management Unit and provide support to regional statistics schools (RSSs).

#### **- Sub-component 1.2: Demographic and Socio-Economic Statistical Production**

This sub-component supports participating countries to produce updated demographic and socio-economic data through population censuses and an Integrated Program of household-based surveys. Specifically, it will finance population censuses in participating countries, except Mali and Benin as well as Integrated Household Survey Programs, namely, demographic and health surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), labor force surveys, and household



income and expenditure surveys (HIES) in all participating countries. These surveys will have an expanded coverage-collecting data on additional indicators on gender, poverty, insecurity and conflicts.

- Sub-component 1.3: Real and Fiscal Sector Statistical Production

Under this sub-component the project will focus mainly on improving the most fundamental real sector statistics, Consumer Price Index (CPI) and National Accounts. In addition, it will support the alignment of participating countries' GFS to international standards and enhancing periodicity and quality of some of their crucial economic statistics. Activities under this sub-component will also seek to improve participating country data dissemination standards. Other areas of invention will focus on source data collection and adoption of improved national accounts standards-including strengthening enterprise data systems, source data used to compile National Accounts, especially enterprise statistics and rebasing annual national accounts using the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) with a more recent base year. It will also support cycles of national accounts rebasing with more comprehensive data in agriculture, livestock, and the informal sector as well as strengthen quarterly national accounts. Under this subcomponent, Senegal and Mauritania will also be supported to produce regional accounts to monitor decentralization policies and satellite accounts in education, health, etc.

- Sub-component 1.4. Agricultural and Climate Change Statistical Production

This component will involve the design and implementation of an Integrated System of Agricultural Sample Censuses and Surveys in partnership with the 50x2030 initiative. It also has activities centered on Geo-spatial, Remote Sensing and Climate Data Collection as well as the use of geo-spatial data to identify the most vulnerable areas and population.

- Sub-component 1.5: Sectoral and Sub-National Administrative Data Curation

The aim of this sub-component is to support participating countries improve quality and availability of data from administrative sources, mainly produced by ministries, government departments, and agencies. This sub-component will also support production and dissemination of administrative data at the sub-National level.

## ii. **Component 2: Statistical Modernization, Institutional Reform, Human Capital, Data Accessibility and Use**

This component aims to support NSOs of participating countries to prepare themselves in moving toward an Integrated National Data System and improve data access, dissemination, and use. Furthermore, it will invest in human capital, academic training in statistics and on the job training of staff to help address the shortage of skilled personnel. Finally, Component 2 will finance Technical Assistance (TA) to participating countries seeking to update their Statistics Act or regulations to include provisions for sustainable funding of statistical activities and improve data protection frameworks applicable to statistical activities. The sub-components of Component 2 are:

- a. Sub-component 2.1: Statistical Modernization of National Statistical Offices (NSOs)

This sub-component focuses on production of traditional quality harmonized public intent data, mostly associated with censuses and surveys, and aims to support participating countries to embrace production of statistics using new data sources, including based on private intent data.

- b. Sub-component 2.2: Institutional Reforms for Selected National Statistical Systems (NSSs)



This sub-component focuses on supporting some National Statistical Systems (NSSs) for better coordination, sustainable financing of statistical activities and improvement of data protection framework of the statistics laws

c. Sub-component 2.3: Enhance Human Capital Support

This sub-component will finance the following activities:

- Support to participating countries for direct and professional education and on the job training for statisticians;
- Support regional schools to harness innovative technologies.
- Support to ECOWAS and WAEMU to use regional experts in statistics from countries with higher capacity to deliver on-the-job training and TA in other low-capacity countries; and
- The 50x2030 initiative will contribute towards enhancing statistical capacity in the partner countries particularly in the areas of survey design, survey operations, data analysis, and policy analysis.

d. Sub-component 2.4: Data Accessibility and Dissemination

Sub-Component 2.4 will support the establishment and improvement of mechanisms for accessing and sharing microdata (and online query) and disseminating statistical findings.

It will also support participating countries to improve their IMF data dissemination standards. It will provide support to all the participating countries to improve their standards through capacity building and Technical Assistance (TA), in addition to supporting them through the other project components in meeting the data production timeliness and quality requirements.

e. Sub-component 2.5: Data Use and Analysis to Inform Public Policy

Activities under this sub-component will help the National Statistical Systems (NSSs) with the establishment of tools that can be used for analytical work to inform policy decisions such as SAM, BOOST, economic models, etc., and collaborate with the 50x2030 Initiative to provide technical assistance in strengthening statistical capacities. The project will also support the economic departments in playing their role of M&E of the NDP.

iii. Component 3: Physical Infrastructure Upgrading and Modernization

Under this component, the project will support the construction of a new buildings or rehabilitation of physical and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure for NSOs and schools of statistics. Needs assessment will be conducted country-by-country with the NSOs and for select countries without a good infrastructure, they will be rebuilt. This component has two (2) sub-components comprising of:

a. Subcomponent 3.1: Construction and Infrastructure Upgrading of selected National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and Regional Statistical Schools

Under this activity, the project will support the modernization of NSOs' physical infrastructure and statistical schools by building office complexes with modern facilities and providing needed office furniture and equipment for the entire statistical cycle from production through dissemination. Construction and furnishing of new buildings will take place only in Senegal, Mauritania, and Niger, while rehabilitation/renovations will take place in The Gambia; and

b. Subcomponent 3.2: Modernization of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and Statistical Infrastructure of National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and Regional Statistical Schools

This component of the project will be implemented in all participating countries as well as regional Statistical schools, albeit at different levels. Activities include upgrading IT systems, improving



access to and use of innovative tools such as statistical software (including tools to conduct geospatial analysis), and increasing access to innovative practices through subscriptions to scientific journals. These activities aim to strengthen the reforms in digitization of data production and dissemination and to provide centers of statistics with the necessary training equipment to support the training of students and NSOs staff in CAPI and management of GIS.

iv. Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

The goal of this component is to support the project's management and monitoring/evaluation. This component will also support regular user satisfaction surveys to measure how well the statistical products or services produced meet or exceed user expectations. Indeed, data users are the customers of statistical systems and are clearly the most important component of the NSS. Data are generated because there is demand from the users. In addition, some data users are responsible for providing resources. Therefore, it is important that users are satisfied with the scope, quality and timeliness of the data produced. Therefore, the result of these studies serves as a basis for continuous improvement and a more responsive NSS for end users.

**Environmental and Social Baseline**

The beneficiary countries are in the West African Sahel with an estimated total population of 98,819,248 as at the end of 2022. Out of this number, 48,871,102 (49.5%) are males, while 49,948,146 (50.5%) are females. The West Africa Sahel region is a semi-arid area that runs from the Atlantic Ocean eastward to Chad, separating the Sahara Desert to the north and the Sudanian Savana to the south. The Sahel has a hot, semi-arid climate characterized by very high temperatures year-round; a long, intense dry season from October–May; and a brief, irregular rainy season linked to the West African monsoon. Mean temperatures range 21.9°–36.4°C, with substantially cooler temperatures in the mountainous regions of northern Chad, Niger, and Mali, and the coastal zone of Mauritania. Mean annual rainfall is lower in the north (100–200 mm) than in the south (500–600 mm) and is limited to the summer months of June–September. The length of the rainy season ranges from one to two months in the north and four to five months in the south. In winter (November–March), the dry, dust-laden Hamattan trade winds blow from the northeast to the southwest; these induce desert-like weather conditions (i.e., low humidity, very little cloud cover, no rainfall) and can produce severe dust/sandstorms. The climatic conditions underline the participating countries vulnerability to extreme weather events, notably floods, heat wave, water scarcity, drought and wildfires.

The participating countries are ethnically diverse, but the Fulani also referred to as Peul, Fulbe, Toucouleur or Fula, are found in almost all these countries. They are predominant in Guinea, where they constitute about 41% of the total population. Traditionally pastoralists, the Peul are mostly nomadic cattle herders, who live across the West African Sahel from Senegal and Guinea to Cameroon. They speak Peul. Another ethnic group that cuts across the participating countries are the Malinkes. Also referred to as the Mandinka, Mandingo, Mandin or Mande, these people are found in Guinea Bissau, Niger and Senegal. The Mandinka are also the dominant ethnic group in Mali and the Gambia, where they constitute 50% and 34% of the people respectively. The Hausa, Fons, Balata, and Haratin are the most dominant ethnic group in Niger, Benin and Guinea Bissau while Wolof are dominant in Senegal. They constitute 53.1%, 34.8%, 30%, 34% and 38.7% of the total population in the respective countries. The Bebers, Tuaregs and Moors are found on the Desert frontiers in Mauritania, Mali and Niger. Islam is widely practiced in the participating countries with exception of Benin, where 48.5% of the total population are Christians and



only 11% are Muslims. The proportion of Moslems in the other participating countries, which are predominantly Muslim, range from 46% in Guinea Bissau to as high as 99% in Mauritania. People also practice various African traditional religions and it is normal to find a blend of African traditional beliefs and practices with that Islam and Christianity in the beneficiary countries.

The economies of the beneficiary countries are heavily dependent on agriculture. Employment in agriculture ranges from 27% of the total population (The Gambia) to 73% (Niger). More so, in the participating countries 80-90% of livelihoods revolve around agriculture. In this sector, the livestock sub sector is very crucial. It contributes about 40% of the share of agriculture to GDP in West Africa, rising to 44% in Mali-one of the participating countries. Cattle herding, goat and sheep rearing are the main activities. Agro-pastoralism and pastoralism with transhumance are widely practiced and both external and internal transhumance (nomadism) occur in a general north-south movement. East-west movement also occur though on much lower scale, especially between Mauritania and Mali. Climatic, hydro-geological, soil and political (security) conditions influence transhumance. In the traditional pastoral set up, males are responsible for herding; slaughtering and breeding with women taking up milking, processing and marketing of milk, as well as obtaining grain for family consumption and fattening animals for festive occasions.

Cereals such as millet, maize and sorghum and tubers such as cassava, yam and potatoes are the main crops cultivated by smallholder farmer households in the participating countries. Arable farming is largely traditional, rain fed and subsistence. It is normally undertaken on family land. Women do not easily have access to land but they play an important role in food production and market gardening. For example, in Senegal, they are responsible for 80% of all food production. Along the coast, stretching from Benin to Mauritania, and within the riverine systems of the Niger, Senegal, Casamance and other waterbodies dotted in the beneficiary countries, people exploit fisheries resources as a livelihood activity. Fisheries is a major source of livelihood for the coastal population of Mauritania and Senegal. In Senegal, fishing provides employment for 600,000 people in the artisanal fishing industry, while in Mauritania, it provides 65,000 direct and 226,000 indirect jobs. Men fish, while women play an active role in fish processing and marketing.

Service sector employment in the participating countries ranges from 21% in Niger to 58% in the Gambia. It largely involves informal trading in general merchandise, livestock and animal products. Other livelihood activities in the service sector are tourism in The Gambia and Senegal and haulage services in Benin and The Gambia. There is also trend of unskilled labour migrating into cities and across borders (in the south) to provide services and remitting money back home.

The participating countries have undeveloped and small industrial sectors. Manufacturing is largely agri-based including small-scale food processing entities, breweries and textile manufacturing. Mining is an economic activity that takes place in the participating countries. It contributes significantly to the economies of Guinea and Mali. The minerals mostly exploited are iron ore and gold especially in Guinea and Mali. The mining sector exhibits dualistic tendencies with a few large mines and a host of artisanal mining sites. In Mali, for example, there are 13 formal mines and about 350 artisanal mining sites. The industrial sector employs 6% of the population in the Guinea-the least among the participating countries and 21% in The Gambia-the highest among the beneficiary countries.

Gender-Based Violence, including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), occurs in unacceptable proportions in the participating countries as part of a wider context of discrimination and marginalization of women. For example, the proportion of females who were married before 18 years



ranged from 25.7% in The Gambia to 76.6% in Niger. The drivers of this phenomenon are deep-seated socio-cultural practices, notably patriarchy, civil conflicts, multidimensional poverty, and a general lack of support services for survivors. Apart from exacerbating Gender Based Violence in the participating countries, these factors have also created a culture of silence that adversely affect case reporting and management, especially, cases involving intimate partner violence, rape, and sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.

Generally, the security situation in the West African Sahel, where the participating countries are located is very fluid and dynamic. Various factors contribute to social fragility and conflict in the Sahelian region. These include pressures on natural resources due to climate change and land use changes (including water scarcity, food insecurity, pressures on traditional livelihoods due to land use changes), existing ethnic tensions, a proliferation of non-state armed groups, counter-insurgency actions by state forces and international partners, the creation of armed self-defense groups at village level, and weakened state institutions. Among the eight (8) participating countries, Mali and Niger are listed on the World Bank's Fragile and Conflict Situation (FCS) for Financial Year 2023 (FY23). Benin and Mauritania are also experiencing some worrying levels of insecurity and volatility especially in their northern and eastern section.

Electricity coverage and access to telephony services (voice and data) are low in the project beneficiary countries. Access to electricity in the participating countries fall below the Sub Sahara Africa average of 48.2% except for Gambia (62.3%) and Senegal (70.4%). In terms of mobile telephone network coverage, the range was as low as 20% in Mali to 94% to Gambia. Mobile-cellular subscription per 100 inhabitants in the participating countries was slightly better than Sub Sahara average of 93 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants but lower than the World average of 110 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

### **Potential Environmental and Social Impacts**

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

- i. Temporary employment and income-earning opportunities for direct project workers, notably, employees of Project Contractors and sub-contractors who will be involved in the new constructions (Niger, Mauritania and Senegal) , furnishing of NSO offices and Statistics Schools and installations of ITC equipment in the participating countries and regional body offices , as well as short-term employment survey/census enumerators together with data entry clerks and drivers who will transport census materials around the across the countries;
- ii. Temporary employment opportunities for enumerators and surveyors; and
- iii. Training programs for staff of the various NSOs and three regional institutions that will be delivered under the project will also improve the capacity of these workers to better deliver their core mandates, currently and in the future.

Indirect benefits will include improved access to improved statistical information.

Potential environmental and social risks and impacts during the construction phase (project sub-component 3.1) as they related to HISWACA-SOP1, include noise and vibration, soil erosion, dust and air quality deterioration. Others are generation of solid waste (including construction debris and e-waste), hazardous materials and waste, land contamination, occupational health and safety risks (including injury and accidents during construction and installation of furniture and equipment), and community health and safety.



There are also concerns about digital data protection and security as well as ethical considerations associated with the collection of physical specimens such as sampling populations for HIV prevalence, inadequate stakeholder engagements and exclusion of vulnerable groups such as internally displaced persons from project activities and interventions. There is also the possibility of Sexual Exploitation and abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment involving project workers during the construction and operational phase of the project. More importantly, the U-ESMF discusses security/fragility risks associated with implementing project activities/sub projects in fragile, conflict and violent contexts in countries such as Benin, Mauritania, Niger and Mali and risks to vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, girls, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities in conflict prone areas, internally displaced persons and refugees among others.

**Potential use of drones:** The proposed use of drones to collect data during agriculture censuses and surveys in Mauritania raises concerns bordered on security, possible crashes, data privacy and compliance with legislative requirements as well as availability of trained personnel in-country to operate the drone (see b. below).

## **E&S Mitigation Measures**

- i. **Broad mitigation measures outlined in this U-ESMF align with the World Bank’s ESF, United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and African Charter on Statistics and participating country laws and policies.** They draw from the relevant World Bank Interim Guidance and Good Practice Notes, World Bank Group’s Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines and other Good International Industry Practices (GIIPs). These include measures such as ensuring that site and other project workers are provided with appropriate Personnel Protective Equipment (PPEs) and establishing a participatory-accessible time bound grievance mechanism for project workers, beneficiaries as well as survivors of Gender Based Violence. There is also a proposal to avoid deployment of project workers and equipment in high security risk areas. The U-ESMF also mandates each participating country to prepare, implement and regularly update Security Risk Assessments (SRA) as part of preparing ESMPs and Safety/Security Risk Management Plans (in the case of FCV countries, namely, Mali, Benin, Niger and Mauritania). The Security Management Plans, which shall be approved by the Bank, will proffer minimization and mitigation measures for potential security risks associated with implementing interventions under HISWACA-SOP1, in the respective countries, prior to project effectiveness. These measures, together with capacity building various category of project workers using various technical and ethical guidelines relevant to their work will be the focus of measures to mitigate the potential environmental and social risks/impacts associated with the project. Buildings will be designed to the meet the requirements of universal access, life & fire safety requirements/standards, the International Finance Corporation’s (IFC) Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE) standards as well as national building codes of the respective countries.
- ii. **On the potential use of drones:** Measures include recruiting and private entity acceptable to the Bank and the national security apparatus to man the drones and train NSO staff in the operation of the drones, working with the national security apparatus and the Aviation Authority to establish no fly zones and compliance with existing legislation and extensive consultations with stakeholders to achieve acceptability of the proposal. The NSO will have to sign a non-disclosure agreement with the private drone operator(s) in addition to implementing the mitigation measures outlined for data privacy and security in this U-ESMF. Crashes will be treated as accidents/incidents. Mitigation



measures outlined in the U-ESMF for accidents including those in the Road Safety Manual (see Annex D) will also cover drone deployment. The drones will not be used for military purposes.

- iii. **Data Privacy:** Activities that involve collecting Personal Data, shall adopt and implement relevant measures, including inter alia, data minimization (collecting only data that is necessary for the purpose); data accuracy (correct or erase data that are not necessary or are inaccurate); use limitations (data are only used for legitimate and related purposes); data retention (retain data only for as long as they are necessary); informing data subjects of use and processing of data; and allowing data subjects the opportunity to correct information about them. Each PIU/RIU shall ensure that these principles apply through assessments of existing or development of new data governance mechanisms and data standards for processing Personal Data in connection with the Project by parties involved in Project implementation in accordance with good international practice and acceptable to the World Bank, including assessment or development of data sharing protocols, rules or regulations, revision of relevant regulations, training on personal data protection etc.

To ensure that the mitigation measures are contextualized, implemented and monitored, environmental and social risk management instruments such as Environmental and Social Screening Reports, **site specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared by Project Implementation Units (PIUs/RCUs) for approval by the Bank.** Subsequently, PIUs in the participating countries will be required to disclose, implement and report on implementation progress of the approved ESMPs. Other means of ensuring environmental and social compliance are enforcement of Codes of Conducts and Environmental and Social Clauses inserted into contract documents and reporting mechanisms. Project Implementation Units (PIUs) or Regional Project Implementation Units will screen all project activities/sub projects for their environmental and social risks and impacts (including SEA/SH risks) and submit screening reports to the World Bank and relevant national authorities for environmental and social risk categorization. This will enable PIUs prepare the appropriate environmental and social risk management instruments for approval by the World Bank and the respective national authorities prior to the commencement of a sub project/activity. It is envisaged that ESMPs will be prepared for civil works (new buildings, installation of IT equipment and rehabilitations in Niger, Senegal and Mauritania as well as rehabilitation works in The Gambia).

**In each participating country, the National Statistics Office (NSO) will be responsible for overall project implementation and monitoring of the project.** Each NSO will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The PIUs are required to employ Environmental and Social Specialists (one environmental consultant and one social specialist) to undertake stakeholder engagement, implement the Labor management Procedures, serve as Grievance Mechanism focal persons in the respective participating countries, among other E&S requirements as per the ESCP and as required by project activities. They will also be responsible for screening sub-projects/project activities as well as Environmental and Social Monitoring and Reporting. An additional specialist (GBV consultant) will be hired to take charge of SEA/SH risk prevention (only for country PIUs), accountable/reporting in the PIU. In each regional body Project Implementation Unit (RIU), one Environmental Consultant (some to be hired on an as needs basis as per individual ESCPs) and one Social Specialist will also be recruited.

Other stakeholders involved in aspects of U-ESMF implementation are UN security and security personnel in the respective countries, Gender Based Violence Service Providers and Civil Society Groups as well as Project Contractors and Consultants. The World Bank will maintain an oversight role to ensure compliance with its Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The Bank will also review and provide approval for the environmental and social risk management instruments (Due Diligence) and monitor the progress of the ESMF implementation. It will recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance, if necessary.



Training programs to build capacity for the implementation of mitigation and management measures outlined in the U-ESMF and the cost associated with capacity building programs have been included in the U-ESMF implementation budget. These include training programs in grievance mechanisms (GM), awareness creation on security issues, SEA/SH and Occupational Health and Safety and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework.

It is estimated that a total amount of Thirteen Million Seven Hundred and Fifty-Five Thousand United States Dollars (USD 13,755,000.00) will be required to implement activities identified in the U-ESMF throughout the project, however, details on the budget will be included in the prepared ESMPs. These estimates only serve as a potential guideline for the preparation of site-specific ESMPs which will have costed expenditures required to implement the ESMP. The details are summarized in Table 8.5. These figures are tentative and Regional PIUs and NSO PIUs will prepare subsequent budgets as more clarity is obtained on project activities.

**Table 8.5: Estimated Budget for ESMF Implementation**

Cost Items	Budget in (USD.00)										
	Mali	Niger	Benin	Senegal	Mauritania	Guinea	Guinea Bissau	The Gambia	ECOWAS Comm.	WAEMU Com.	STATAFIC
Training Cost as presented in Table 8.4	460,000	815,000	290,000	365,000	385,000	355,000	300,000	305,000	110,000	65,000	65,000
Preparation, Approval and Disclosure of ESMPs and SEPs	-	60,000	-	60,000	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	-
Security Risk Assessment	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	-
Environmental and Social Monitoring	100,000	100,000	50,000	80,000	100,000	80,000	40,000	40,000	-	-	-
Hiring Environmental, Social and GBV Specialists for NSO PIUs (one each)	720000	720000	720000	720000	720000	720000	720000	720000	-	-	-
Hiring Environmental, Social Specialists for RIUs (one each)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480,000	480,000	480,000
Implementing the Stakeholder Framework	80,000	80,000	50,000	80,000	100,000	80,000	50,000		50,000	50,000	50,000
Country Total	1,560,000	1,975,000	1,310,000	1,505,000	1,535,000	1,435,000	1,310,000	1,295,000	640,000	595,000	595,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>13,755,000</b>										



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The World Bank is financing the *Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West and Central Africa* (HISWACA or the Project) to support countries in Western and Central Africa to improve the statistical performance of national and regional statistical systems, especially data sources and data infrastructure while ensuring that data produced are harmonized and made more comparable. This program will be implemented in two Series of Projects (SOP). SOP1 covers eight member countries in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and three other regional institutions, African Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC), Commission and West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU Commission). Countries in SOP1 are Benin, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and The Gambia. SOP2 includes the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (*Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale*, CEMAC), Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Gabon, and Republic of Congo (ROC). This Umbrella Environmental and Social Framework (U-ESMF covers only participating countries and regional institutions under HISWACA-SOP1.

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

The first phase (HISWACA-SOP1) will support the ECOWAS Statistics Department, STATAFRIC, and the WAEMU Commission in their coordination and advocacy roles to improve comparability and harmonization of statistics. SOP1 will complement the ongoing Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project (HISWA)<sup>1</sup> (P169265), which is providing support to seven West African countries and two regional institutions to strengthen their statistical systems and harmonize, produce, disseminate, and enhance the use of core economic and social statistics.

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

HISWACA-SOP1 will be implemented nationwide in the eight beneficiary countries. The purpose of this Umbrella ESMF (U-ESMF) is to guide the implementing Agencies, which are the National Statistics Offices of the eight beneficiary countries and the three regional bodies, in environmental and social (E&S) screening and subsequent assessments and management of E&S risks and impacts during project design and implementation, including development of site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

### 1.2 Rationale for an Umbrella Environmental and Social Management Framework

The scope, location and timing of planned interventions and activities under the project are currently not defined for sub-projects and activities' location. An umbrella framework approach has been adopted to identify potential social and environmental risks and impacts of the project and the mitigation measures to address these risks and impacts in one document for all SOP1 countries and regional institutions, especially since the nature of the activities will be similar for all countries and regional institutions.

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<sup>1</sup> Sierra Leone, Ghana, Liberia, Cote D'Ivoire, Togo, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, ECOWAS and African Union Commission.



Given the number of beneficiaries and the commonality of activities across beneficiaries (among national and regional entities), an umbrella ESMF will provide guidance for each beneficiary without each having to develop a stand-alone Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

### **1.3 The Scope of the Umbrella Environmental and Social Management Framework**

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

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

- i. Activities that may cause long term, permanent and/or irreversible adverse impacts (e.g., loss of major natural and critical habitats)
- ii. Activities that have a high probability of causing serious adverse effects on human health and safety (such as those in high-risk conflict or insecure “red” zones or give rise to SEA/SH) and/or the environment
- iii. Activities that may have significant adverse social impacts and may give rise to significant social conflict
- iv. Activities that may adversely affect the rights and well-being of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups
- v. Activities that may involve economic and/or physical displacement
- vi. Activities that are located within cultural heritage sites or may involve adverse impacts on cultural heritage
- vii. Activities categorized as substantial and high environmental and social risk; and
- viii. All the other excluded activities set out in the U-ESMF of this Project



## **2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1 Project Beneficiaries**

Direct beneficiaries of the project will be STATAFRIC at the AU, ECOWAS, and WAEMU Commissions and the statistical systems of countries participating in the project—coordinated by the NSOs and involved in data development, production, and dissemination. These beneficiaries will benefit from inputs to provide the outputs and data services (accessible quality harmonized statistics) needed to inform and underpin planning and decision-making processes; monitor performance; and evaluate the impact of policies, plans, and programs. In addition, participating NSSs and other AU Member States will benefit more directly as the desired harmonization is achieved through alignment with international standards and best practices. They will also benefit from capacity building through regional workshops and networking, thereby reinforcing collaboration and cooperation among NSOs in the region.

Other beneficiaries of the project will include data users in the public and private sectors (investors and traders), the civil society who need statistical information for advocacy and to hold governments accountable, academia for research and teaching purposes, the donor community, and international organizations to assess requirements for assistance and/or participation in development initiatives. Data access and open data have the potential to unlock innovation and transform economies. Governments will play a key role in ensuring cost-effectiveness is met in data generation thereby stimulating economic growth through various channels—providing goods and services, creating jobs, etc.

The project will benefit the population of each country and region who are the target beneficiaries through regional integration and national efforts to help eradicate poverty and promote shared prosperity in a sustainable way through improved living conditions. For example, data collection from the population can help governments plan and make informed decisions, say regarding construction of social amenities; accurate data can help firms make informed business decisions; etc.

### **2.2 Project Development Objective and Components**

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

#### **2.2.1 Component 1: Harmonization and Production of Core Statistics using International Data Quality Standards**

Activities under this component relate to supporting the statistical harmonization process at the continental and regional levels and the production of quality core statistics to improve data sources and data infrastructure pillars of the SPI where participating countries in the region are doing poorly in terms of statistical performance. Harmonization of statistics requires adoption of international standards and the production of a core set of economic, social, and demographic statistics will improve data availability to meet users' demand for statistics, especially regarding indicators needed to monitor most of the SDGs (Pillar 3 of the SPI).



**Sub-component 1.1: Regional Coordination and Adoption of Harmonized Data Quality Standards:** This sub-component aims to primarily support AU, ECOWAS, and WAEMU in their respective role in improving quality and comparability of statistics in the region. Very often, data are inconsistent and non-comparable because of the non-use of international standards and best practices. In this regard, this sub-component will specifically finance the regional organizations in their coordinating role to produce regional guidelines and methodologies based on international standards and best practices. The financing of regional organizations will also support technical assistance to their member states, regional trainings and workshops required during implementation of this project, as well as the monitoring of SHaSA2 implementation.

This sub-component aims also to enhance the capability of regional bodies in playing their critical role in statistical advocacy and coordination. More specifically the project support under this sub-component will encompass the following.

African Union-STATAFRIC:	ECOWAS	WAEMU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanding the statistical information base - for <i>comparability</i>:</li> <li>Establishing effective coordination and collaboration mechanisms - Harmonization of standards:</li> <li>Make evidence-based decisions through increased use of statistics:</li> <li>Improving the communication of statistical information:</li> <li>Project Management and operationalize STATARIC Office in Tunis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify activities in the sector partially covered by ongoing WB project and priority new areas of regional statistical harmonization not taken into account which range from the harmonization of statistics, through the consolidation of production, analysis and dissemination of data to strengthening logistics and human capacities,</li> <li>advocate and monitor the implementation of RSP by working with the ECOWAS Statistical System to have the standards adopted (develop and adapt common concepts, definitions, classifications and methods, directly applicable in the Member States, consistent with international standards and backed by Community legislation);</li> <li>organize training on new</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovation of national accounts by its member states, with a specific support for Guinea Bissau;</li> <li>Conduct of a coordinated and permanent LFS;</li> <li>Conduct of the third round of the Harmonized Household Living Conditions Survey;</li> <li>Training of NSOs and Economics Departments Staff on modeling tools.</li> <li>Publication of the WAEMU Commission's databases, including micro-data from the first rounds of the Harmonized Living Standards Survey.</li> <li>Alignment of the GFS to the 2014 IMF Manual</li> <li>Support to regional statistical schools.</li> <li>The project management unit.</li> </ul>



	<p>features of NSDS strategic planning in collaboration with other partners involved in bringing statistics up to standard in the ECOWAS region,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitor compliance of member countries, and</li> <li>• work with development partners to mobilize financing and technical assistance.</li> </ul> <p>The support from this project to ECOWAS includes technical assistance to countries as well as peer-to-peer learnings and cross-support from higher statistical capacity countries on some statistical areas to participating countries lagging. In the area of population census, ECOWAS will partner with UNFPA West and Central Africa Regional Office to ensure that countries are receiving quality technical assistance to enhance both the generation and use of quality population data in the region.</p>	
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**Sub-component 1.2: Demographic and Socio-Economic Statistical Production:** This sub-component supports participating countries to produce updated demographic and socioeconomic data from population censuses and an Integrated Program of household-based surveys. In the implementation of this program, the project will take into consideration the need to fill the data gaps in some key areas like disability and climate change statistics. The project will improve disability data collection, guided by global standards and best practices, such as using the Washington Group's Short Set of Questions on Disability, which is critical to align with the World Bank's ten commitments made in 2018 regarding disability inclusion. The project's intervention in collecting climate data will help participating countries monitor and evaluate the results of their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).



### Planned Censuses and Surveys

	2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028	
Benin	PHC		DHS	LFS	HIES	MICS			LFS	HIES		
	Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy	
			Ent Cens	Ent Svy	Ent Svy		Ent Svy		Ent Svy		Ent Svy	
The Gambia	PHC	LFS	MICS	LFS	DHS	LFS	HIES	LFS	LFS		LFS	HIES
	Ag Svy		Ag Cens	Ag Svy	Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy	
	Ent Svy											
Guinea			PHC	LFS	LFS		DHS	LFS	HIES	LFS	LFS	
			Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy			
	Ent Svy		Ent Cens	Ent Svy	Ent Svy		Ent Svy		Ent Svy		Ent Svy	
Guinea-Bissau			PHC	HIES					HIES			
			Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy					
Mauritania	PHC	LFS	LFS	HIES	LFS	MICS	LFS	LFS	LFS	HIES	LFS	
			Ag Cens	Ag Svy	Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy	
Mali	DHS	LFS	LFS		LFS	HIES	LFS	LFS	LFS		LFS	HIES
			Ag Cens	Ag Svy	Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy	
			Ent Svy						Ent Svy			
Niger	PHC	LFS	DHS	MICS	LFS	HIES	LFS	LFS	LFS		LFS	
	Ag Cens		Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy	
							Ent Cens					
Senegal	PHC	LFS	LFS	HIES	LFS	LFS	DHS	LFS	LFS		LFS	
	Ag Cens	Ag Svy	Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy		Ag Svy	
			Ent Svy		Ent Cens				Ent Svy			

PHC	Population and Housing Census	Ent Cens	Enterprise Census
DHS	Demographic Health Survey	Ent Svy	Enterprise Survey
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	Ag Cens	Agricultural Census
LFS	Labor Force Survey	Ag Svy	Agricultural Survey
MICS	Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey		

**Sub-component 1.3: Real and Fiscal Sector Statistical Production:** Although the scope of real sector statistics is wide and involves different producers, the project focuses mainly on improvement of the most fundamental real sector statistics: CPI and National accounts. In addition, the project will support alignment of participating countries' Government Finance Statistics (GFS) to international standards (use of the 2014 manual), an area where countries in the region receive low scores in the Statistical Performance Indicator. Furthermore, in addition to supporting participating countries make progress in the periodicity and quality of some of their crucial economic statistics, activities under this sub-component



will support participating countries to improve their data dissemination standards,<sup>2</sup> as recommended by the IMF.

***Sub-component 1.4. Agricultural and Climate Change Statistical Production:*** This component will support designing and implementing an integrated system of agricultural surveys linking agricultural censuses (in many cases sample censuses) with a system of annual agricultural surveys. The project will also support technical workshops under the lead of the regional entities to share experiences and use harmonized methodologies, while the technical tools will be adapted to each country based on own specificities. The sub-component will also support operationalizing the UN Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators as well as implementation of supporting requirements and climate-related SDG indicators<sup>3</sup>. All participating countries will be supported in the collection and production of a set of core climate change statistics and indicators relevant to the country and the region.

***Sub-component 1.5: Sectoral and Sub-National Administrative Data Curation:*** The aim of this sub-component is to support participating countries improve quality and availability of data from administrative sources, mainly produced by ministries, government departments, and agencies. This sub-component will also support production and dissemination of administrative data at the sub-National level.

## **2.2.2 Component 2: Statistical Modernization, Institutional Reform, Human Capital, Data Accessibility and Use**

The second component aims to support statistical modernization; institutional reforms; improvement to data access, dissemination, and use; and human resources development. This component aims to support NSOs of participating countries to prepare themselves in moving toward what the 2021 WDR called an Integrated National Data System, by supporting them to harness the potential of new data sources. The project will specifically support participating countries' NSOs to the use of advanced technologies and developing new, cost-effective methods to integrate data from a variety of sources. In addition, this component will support efforts to improve data access, dissemination, and use. Furthermore, it will invest in human capital, academic training in statistics and on the job training of staff to help address the shortage of statisticians with expertise and skills in specialized areas faced by countries in both regions, such as in national accounts, agricultural statistics, household surveys, trade statistics, financial statistics, and price statistics. Finally, it supports one of the key principles of institutional reforms in the form of TA to participating countries seeking to update their Statistics Act or regulations to include provisions for sustainable funding of statistical activities and to finance TA to improve data protection frameworks applicable to statistical activities in participating countries.

***Sub-component 2.1: Statistical Modernization of National Statistical Offices (NSOs) by supporting participating countries to embrace production of statistics using new data sources, including based on private intent data.*** This project aims to build capacity of the NSOs in the region in the use of alternative source data and new data collection methods, such as high-frequency data using innovative and alternative sources of information such as CDR and satellite data. the project will finance tools and

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<sup>2</sup> The dissemination standards developed by the IMF have three tiers: Enhanced General Data Dissemination Standards, (e-GDDS), Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS), and SDDS Plus. Except Senegal that is a participant of the SDDS, all other seven participating countries are currently participants of e-GDDS (the initial tier).

<sup>3</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Presentation\\_by\\_UNSD.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Presentation_by_UNSD.pdf)



training needed to process this large scale of data. Regional workshops on statistical modernization will also be financed. In addition to capacity building, some of these regional workshops will also serve to build strategic partnerships with national statistical organizations, policy makers, and data suppliers like the mobile phone companies' managers. These regional workshops could focus on practical experiences, case studies, lessons learned, and policies and regulations to access data, while ensuring confidentiality and protecting privacy.

***Sub-component 2.2: Institutional Reforms for Selected National Statistical Systems (NSSs):*** Under this sub-component, the project will strengthen statistical coordination and quality assurance, including elaboration of NSDSs following PARIS21 guidelines. The project will also strengthen the participating countries data protection framework by first assessing the data protection framework applicable to statistical activities in participating countries, to then improve these aspects. Where the statistics regulations are not up to date, the project will support their revision in compliance with recent developments on data access and for improved coordination across the NSSs.

***Sub-component 2.3: Enhance Human Capital:*** the overall aim of this sub-component is to increase the proportion of the NSO professional staff trained in specialized statistical areas in the region, with the objective of permanently improving the quality and comparability of the statistical products. More specifically, this sub-component will finance the following activities: (i) Support to participating countries for direct and professional education and on the job training for statisticians; and (ii) Support to regional and national schools to harness innovative technologies for improved capacity and teaching quality.

***Sub-component 2.4: Data Accessibility and Dissemination:*** This sub-component is designed to address this issue to boost access of existing statistics. The project will support implementing an open data system for archiving and distributing long-time series nationally. The project will also support the establishment and improvement of mechanisms for accessing and sharing microdata (and online query) and disseminating statistical findings. The project will provide support to all the participating countries to improve their standards through capacity building and TA, in addition to supporting them through the other project components in meeting the data production timeliness and quality requirements.

***Sub-component 2.5: Data Use and Analysis to Inform Public Policy:*** The project will focus on a set of activities to improve data use. First the project will help the NSSs (under the lead of the NSOs and the economic department) with the establishment of tools that can be used for analytical work to inform policy decisions such as Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), BOOST<sup>4</sup>, economic models, etc. Successful establishment of these tools will require a strong collaboration with the respective economic departments. The NSO will be equipped with the right tools and skills to ex-ante and ex-post evaluate (ex-ante and ex-post) the impact of key actions proposed in the NDP. The project will also support the economic department in playing their role of M&E of the NDP.

The project will specifically include activities to strengthening capacity on macroeconomic forecasting and analysis for Mali and Niger. In Mali, the project will strengthen the capacity of the tax administrations and Budget department to adequately forecast key macro indicators and strengthen the capacity of the monitoring unit of Mali's Development Strategy (CT-CSLP) to assess the economic incidence of economic policies. In Niger, the project will allow the Ministry of Planning to (i) strengthen the implementation and

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<sup>4</sup> The BOOST initiative is a Bank-wide collaborative effort launched in 2010 to facilitate access to budget data and promote effective use for improved decision-making processes transparency and accountability.



monitoring/evaluation framework of the ESDP by improving data collected/produced to monitor program implementation, and (ii) revise, improve and complete the macroeconomic forecasting model and to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry's staff.

### 2.2.3 Component 3: Physical Infrastructure Upgrading and Modernization (US\$84.0 million)

The working environment and the availability of suitable equipment are important pillars for strengthening statistical capacity. The NSOs in the participating countries are the leading official statistical agencies within the NSS in data production which means that government will play a critical role to enable value creation in the data produced. They are a key factor in the productivity of any NSS institution and its performance. For example, power shortages and low internet bandwidth can severely limit productivity. Similarly, data statistical software such as SPSS, STATA, etc. are basic data manipulation tools (process of organizing information to make it readable and understandable) and allow data sharing and accessibility of statistical production. In many countries, these tools are not readily available, and some staff use their own private resources for official business. This component aims to strengthen the capacity of NSOs and statistical schools with the equipment and tools needed to adequately fulfill their mandates. Under this component, the project will support the construction of a new building or rehabilitation of physical and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure for NSOs and schools of statistics. Needs assessment will be conducted country-by-country with the NSOs and for select countries without a good infrastructure, they will be rebuilt.

***Sub-component 3.1: Construction and Infrastructure Upgrading of selected National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and Regional Statistical Schools:*** Under this activity, the project will support the modernization of NSOs' physical infrastructure and statistical schools by building office complexes with modern facilities and providing needed office furniture and equipment for the entire statistical cycle from production through dissemination. Construction and furnishing of new buildings will take place only in Senegal, Mauritania, and Niger.

***Sub-component 3.2: Modernization of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and Statistical Infrastructure of National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and Regional Statistical Schools:*** This component of the project will be implemented in all participating countries as well as regional Statistical schools, albeit at different levels. Activities include upgrading IT systems, improving access to and use of innovative tools such as statistical software (including tools to conduct geospatial analysis), and increasing access to innovative practices through subscriptions to scientific journals. The support under this component will be limited to purchase of IT systems. No replacement of existing IT equipment and system is envisaged as this support will be extended to institutions which do not have IT equipment.

#### Scope of construction and renovation work under component 3:

Country	Name of Institution	Designation	Location	Description of Works
<b>Construction activities under sub-component 3.1</b>				
<b>Senegal</b>	National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD)	National Headquarters	Dakar	This involves rehabilitation work on the ANSD headquarters building (repainting), the acquisition of equipment such as lifts, fire extinguishers, etc.



	National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSO) School	Regional Statistical School	Diamniadio	New construction (new block).
<b>Mauritania</b>	National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis (ANSADE)	National Head quarters	Nouakchott	ANSADE has a headquarters built on a plot of more than 1000 square metres. Part of the architectural plan has been built and occupied since 2003. It is now a question of building the remaining blocks within the same plot.
<b>Niger</b>	The National Institute of Statistics (INS) (L'Institut National de la Statistique (INS))	NSO and Statistical School	Niamey	The project will support the modernization of NSOs' physical infrastructure and statistical schools by building office complexes with modern facilities and providing needed office furniture and equipment for the entire statistical cycle from production through dissemination. Construction and furnishing of new buildings as well
<b>Renovation activities under sub-component 3.2</b>				
<b>The Gambia</b>	The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBOS)	National Head quarters	Banjul	Minor rehabilitations/renovations such as fixing leakages and cracks in the walls of the GBOS building, repainting where necessary, repartitioning offices to create space for activities such as the data center.
<b>All countries</b>	NSOs and RSS			The support will be limited to purchase of IT systems and equipment. No replacement of existing IT equipment and system is envisaged as this support will be extended to institutions which do not have IT equipment.

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

The goal of this component is to support project management and monitor project results and user satisfaction. This component will also support regular user satisfaction surveys to measure how well the statistical products or services produced meet or exceed user expectations.

**Sub-component 4.1: Project Management:** This sub-component will cover the cost of staff of the PIU and costs related to project coordination (Steering Committee, Technical Committees), operating costs, external auditing costs, and other expenses needed for project implementation.

**Sub-component 4.2: Project Results and User Satisfaction Monitoring:** This sub-component will support the biannual data collection and reporting for country-level and regional level indicators according to



procedures outlined in the Project Operations Manuals (POMs), that is, in the Implementation Status and Results Reports (ISRs).

In addition to the specific components mentioned above, the project funds will also be used for retroactive financing and project preparation advance as per the following table:

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Scope of financing</i>
<b><i>Retroactive Financing</i></b>	
<b><i>Senegal</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) the population census including acquiring equipment and material for the enumeration phase (tablets, etc.), acquiring vehicles, hiring field staff (enumerators, etc.), supporting other expenses related to data collection activities;</li> <li>ii) preparation of the construction of the building on the school of statistics ENSAE (architectural studies, environmental studies);</li> <li>iii) rebasing of national accounts;</li> <li>iv) project preparation (hiring an international or national consultant to prepare the manual of operations, organizing a workshop to review and finalize the manual of operations, costs of hiring project implementation unit-PIU staff).</li> </ul>
<b><i>Guinea</i></b>	Development of the Project Procurement Strategy for Development, , the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the Project Operations Manual, and the hiring of the project implementation unit team.
<b><i>Mauritania</i></b>	To finance activities related to the population census including acquiring vehicles, hiring field staff (enumerators, etc.), supporting other expenses related to data collection activities.
<b><i>Project Preparation Advance (PPA)</i></b>	
<b>Guinea Bissau:</b>	<p>To cover preparatory activities for the census, including census mapping, the pilot census, and the acquisition of equipment for the main enumeration.</p> <p>Set up the project team and conduct various studies relating to the project's preparation (strategy and procurement plan, environmental and social studies, setting up the project team, etc.).</p>
<b>The Gambia</b>	<p>To cover pre-census activities, including census mapping, pilot census, and acquisition of equipment for the main census.</p> <p>Set up the project team and conduct various studies related to the project's preparation (procurement strategy and plan, environmental and social studies, establishment of the project team, etc.).</p>



<b>Mauritania:</b>	<p>To provide financing for the project preparatory activities to facilitate the preparation of the new rounds of poverty household surveys, the Livestock and Agriculture Census activities;</p> <p>Setup the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the proposed statistical project and preparing the needed financial management, procurement, environmental and social ESF documents.</p>
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## **3.0 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

### **3.1 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework**

The World Bank ESF seeks to support borrowers to develop and implement environmentally and socially sustainable projects as well as build capacity in the assessment and management of environmental and social impacts and risks associated with the implementation and operation of projects. The ESF contains Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) that borrowers must apply to all projects for the projects to be sustainable, non-discriminatory, transparent, participatory, environmentally and socially accountable as well as conform to good international practices. Out of the ten ESSs, the applicable ESSs are in presented in Table 3.1.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> The four ESSs which are not applicable for SOP1 are: ESS5, Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement; ESS6, Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources; ESS7, Indigenous Persons/Sub Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Underserved Traditional Local Communities, and ESS9, Financial Intermediaries



**Table 3.1 Relevant World Bank Environmental and Social Standards that apply to: HISWACA-SOP1**

ESS	Key Requirements	Status	Remarks/Comments
Environmental and Social Standard 1 (ESS1): Assessment and Management of Environmental and Impacts and Risks	ESS1 provides structured processes or procedures for project categorization, assessing and evaluating project environmental and social risks and impacts, as well as management of same (mitigation hierarchy). This standard also sets out Borrower's requirements, including the preparation of various instruments such as Environmental and Social Management Frameworks, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Environmental and Social Management Plans and Environmental and Social Commitment Plans as well as information disclosure. The standard also lays out project environmental and social monitoring and reporting requirements. ESS1 establishes the applicability of the other ESSs. It establishes the basis for categorizing projects based on the borrower's capacity to manage and monitor environmental and social risks/impacts as well as the implementation of mitigation measures, socio-political context, scale of the undertaken as well as spatial extent and significance of anticipated impacts and Risks	Relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub projects and activities envisaged under the project such as the new constructions in Niger, Mauritania and Senegal and minor rehabilitation/renovations in The Gambia. In all other countries, modernization activities limited to IT purchases will be carried. No replacement of existing defunct equipment is envisaged. These impacts and risks include limited incidence of gender- based violence. The possibility of project workers being abducted by insurgencies and exclusion of vulnerable groups in participating countries, disregard for data privacy and security also potential risk associated with the project. There are also general construction impacts and risks, notably noise and air pollution, soil erosion, generation of construction and general waste, asbestos, e-waste, occupational and community health and safety. During operations, main risks include Life and Fire Safety, security, energy efficiency, GHG and ozone depleting substance emissions, labor management related risks, national censuses, and surveys, which entail risks of traffic-related accidents, and injuries to workers and local communities due to discarding old equipment, improper disposal of electronic waste and others; management of other wastes and wastewater.</li> <li>To manage and monitor these impacts and risks, an umbrella ESCP has been prepared to ensure each participating country and regional institution commit to managing the project's E&amp;S risks/risks. This umbrella ESMF along with stand-alone SEF and LMPs also address the project's E&amp;S risks. All proposed sub-projects will be screened in accordance with the World Bank ESS1 (see Annex C for Environmental and Social Screening Template/Checklist), and relevant national laws as established in the Umbrella ESMF prepared for the Project. Participating countries will prepare SEPs based on the Project SEF detailing out methodologies for further stakeholder engagement/consultation and the establishment of a functional grievance mechanism.</li> <li>Appropriate environment and social instruments (ESMPs) will be prepared, disclosed, adopted, and implemented for all the</li> </ul>



			<p>subprojects in accordance with the procedures given in the ESMF, and applicable ESSs, the EHS Guidelines (EHSGs) and in-country laws (see Generic ESMP Template for Civil Works in Annex E and procedure in Section 6.2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risks of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) will be evaluated and mitigated as part of the sub project ESMPs.</li> <li>• Activities that involve collecting Personal Data, shall adopt and implement relevant measures, including inter alia, data minimization (collecting only data that is necessary for the purpose); data accuracy (correct or erase data that are not necessary or are inaccurate); use limitations (data are only used for legitimate and related purposes); data retention (retain data only for as long as they are necessary); informing data subjects of use and processing of data; and allowing data subjects the opportunity to correct information about them. Each Recipient shall ensure that these principles apply through assessments of existing or development of new data governance mechanisms and data standards for processing Personal Data in connection with the Project by parties involved in Project implementation in accordance with good international practice and acceptable to the Association, including assessment or development of data sharing protocols, rules or regulations, revision of relevant regulations, training on personal data protection etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2): Labor and Working Conditions</b>	<p>It is to ensure a safe, healthy and conducive working environment for workers and ensure that the environment is free of forced and child labor as well as other forms of intimidation, discrimination and harassment. ESS2 also ensures that workers have channels for grievance resolution, freedom of association and access to collective bargaining rights as prescribed by national law. The standard also seeks to protect vulnerable workers. The Labor and Working Conditions requirements will cover all project workers in this project: direct, community and contracted workers as well as primary supply workers.</p>	Relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will employ workers, including enumerators, field supervisors, data entry clerks and site workers who need to provide their services in a safe environment devoid of discrimination, SEA/SH, intimidation, child and forced labor as defined by in-country laws.</li> <li>• All project workers will receive training on SEA/SH and its consequences and will be required to sign a Code of Conduct prohibiting the use of SEA/SH and describing sanctions in case of misconduct.</li> <li>• Project workers need to have access to a participatory, transparent, time-bound grievance mechanism, including those that receive, and handle SEA/SH established for the purpose of HISWACA-SOP1</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project workers need to be informed about their rights and encouraged to form worker unions/associations as per their respective in-country laws. Their Freedom of Association should be guaranteed by the project/their employers.</li> <li>• The Project will prepare a Labor Management Procedure in accordance with the applicable requirements of ESS2, in a manner acceptable to the Bank and establish, maintain, and operate a grievance mechanism for Project workers, as described in the LMP and consistent with ESS2.</li> <li>• Prepare, adopt, and implement occupational, health and safety (OHS) measures, including emergency preparedness and response measure specified in the site-specific ESMPs and ESMF</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental and Social Standard 3(ESS3): Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management</b>	ESS 3 promotes sustainable resource utilization, avoiding and/or minimizing project pollution, generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste and project-related emissions. This standard enjoins Borrowers to ensure efficient use of energy, water and other raw materials as well as manage air pollution, hazardous and non-hazardous waste, chemicals and hazardous materials (including pesticides) in both degraded and non-degraded areas given their technical and financial feasibility in line with Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).	Relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of Statistics Offices in Niger, Mauritania and Senegal under Subcomponent 3.1 will involve the use of water, aggregates and other building materials as part of the project as well as water, energy. Cost, availability, accessibility, acceptability and environmental considerations (sustainability) will have to be factored into the project's choice of construction materials and sources of energy and water.</li> <li>• New constructions (buildings) in Senegal, Niger, Mauritania, rehabilitation of the existing NSO office in The Gambia as well as furnishing other NSOs and region body offices and Regional Statistics Schools will involve choice of cooling technology and IT systems and choice of energy systems</li> <li>• Project implementation will involve the use of servers, and cooling systems and utilize energy. Issues of conservation and efficiency should be considered in the choice of energy and cooling systems as well as water.</li> <li>• The project will generate construction, general and hazardous (e.g. paints, oils) waste during new constructions in Niger, Mauritania and Senegal, rehabilitation in The Gambia and installation of IT equipment in all participating countries. During the operational phase, general and hazardous waste (e.g. e-waste) will be generated. These waste streams will have to be disposed-off in accordance with the World Bank EHGS and other GIIPs. Waste management plans will be prepared and implemented as part of</li> </ul>



			sub project ESMPs. Details on mitigation measures are presented in Table 5.3 and Annex E-Generic ESMP matrix.
<b>Environmental and Social Standard 4 (ESS4): Community Health and Safety</b>	Environmental and Social Standard 4 (ESS4) is titled “Community Health and Safety”. The objective of this standard is to anticipate, avoid and/or mitigate adverse project impacts on beneficiary communities as well as safeguard project-affected communities from traffic and road safety risks, diseases and hazardous materials associated with project implementation and operation. ESS4 enjoins Borrowers to establish contingency measures for emergencies, security, traffic management, road safety and the protection of eco-systems. The standard also requires the design of infrastructure to meet GIIP. ESS4 also talks about requirements for dam safety.	Relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues of traffic and road safety that may arise during civil works are addressed in Annex D1, D2 and D3), especially in the context of fragile, conflict and violent countries/areas, organization of census, and or surveys. Persons or groups on account of physical disability, displacements due to internal conflicts or extreme weather events, their geographical location and/or their livelihood patterns may be excluded from project activities e.g. their data will not be collected, analyzed and/or presented during national census and other surveys, just as their confidential information may find itself in the public domain.</li> <li>• The possible use of drones in agriculture census and survey raises concerns around security (no fly zones and interference with air traffic controls systems), compliance with legislation, social acceptability, data privacy as well lack of capacity to operate the drones. Other concerns include the possibility of the drones being used by the security forces and crushes. Mitigation measures for these concerns are provided in Table 5.3</li> <li>• Security concerns in some beneficiary countries may hamper fieldwork and other project activities. Broad guidelines for security assessment have been outlined in this U-ESMF (see Annex A) for member states to prepare their own security risk assessment reports ahead of relevant project activities</li> <li>• SEA/SH prevention and response measures will be implemented according to the risks level including at the minimum: (i) all project related staff and workers (including surveys enumerators) will sign code of conduct with clear prohibition and sanctions against SEA/SH after receiving training on SEA/SH; (ii) each projects will develop SEA/SH specific procedures within its grievance mechanism with multiple channels to submit complaints, confirmed as safe and accessible during consultations with women, and with procedures allowing for complaint verification and management following a survivor centered approach; (iii) each grievance mechanism will include response protocol with referrals to local GBV service providers offering medical, psychosocial and/or legal assistance; (iv) information campaigns on SEA/SH</li> </ul>



			risks, content of code of conduct and ways to submit complaints will be organized by each project in the areas of its implementation. In addition, projects with moderate and substantial SEA/SH risk level will develop a budgeted SEA/SH prevention and response Action Plan as part of ESMF/P and will hire GBV consultants to support implementation of the Action Plan.
<b>Environmental and Social Standard 8 (ESS8): Cultural Heritage</b>	It defines cultural heritage elements to include tangible assets such as shrines, artifacts and stones and intangible assets such as taboos. ESS 8 lays out the Bank's requirements for development within or close to culturally sensitive zones. This standard also discusses the requirements that should be met prior to the development of projects that are likely to have adverse risks and impacts on cultural heritage sites and resources. The critical requirements include meaningful consultation with affected persons, experts and other interested parties, confidentiality/disclosure as well as movement and commercial use of cultural (heritage) resources. The Bank's Environmental and Social Standard on Cultural Heritage seeks to protect cultural heritage resources from adverse project impacts and establish them as an integral part of sustainable development.	Relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While physical works will take place in urban centers, and in most cases on existing sites, and there is no proposed use of intangible cultural heritage, Chance Finds procedure will be included as part of the ESMF. A chance finds clause will also be added to contracts, requiring contractors to stop construction as per the procedures, if cultural heritage is encountered during construction.</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10): Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure</b>	ESS10 establishes a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement while ensuring that appropriate information on project risks and impacts is provided to stakeholders in a timely, comprehensive, accessible, and appropriate manner. The standard also ensures inclusive and effective engagement of project-affected parties throughout the project cycle and provides avenues for assessing stakeholder interest and incorporating their views into project design and monitoring of projects. As part of meeting the requirements of ESS 10, borrowers are to undertake meaningful consultation and engagement of stakeholders throughout the project life cycle. They are also expected to disclose relevant project information and ESF reports, notably Stakeholder Engagement Plans, as part of fulfilling the requirement of this standard. ESS10	Relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project needs to identify relevant stakeholders and potential barriers for effective consultation/stakeholders including marginalized and vulnerable groups such as Persons Living with Disability should be identified together with how they can influence the project outcomes and project impact socio-economic and their interests. These stakeholders need to be consulted early and regularly throughout the project life cycle for their views and inputs on the proposed project interventions in a systematic manner.</li> <li>Transparent and accessible channels and procedures need to be provided under the project to receive and manage grievances of project-affected persons, including vulnerable persons identified. The procedures needs to be sensitive to the specific needs of SEA/SH complaints including for confidentiality and feedback provided in a participatory, transparent, and survivor centered approach.</li> </ul>



	also requires borrowers to set up grievance systems that are transparent, culturally appropriate, objective, discrete, accessible as well as sensitive and responsive to the needs of aggrieved persons		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A SEF, including a grievance framework, which is under preparation, will be disclosed after approval by the Bank and shall guide the preparation of stand-alone SEPs by each participating country and regional body. The country- specific SEPs, inclusive of grievance mechanisms, shall be implemented throughout the project implementation once approved by the Bank and disclosed.</li> </ul>
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### 3.2 Project Categorization under the World Bank ESF

Under the World Bank ESF, the World Bank classifies projects into four (4) categories: High, Substantial, Moderate and Low Risk largely based on the scale of the project, level of impacts and risks associated with the project, in country socio-political conditions as well as the capacity of the borrower to manage the associated impacts and risks. Both the environmental and social risk rating of SOP1 is Moderate.

The potential adverse risks and impacts on human populations and/or the environment are moderate for construction works in the three countries. These construction works are predictable and expected to be temporary and/or reversible, low to moderate in magnitude, and site-specific, without likelihood of impacts beyond the actual footprint of the sub-activity. Key environmental concerns could be related to the implementation of activities under Component 3 (Support Physical Infrastructure Upgrading and Statistical Modernization). Under this component, the project will support the modernization of NSOs and statistical schools by building or upgrading office complexes with modern facilities and providing needed office furniture and equipment for the entire statistical cycle from production through dissemination in Mauritania (Nouakchott), Senegal (Dakar), and Niamey (Niger). As the sites for these works are located on government owned land, physical and/or economic displacement is not expected and any activity that would lead to these impacts would be disqualified from receiving funds under the project. Under sub-component 3.2, support will be limited to purchase of IT systems. No replacement of existing IT equipment and system is envisaged as this support will be extended to institutions which do not have IT equipment.

**Activities related to census/data collection may incur moderate social risks across all participating countries.** These risks include community exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment, road safety risks (in both FCV and non-FCV countries/areas), transmission of communicable diseases due to project workers in communities, privacy of data risks especially of vulnerable persons such as those with HIV/AIDs and other chronic/communicable diseases, internally displaced persons, refugees, and security risks in countries with insecurity areas (especially Benin, Mali, Mauritania, Niger). Social risks and impacts include but are not limited to the following:

- (a) Ensuring that any statistical guidelines and frameworks established under the project include considerations of digital data protection and security both within the country and the region, including requisite ethical and data security protocols in the collection of physical specimens (sampling populations for HIV surveillance for example);
- (b) Potential use of drones in agriculture census and surveys (potentially in Mauritania) raises concerns about lack of capacity in-country to operate the drones, security (no fly zones and interference with air-traffic control systems), accidents, social acceptability, data privacy and the use of the project drones by security forces and for security purposes;
- (c) Vulnerable groups such as pregnant girls, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities in conflict prone areas (such as Niger), internally displaced person (IDPs), refugees, returnees, sexual and gender minorities may be placed at risk (including exclusion from school, subject to prosecution under the law, conflict and violence, and stigmatization due to cultural norms or exclusion from benefits) if data are collected or shared inappropriately.
- (d) Ensuring there is adequate stakeholder engagement at the regional and national level with all stakeholders, including civil society and vulnerable groups (that is, IDPs, refugees, returnees, persons with disabilities, women, and the elderly) in a manner that is culturally appropriate, understandable, and transparent and sufficiently explains the benefits and impacts of the activities. Since women



might have difficulties to raise their concerns and speak freely in general meetings they should be consulted in small, separate groups led by a woman.

- (e) Some construction-related impacts such as limited labor influx, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), exposure to communicable diseases, and social disruption due to construction and traffic and nuisances such as noise and dust.
- (f) SEA/SH risks had been screened during preparation and determined to be low for the three regional institutions (ECOWAS, STATAFRIC, WAEMU), moderate for Benin, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal and substantial for Mali, Mauritania, and Niger. The risks are associated with the prevalence and acceptance of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in each country together with project specific risks related to capacity of implementing agencies to address SEA/SH, lack of existence of code of conducts prohibiting SEA/SH and grievance mechanisms adapted for SEA/SH complaints, risk associated with the scale and scope of the construction and census/surveys. All Project participating countries and regional institutions will mitigate those risks by ensuring that: (i) all project related staff and workers (including surveys enumerators) sign code of good conduct with clear prohibition and sanctions against SEA/SH after receiving training on SEA/SH; (ii) each project develops SEA/SH specific procedures within its grievance mechanism with multiple channels to submit complaints, confirmed as safe and accessible during consultations with women, and with procedures allowing for complaint verification and management following a survivor centered approach; (iii) each grievance mechanism includes response protocol with referrals to local GBV service providers (identified through mapping of GBV service providers) offering medical, psychosocial and/or legal assistance; (iv) information campaigns on SEA/SH risks, content of code of conduct and ways to submit complaints will be organized by each project in the areas of its implementation. In addition, the country projects with moderate (Benin, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal) and substantial (Mali, Mauritania, and Niger) SEA/SH risk levels will develop a budgeted SEA/SH prevention and response Action Plan as part of the ESMF/P and hire GBV Consultants to support preparation and implementation of the SEA/SH measures within that Action Plan.
- (g) Security/fragility risks for activities that will be implemented in Mali, Mauritania, Benin, and Niger, and a Security Management Plan will be prepared and cleared by the Bank during implementation prior to the start of project activities. Road safety risks in FCV countries will require monitoring of the security situation in these (and all countries) and the project will not conduct census activities in any red-zone. The project will put in place convoy security guidance which is an industry standard that outlines basic principles for safety and security for any movements of people or equipment.

**While there is limited experience with the ESF within various implementing agencies at both national and regional levels, the potential social risks means that impacts should be mitigatable with known mitigation measures.** In addition, security risks in red zones will be mitigated by avoiding those areas as well as implementing security road convoy measures. Each PIU will also hire a social specialist and GBV consultant, and with TA, an ESF capacity building program should be able to attenuate these risks. In some countries where security risks are high, it is recommended that the PIU hire a security consultant.

**Summary of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.** The potential E&S risks identified above have been assessed during project preparation and will require being actively mitigated throughout the project's lifecycle. The project is likely to generate low to moderate direct and indirect environmental and social risks for project workers and surrounding communities for the countries with construction activities. The main environmental risks related to component 3 (civil works) are expected to be related to: (i) waste management, including management of asbestos (from buildings), electronic waste (e-waste), due to the short lifespan of electronic equipment and devices, but also stemming from the provision of new



computers and electronic equipment, environmental impacts associated with civil works; (ii) Occupational and community health and safety during civil works and operations (including but not limited to Life and Fire Safety of the buildings, electrical safety, and security) ; iii) energy efficiency, GHG and ODS (as a result of operation of data storage centers, including air conditioning). As all construction activities will take place on land owned by the government, physical and/or economic displacement is not expected. Any activity resulting in physical and/or economic displacement will be deemed ineligible for Bank funding under this project. In terms of direct social risks associated with the project, the PIUs/RIUs will need to ensure that data collected is maintained only for the intended use in line with good international, regional and ethical guidelines and standards for statistical practice and that confidentiality/data protection is respected (see below, section 3.2.1). These risks are best addressed through the design of the project to ensure they are fully incorporated into the project (data collection practices, cybersecurity and privacy protocols and good practices), in addition to ESF capacity training to identify, manage and monitor social risks. In fragile/insecure areas/countries, security risks will be monitored, road safety plans will be implemented, and a Security Management Plan will be prepared during implementation.

### **3.2.1 Data Privacy**

Activities that involve collecting personal data, shall adopt and implement relevant measures, including inter alia, data minimization (collecting only data that is necessary for the purpose); data accuracy (correct or erase data that are not necessary or are inaccurate); use limitations (data are only used for legitimate and related purposes); data retention (retain data only for as long as they are necessary); informing data subjects of use and processing of data; and allowing data subjects the opportunity to correct information about them. Each PIU/RIU shall ensure that these principles apply through assessments of existing or development of new data governance mechanisms and data standards for processing Personal Data in connection with the Project by parties involved in Project implementation in accordance with good international practice and acceptable to the World Bank, including assessment or development of data sharing protocols, rules or regulations, revision of relevant regulations, training on personal data protection etc.

## **3.3 Relevant World Bank Group Guidelines**

The guidelines that will be summarized here are:

- World Bank Group EHS, 2007 (General Guidelines)<sup>6</sup>
- ESF/Safeguards Interim Note: COVID-19 Considerations in Construction/Civil Works Projects
- ESF Guidance notes for Borrowers<sup>7</sup>
- ESF Good Practice for road safety for Bank operations<sup>8</sup>
- Good Practice Note Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment in the Financing of Investment Projects involving Major Civil Works<sup>9</sup>
- Good Practice Note for Non-discrimination and Disability<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> [https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics\\_Ext\\_Content/IFC\\_External\\_Corporate\\_Site/Sustainability-At-IFC/Policies-Standards/EHS-Guidelines/](https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Sustainability-At-IFC/Policies-Standards/EHS-Guidelines/)

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-framework-resources#guidancenotes>

<sup>8</sup> <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/648681570135612401-0290022019/original/GoodPracticeNoteRoadSafety.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/6f3d9ddc6010c4221315dd1282958e41-0290032022/original/SEA-SH-Civil-Works-GPN-Third-Edition-Final-October-12-2022.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/366051548972401439/ESF-Good-practice-note-disability-french.pdf>



- Good Practice Note: Non-Discrimination Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI)<sup>11</sup>
- Assessing and Managing the Risks of Adverse Impacts on Communities from Project-Related Labor Influx<sup>12</sup>
- Good Practice Note for Gender<sup>13</sup>
- World Bank Group (WBG) response to COVID-19 Stakeholder Engagement, Information Disclosure and Communication
- Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints (i.e. COVID-19) on conducting public meetings<sup>14</sup>
- Good Practice Note: Assessing and Managing the Risks and Impacts of the Use of Security Personnel<sup>15</sup>

### 3.4 Relevant Regional and International Protocols for Statistics

#### 3.4.1 United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

The United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 29th January 2014 comprises ten (10) principles that affirms statistics relevance to democratic governance, the economy and the public<sup>16</sup>.

The guiding principles for Statistical Agencies are:

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

<sup>11</sup> <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/590671570796800429-0290022020/original/GoodPracticeNoteSOGI.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/fc074f5b6cc1621dc65675bf83c9d0b8-0290032021/original/ESF-Labor-Influx-Good-Practice-Note.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/158041571230608289/Good-Practice-Note-Gender.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> <https://worldbankgroup.sharepoint.com/sites/wbunits/opcs/Knowledge%20Base/Public%20Consultations%20in%20WB%20Operations.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/692931540325377520/Environment-and-Social-Framework-ESF-Good-Practice-Note-on-Security-Personnel-English.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> Website: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx> and Resolution <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/FP-Rev2013-E.pdf>



- **Principle 5:** Sources of Official Statistics-data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source regarding quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.
- **Principle 6:** Confidentiality-individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.
- **Principle 7:** Legislation-the laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.
- **Principle 8:** National Coordination. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.
- **Principle 9:** Use of International Standards The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promote the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.
- **Principle 10:** International Cooperation Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contribute to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

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

### 3.4.2 African Charter on Statistics

All participating countries have signed on to the African Charter on Statistics<sup>17</sup>. The Charter, which consists of six (6) principles, alludes to the importance of harmonized and reliable statistics in all fields of political, social, economic and cultural activity on the African Continent, as well as monitoring the implementation of the on-going integration process in the continent. It provides the framework for statistical legislation, statistics advocacy actions, harmonizing statistical information as well as production and dissemination of statistics. Other aspects of the document cover human and financial resource mobilization for statistics activities effective operation of the African statistics system, together with establishing and updating definitions and concepts, norms and standards, nomenclatures and methodologies. The Charter also presents guidelines for coordinating statistical activities, data gathering, processing, management and archiving, dissemination and use of statistical information, statistical analysis and research and statistics are discussed in the Charter. Training and human resource development were also mentioned as necessary to build the capacity of member states statistical offices and regional coordinating agencies. Components of HISWACA-SOP1 respond directly or indirectly to the themes in the Charter.

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

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<sup>17</sup> In English: [https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36412-treaty-african\\_charter\\_on\\_statistics\\_eng.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/36412-treaty-african_charter_on_statistics_eng.pdf)



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

The Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) is a continent-wide effort that directly responds to these challenges and supports the African integration agenda, particularly the Minimum Integration Program (MIP) adopted by the African Heads of State and Governments in July 2009. SHaSA 2, which runs from 2017 to 2026, notes that incompatible statistical methodologies across member states in Africa, together with insecurity, food and financial crisis and HIV/AIDS pose a major challenge to statistics on the continent despite progress made under SHaSA. It sets out four (4) cross-cutting priority areas that, the African Union believes, will lead to the production of comparable statistics and hence to better implementation and outcomes of programs and policies at national, regional, continental, and international levels and bolster the regional integration program of Africa. The thematic areas are:

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

SHaSA2 is expected to harmonize international statistical norms with the African realities, achieve better coordination of development efforts and sustain the production of a wide range of harmonized statistics to inform political decisions and measure progress made in the implementation of development agendas on the African Continent.



Several interventions under HISWACA-SOP1 complements the initiative proposed under SHaSA2. This is because sub-component 1.1.1 of HISWACA-SOP1 resolves a major constraint militating against achieving harmonized quality statistics –finance by supporting the AU in monitoring of SHaSA. Subcomponent 1.1.2- Design and the adoption of harmonized standards in national accounts, Consumer Price Index (CPI), and household surveys will also ensure comparability and harmonized statistics across the eight beneficiary countries and potentially SOP countries later on aligning with the objective of Strategic Theme 1. Activities under Component 3.1, including infrastructure and equipment support to NSOs and statistics schools aligns with the objectives of establishing and strengthening in-service training centers within NSOs and putting in place an effective Management Information System (MIS) under Strategic Theme 3.

The objectives of the policy referred to in Article 1 are as follows to:

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

#### **3.4.4 ECOWAS Statistical System**

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

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

#### **3.5 International Conventions and Protocols**

Relevant International Conventions for the HISWACA-SOP1 are:

- Kyoto Protocol, 1997;
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001;
- Convention for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003;
- Conventions of the Rights of Persons with Disability, 2006;



- ILO Minimum Age Convention;
- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child;
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention;
- The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage; and
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

### 3.6 Relevant WHO COVID-19 Guidelines

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

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

### 3.7 Relevant In-country Laws (Beneficiaries Countries)

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

### 3.8 Relevant Policies and Strategy Papers for Participating Countries

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

**Table 3.2: Relevant Policies by Countries**

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



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS II) 2018 – 2022, The Gambia</li> </ul>
ECOWAS Statistics Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Sub-Saharan Africa (SHaSA2)</li> </ul>
the African Union's Statistical Institute (STATAFRIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African Charter on Statistics</li> </ul>
West African Economic and Monetary Union Commission (WAEMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WAEMU Regional Statistical Program 2015-2020</li> </ul>

### 3.9 Implementing Institutions in the Beneficiary Countries

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

#### 3.9.1 The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBos)

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

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

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

#### 3.9.2 Mali: Institut National de la Statistique du Mali (INSTAT)



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

INSTAT comprises, in addition to the management, technical and internal coordination, administrative and financial departments. The technical departments are the Department of Demographic and Social Statistics (DSDS); the Department of Agricultural and Environmental Statistics (DSAE); the Department of National Accounting, Business Statistics, Economic Studies and Analysis (DCNC); the Department of Research, Standardization and Statistical Surveys (DRNE), and the Department of Applications, Dissemination and Database Management (DADD). The PIU will hire one environmental consultant on a as needed basis, one social specialist, and one GBV consultant.

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

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

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



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

### 3.9.3 **Mauritania: National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis**

The National Agency for Statistics, Demographic and Economic Analysis (ANSADE) is a public administrative institution created in February 2021 following the merger of the former National Statistics Office (ONS) with the former Mauritanian Center for Policy Analysis (CMAP). The objective of this reform is to transform the central body of the National Statistical System (NSS) into a center of scientific excellence specializing in the fields of statistics and economic, demographic and social analysis, and a cornerstone for planning. In general, ANSADE oversees NSS coordination, coherence and harmonization of nomenclatures and concepts the production and dissemination of official statistics according to the required standards of good practice. The agency is responsible for ensuring, among other things, to:

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

ANSADE's budgetary resources come from a subsidy from the government budget, a proportion of the statistical tax, and the proceeds from its services. An environmental specialist, a social specialist and GBV consultant will be recruited.

### 3.9.4 **Senegal: Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD)**

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

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



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

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

The PIU in Senegal has not yet been established. An environmental specialist, a social specialist, and GBV consultant will be recruited.

### 3.9.5 **Niger: Institut National de la Statistique du Niger**

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

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

A nine-member Board of Directors administers INS. The Institute has a head-the Director General, assisted by the Secretary-General. There are four technical departments- Directorate for the Coordination and Development of Statistics, Department of Statistics and Demographic and Social Studies, the Department of Statistics and Economic Studies and the Department of Surveys and Censuses (DER). Two Units support the technical departments. These are the Administrative and Financial Department and Information Technology Department. The institute also has a training and development center (school). There are no environmental and social Risk management specialists at PIU. An environment specialist, a social specialist and a GBV consultant will be recruited.

### 3.9.6 **Guinea: L'Institut National de la Statistique**



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

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

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

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

An environmental consultant (on a as needed basis), a social specialist, and a GBV consultant will be recruited.

### **3.9.7 Guinea-Bissau: Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE)**

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



needs and disseminating quality data. Director General, supported by a deputy, heads INE. An environmental consultant (on a as needed basis), social specialist, and a GBV consultant will be recruited.

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

### **3.9.8 Benin: L’Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie**

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

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

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

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

In terms of organizational structure, the Institute has a General Management, an Administrative and Financial Department and four Technical Departments. Also, INStAD has a Vocational Training Center that trains Statistical Technical Agents and Assistants (ATS-ADS). An environmental specialist (on a as needed basis), social specialist, and a GBV consultant will be recruited.

### **3.9.9 Africa Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC)**

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

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



of the African Charter on Statistics and the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA2). An environmental consultant (as needed basis) and one social consultant will be recruited.

#### **3.9.10 West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) Commission**

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

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

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

The WAEMU Commission is the executive organ of the Union. The Commission exercises, with a view to the proper functioning and general interest of the Union, the specific powers conferred on it by the Treaty. WAEMU Commission is the executive organ of the Union. It is composed of members, eight (08) in number, called Commissioners. Each oversees an area of specialization. The Commissioners are appointed by the Conference of Heads of State and Government. The presidency of the Commission directs and coordinates the operation of the Commission; liaises, at the level of general policies, with the Governments and political authorities of the WAEMU member states, the other organs of the Union as well as with the autonomous specialized institutions and external partners of the Union and ensures the representation of the commission in relations with third countries, international organizations and institutions. The various projects of the WAEMU integration process are conducted within the Departments of the Commission, under the responsibility of a Commissioner. The Commissioner directs and coordinates the action of the Directorates and Divisions that make up the Department for which he/she is responsible. An environmental consultant (on a as needed basis) and one social specialist will be recruited.

#### **3.9.11 Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission**

The Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS Commission) was transformed from the ECOWAS Secretariat in 2007 to implement the vision, mission and objectives of ECOWAS as a regional grouping of fifteen (15) member states. With its headquarters in Abuja-Nigeria, the Commission is headed by the President, assisted by a Vice President and five Commissioners.

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

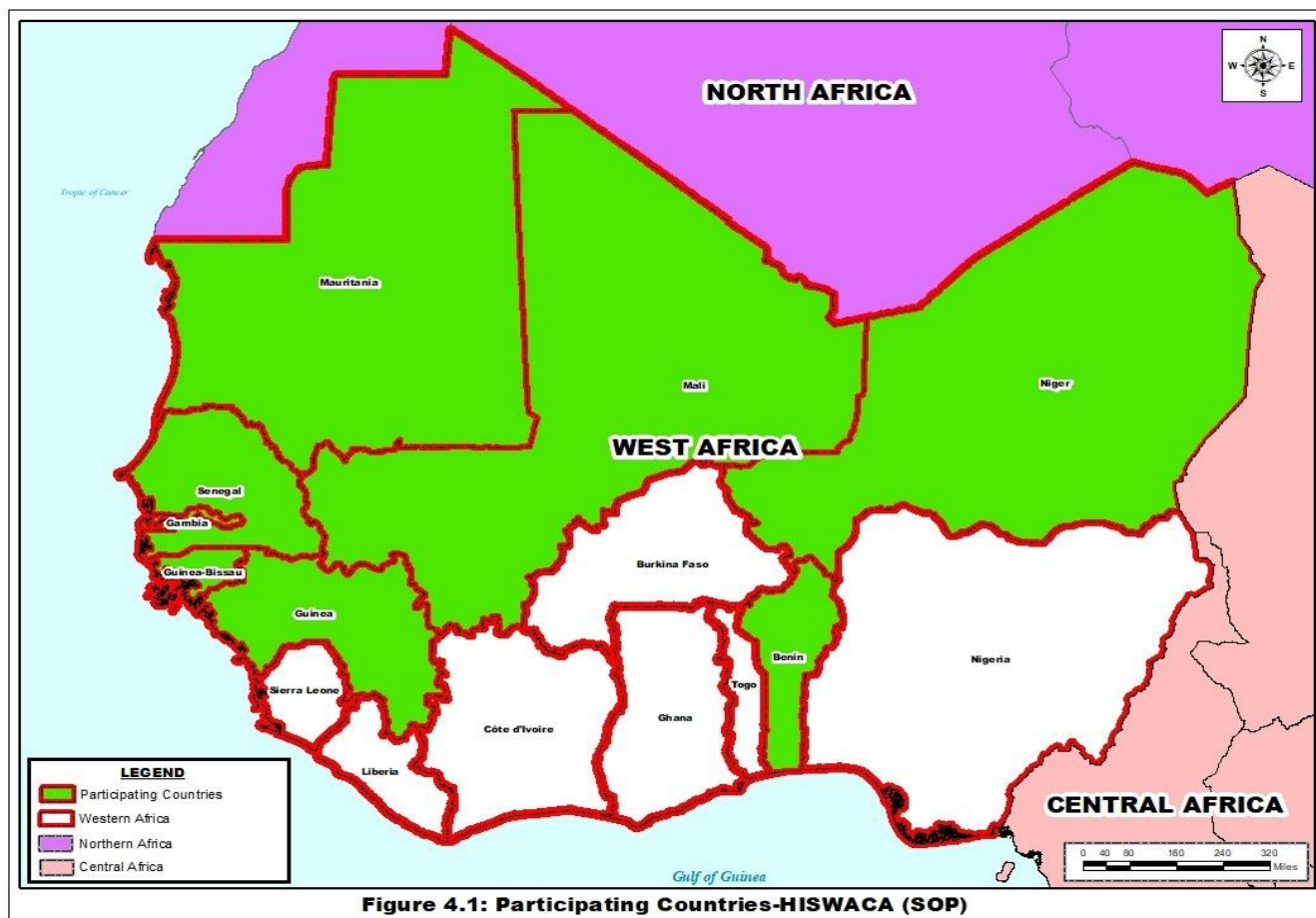
In addition to the Office of the President and Vice President, the Commission has a Directorate of Infrastructure, Energy and Digitalization and the Directorate of Economic Affairs and Agriculture. An environmental risk management specialist and a social risk management specialist will be recruited. In addition to the Office of the President and Vice President, the Commission has a Directorate of Infrastructure, Energy and Digitalization and the Directorate of Economic Affairs and Agriculture. An environmental consultant (on a as needed basis) and a social specialist will be recruited to the RIU.



## 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

### 4.1 Location and Size of the Participating Countries

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



As seen in Figure 1, with the exception of Mali and Niger, which are landlocked, the rest are coastal states. Table 4.1 presents the location and size of each participating country, indicating the neighboring country within the West Africa context. The largest country is Niger, while the smallest is The Gambia.

#### 4.1.1 Location of NSOs and RSSs with Civil Works

Though the project activities will be implemented throughout the country, the major civil works will be implemented for the existing National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and Regional Statistical Schools (RSSs). Table 4.1 presents the location and description of the proposed civil works. Installation of IT equipment and furnishing will take place in all the participating country NSOs and Regional Body offices (see land documentation attached as Annex I).



**Table 4.1: Location and Description of Civil Works-HISWACA-SOP1**

Country	Name of Institution	Designation	Location	Description of Works
Senegal	National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD)	National Headquarters	Dakar	This involves rehabilitation work on the ANSD headquarters building (repainting), the acquisition of equipment such as lifts, fire extinguishers, etc.
	National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD) School	Regional Statistical School	Diamniadio	New construction (new block). The site is not located near a sensitive biodiversity area
Mauritania	National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis (ANSADE)	National Head quarters	Nouakchott	ANSADE has a headquarters built on a plot of more than 1000 square metres. Part of the architectural plan has been built and occupied since 2003. It is now a question of building the remaining blocks within the same plot. The site is not located near a sensitive biodiversity area
Niger	The National Institute of Statistics (INS) (L'Institut National de la Statistique (INS))	NSO and Statistical School	Niamey	The project will support the modernization of NSOs' physical infrastructure and statistical schools by building office complexes with modern facilities and providing needed office furniture and equipment for the entire statistical cycle from production through dissemination. Also, construction and furnishing of new buildings.
The Gambia	The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBos)	National Head quarters	Banjul	Minor rehabilitations/renovations such as fixing leakages and cracks in the walls of the GBos building, repainting where necessary, repartitioning offices to create space for activities such as the data center. The site is not located near a sensitive biodiversity area.

**Table 4.2: Location and Size of Participating Countries**

Country	Size (sq. km)	Boundary Description
Mauritania	1.031 million	Mauritania is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, Western Sahara to the north and northwest, Algeria to the northeast, Mali to the east and southeast and Senegal to the southwest
Senegal	196,712	Senegal is bordered by Mauritania to the north, Mali to the east, Guinea to the southeast and Guinea-Bissau to the southwest. The Gulf of Guinea washes the western coastline of Senegal. Guinea Bissau with an estimated land size of



		36,125 km <sup>2</sup> , shares common borders with Senegal to the north, Guinea to the south-east and the Gulf of Guinea to the West.
Guinea	245,857	Guinea Bissau shares common borders with Senegal to the north, Guinea to the south-east and the Gulf of Guinea to the West.
Guinea Bissau	36,125	Guinea Bissau shares common borders with Senegal to the north, Guinea to the south-east and the Gulf of Guinea to the West
Mali	1,240,000	Mali is bordered by Algeria to its north and northeast, in the East by Niger, Southeast by Burkina Faso, South by Côte d'Ivoire, southwest by Guinea and west by Senegal and Mauritania.
Niger	1,267,000	Libya borders Niger to the northeast, Chad to the east, Nigeria to the south, Benin and Burkina Faso to the southwest, Mali to the west, and Algeria to the northwest.
The Gambia	11,300	The Gambia occupies a strip of land 25 to 50 km wide on either side of the Gambia River and extends 480 km <sup>2</sup> into the interior. Except for a short coastline along the Atlantic Ocean, it is surrounded by Senegal.
Benin	114,763	Benin borders Nigeria to the east, Togo to the west, Burkina Faso to the northwest and Niger to the northeast.

## 4.2 Population of the Beneficiary Countries

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

**Table 4.3: Estimated Population of Beneficiary Countries-HISWACA- SOP1**

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

Source: National Statistics Office of the Participating Countries

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

## 4.3 Ethnic Diversity in the Participating Countries



Ethnicity is intrinsically linked with culture, livelihoods, language and self-identity. The proposed project activities including census dates and other information about project activities will have to be communicated in a culturally acceptable manner and language to ensure effective participation of citizens of the beneficiary countries. Also, activities should be planned and executed bearing in mind the cultural diversity in the participating countries.

The dominant ethnic groups in Sahel such as the Fulani, Mandinka and Tuaregs cut across a number of participating countries with seasonal cross border movements across porous borders rooted in history and livelihood patterns, hence project activities must be sensitive to these dynamics and planned within the prevailing context. The various ethnic groups in the participating countries are presented in the following sub-sections.

#### **4.3.1 Benin**

There are reportedly more than 50 ethnic groups in Benin. The 2013 census gives the main ethnic groups as: Fon and related groups (38.4%); Adja and related groups (15.1%); Yoruba and related groups (12%); Bariba and related groups (9.6%); Peul and related groups (8.6%); Gwa /Ottamari and related groups (6.1%); Yoa-Lokpa and related groups (4.3%) and Dendi and related groups (2.9%). Fon and Yoruba are the main languages in the south whiles, Baatonum, Biali, Dendi, Fulfulde and Yom spoken more in the north.

Considering its relatively small size, Benin has great ethnic diversity, especially in the north. Some populations there are related to ethnic groups in Burkina Faso and Nigeria. The Fon people are concentrated in southern Benin. They are descendants of the powerful African kingdom of Dahomey that ruled the region from about 1600 to 1900.

#### **4.3.2 Guinea**

Guinea has over 24 different and distinct ethnic groups but of three of them make up about 90% of the population. Of the 24 ethnic groups, the Fulani (Peul or Fulbe), Soussou (Susu) and Malinke also referred to as the Mandinka, Mandinka, Mandingo, Mandin or Mande are the most dominant. Respectively, these ethnic groups constitute 41%, 12% and 33% of the total population. Apart from these, the Kisi and Kpelles make up 5% of the population each. The remaining groups constitute 4% of the total population. The Fulani are mainly found in the Futa Djallon region. Their root is in the North Africa. They believe that the caste system that has its origin from the medieval slave era. The Soussou people are primarily farmers while their women are palm oil makers. The Mande people occupy southern Guinea including the capital, Conakry. They are concentrated on the Niger plains of the north-east, towards the border with Mali. The Kisi and Kpelle are concentrated in forest highlands of the south-east.

Pular (or Fula), Maninka, Susu, Kisi, Kpelle and Toma are the major languages spoken in Guinea. According to the latest census on Guinea. Pular is the most widely spoken (35% of the population), followed by Maninka (25%) and Susu (18%).

#### **4.3.3 Guinea Bissau**

The population of Guinea-Bissau is ethnically diverse and has many distinct languages, customs, and social structures. There are more than 20 African ethnicities in the country. About 90% of the population are belong to the following ethnic groups: Balanta (30%); Fula/Fulani (20%); Manjaco/Manjack/Mandyako



(14%); Mandinga/Mandinka (13%); Papel/Pepel, (7%), Ejamat/Felupe (1.5%); Jola/Diola (0.4%) and Susu (0.3%). There is also a small Cape Verdean minority with mixed African, European, Lebanese and Jewish ancestry in the country.

The official language of Guinea-Bissau is Portuguese, which is spoken by 11% of the population. Guinea-Bissau Creole is spoken by 44% of the population. It is also known as Kiriol or Crioulo. Its lexicon is derived mostly from Portuguese. Indigenous languages in the country include Balanta, Fula, Mandjak, Mandinka and Papel.

#### 4.3.4 **Mali**

The main ethnic groups in Mali are the Mandes, including the Bambara, Malinke, and Sarakole, accounting for about 50% of the total population. Other groups include the Peul (Fulani/Fula) accounting for 17% of the country's population, the Voltaic (12%), the Songhai (6%) and the Tuareg and Moor (10%). Ethnic groups such as the Dogons and Hausa people making the remaining 5%.

The Bambaras, are found in central and southern Mali along the middle Niger Valley. They are the dominant group in Mali and most people in Malians speak Bambara, especially in the center, west and south of the country. The Malinke speak Mandé and concentrated in the southwest and west mainly in the regions of Bafoulabé, Kita, and Bamako. The Soninke, or Sarakole, live in north-west Mali - the Sahelian zone along the Senegal River. They are descendants of the people of Ghana Empire (8<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century). The Songhai are mostly settled subsistence farmers found in south-eastern part of Mali, in the Niger River Valley from Djenné to Ansongo, although some are nomads dispersed across Mali, Niger, and Algeria. They are descendants of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century Songhai Empire. The Peul (Fula, Fulani spread across West Africa. In Mali, they live predominantly in the great inland delta of the Niger and in the eastern section of the country-mainly in the region of Mopti. Some are cattle herders, while others are sedentary farmers. The Tuareg and Maure (Moors) live in Northern Mali, Adrar des Iforas and Kidal region. The Moors are a group of Berber nomads who migrate between Mali and Mauritania. They are traditionally herders of goats and sheep, as well as providers of transport by camel and donkey. The Tuaregs are traditionally caravan traders and a few are herders.

Seventy-nine languages are spoken in Mali, but the 2009 census only lists 15 languages. Bambara (also known as Bamanakan or Bamanan) is the first language for half the population (50.3%), and the most widely spoken language in the country. Other major languages spoken in Mali are Fula, Soninke, Dogon, Tamasheq and Arabic (spoken by the Tuaregs and Moors). These languages are spoken by less than 10% of the population in the country. French is the official language<sup>18</sup>.

#### 4.3.5 **Mauritania**

The statistics bureau in Mauritania estimates that Mauritania's population consist of two major ethnic groups. These are the Bidhan (White Moors) and the Haratin (Black Moors). The Bidhan

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<sup>18</sup> Latest census data in 2009 indicates that only 33.7% of men and 21.5% of women are literate in French though it is the official language. Bambara, French, Fulfulde and Songhay are used as lingua francas in different parts of the country. Although the Census did not enquire about second and third languages [Ethnologue](#) suggests that as high as 96% of the population speak Bambara as a first, second or third language



constitutes around 30% of the total population. They speak Hassaniya Arabic and are primarily of Arab-Berber origin. The Haratin (Black Moors) constitute roughly 34% of the population. They are descendants of the original inhabitants of the Tassili n'Ajjer and Acacus Mountain. The remaining 30% of the population largely consists of various ethnic groups of West African descent. Among these are the Fulani (Fulbe), Soninke, Bambara and Wolofs. The official language in Mauritania is Arabic.

#### 4.3.6 **Niger**

The largest ethnic groups in Niger are the Hausas, constituting 53.1% of the population. They are predominantly located in the western and northern regions of Niger, spreading into Northern Nigeria. The Hausa people are concentrated in Niamey and Maradi in the west, while in the north, they are found in and around Zinder and Tahoua.

The Zarma-Songhai (Djerma-Songhai) ethnic group primarily inhabit the western and southwestern parts of Niger. They are the second largest ethnic group in Niger and make up around 21.2% of the population. The Zarma are found east of the River Niger between Niamey and the Hausa belt, and along the River Niger. They are believed to be descendants of Malinke and Sarakole, who migrated southwards from Mali before the rise of the Songhai Empire.

The Tuaregs constituting about 11% of the population, are the third largest ethnic group in Niger. They are nomads known historically for living in the Sahara Desert, occupying the arid north and center of Niger. They are known for their trading skills and ability to cross the desert.

Traditionally pastoralists, the Peul (Fulani, Fula and Toucouleur) are nomadic cattle herders living across the West African Sahel from Senegal and Guinea to Cameroon. In Niger, the Fulani are dispersed throughout the country, with concentrations in south-central and western Niger. They constitute 6.5% of the population. Diffa Arabs are found in the Eastern Region of Niger, mostly in Diffa Region. It is believed that they originated from Chad. The Kanuri (5.9%) are found in southeastern Niger.

The Hausa, Zarma-Songhai, Kanuri, Gurma (0.4%) and Tubu (0.8%) are sedentary-engage in farming, while Tuareg, Fulani, and Diffa Arabs are nomadic or semi-nomadic. They are pastoralists.

Niger has ten official national languages. These are Hausa (55.4%), Zarma & Songhai (21%), Tamasheq (9.3%), Fulfulde (8.5%), Kanuri (4.7%), Arabic (0.4%), Gourmanchéma (0.4%) and Tebu (0.4%). Other languages 0.1%. French is the official language in Niger.

#### 4.3.7 **Senegal**

In Senegal, it is estimated that 38.7% of the population are Wolofs; 26.5% are Pular/Peul/Fulani/Fula and 15% are Serers. Other ethnic groups in the country are Mandinka (4.2%), Diola/Jola (4.2%) and Soninke (2.3%). An additional, 9.3% include Europeans and people of Lebanese descent.

Traditionally, Wolofs are sedentary farmers, who trace their roots to the Ghana Empire in the 11th century. They are concentrated along the coast in the northern part of Senegal. Most of them are Muslims. The Serers are concentrated in western and central Senegal, running from the southern edge of Dakar to the Gambian border. Traditionally, they farm millet, rice and other agricultural products. Beyond their own language, many Serers also speak Wolof. Many are Roman Catholics.

The Peul are concentrated in the more arid north and are traditionally pastoralists. A sub-group, the Toucouleur, are settled agriculturalists living primarily in the Senegal River valley in the north of the



country. Most Peuls in Senegal are Muslims, but some practice traditional beliefs or a syncretic mix of the two. The Diola (Jola) are concentrated in the southern part of Senegal, the forested region of Casamance.

Wolof is also the most widely spoken first language (50% of the population), followed by Pular (25%) and Serer (11%). In 2001, Wolof, Serer, Pular, Mandinka, Soninke and Jola-Fony were given national language status. French remains the official language.

#### **4.3.8 The Gambia**

A variety of ethnic groups live in The Gambia, each preserving its own language and traditions. The Mandinkas (34.4%) are the dominant group, followed by the Fula (24.1%). Other ethnic groups present in the country are the Wolof, Jola/Karoninka, Serahule/Jahanka, Serers, Manjago, Bambara, Aku Marabou, Bainunka and Tukulor. The Krios, locally known as Akus constitute one of the smallest ethnic minorities in The Gambia. They are descendants of the Creole people of Sierra Leone and are concentrated in the capital, Banjul. Non-African residents include Europeans and Lebanese origin accounting for 0.23% of the total population.

In The Gambia, Mandinka is spoken as a first language by 38% of the population. Other languages spoken in the Gambia are Pulaar (21%), Wolof by (18%), Soninke (9%), Jola (4.5%), Serer (2.4%) and Manjak and Bainouk (1.6% each). Portuguese Creole and English are spoken by 1% and 0.5% of the population respectively as their first language. English is the official language.

### **4.4 Religion/Spiritual Beliefs in the Participating Countries**

Religion reinforces social unity and stability and serves as an agent of social control. In section 4.4.1 to 4.4.8, a discussion of the various dominant religions in beneficiary countries are present. Islam is the predominant religion in the participating countries, accounting for as high as 98% in some of the participating countries followed by Christianity. There is also the practice of mixing Islamic and traditional practices in the participating countries. Planning for project activities must take cognizance of religious festivals and practices and field staff must be aware of cultural norms rooted in religious beliefs in order not to offend these prevailing norms.

#### **4.4.1 Benin**

In the 2013 census, 48.5% of the population of Benin were Christians, 27.7% were Muslims, 11.6% practiced Vodun, 2.6% practiced other local traditional religions, 2.6% practiced other religions, and 5.8% claimed no religious affiliation. Traditional religions include local animistic religions practiced in the Atakora and Donga provinces, and Vodun and Orisha veneration among the Yoruba and Tado people in the center and south of the nation. The town of Ouidah on the central coast is the spiritual center of Beninese Vodun.

#### **4.4.2 Guinea**

Approximately, there are 89% Muslims and 7% Christians in Guinea. An additional 2% of the population adhere to indigenous religious beliefs. There are also smaller numbers of Atheists and practitioners of



other religions such as Buddhism in the country. Much of the population, both Muslim and Christian, also incorporate indigenous African beliefs into their outlook.

#### **4.4.3 Guinea Bissau**

Estimates of the religious composition of the population of Mauritania vary widely, but according to the Pew-Templeton Global Religious Futures Project (2020), approximately 46% are Muslim, 31% are traditionalists, while 19% are Christians. Buddhists, Hindus, Jews and those unaffiliated with any religious group account for 5% of the total population.

The Fula (Peul or Fulani) and Mandinka (Malinke) ethnic are mostly Muslims. Generally, they live in the north and northeast of Guinea Bissau. Most Muslims are Sunni but Shia communities exist as well. Adherents of indigenous religious beliefs generally live in all but the northern parts of the country. The Christian population, including Roman Catholics and Protestants, are primarily drawn from the Pepel, Manjaco, and Balanta ethnic groups concentrated in Bissau and along the coast. Large numbers of Muslims and Christians hold indigenous beliefs as well.

#### **4.4.4 Mali**

An estimated 95% of the population in Mali. Nearly all Muslims are Sunni, and most follow Sufism. Christians, traditionalists and those with no religious affiliation make up the remaining 5%. Groups adhering to local religious beliefs reside throughout the country, mostly in rural areas. Many Muslims and Christians also adhere to some aspects of indigenous beliefs.

#### **4.4.5 Mauritania**

According to Mauritanian Government estimates, Sunni Muslims constitute approximately 99% of the population. Unofficial estimates indicate Sunni Muslims are approximately 98% of the population, Shia Muslims 1%, and non-Muslims, mostly Christians and a small group of Jews, are further 1%. Almost all non-Muslims in Mauritania are non-citizens.

#### **4.4.6 Niger**

According to Government Statistics, more than 98% of the population of Niger are Muslims. Of the Muslim population, majority are Sunnis. Christians and other religious groups account for less than 2% of the population. There are several hundred Baha'is, who reside primarily in Niamey and in communities west of the Niger River. A small percentage of the population adheres primarily to indigenous religious beliefs. Some Muslims intermingle animist practices with their practice of Islam, although this has become less common over the past decade.

#### **4.4.7 Senegal**

An estimated 95.9 % of the population of Senegal identify themselves as Muslim, according to government statistics. Most Muslims are Sunni and belong to one of several Sufi brotherhoods, each of which incorporates unique practices, including some aspects of indigenous beliefs. Only 3.6% of the population



are Christians. Christian groups include Catholics, Protestants, and groups combining Christian and indigenous beliefs. Most Christians live in towns in the west and south.

#### **4.4.8 The Gambia**

The Gambia has a Muslim majority. Muslims constitute 96.4% of the population and some 3.5% are Christians. 0.1% practice other religions (including African Traditional Religion).

### **4.5 Climate of the Participating Countries**

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

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

Southern Senegal is hot, and humid with two (2) distinct seasons. The rainy season (May to November) has strong southeast winds while the dry season (December to April) is dominated by hot, dry, hamattan winds. Well-defined dry and humid seasons result from northeast trade winds and southwest monsoon winds. Dakar, which is located in this region, has an annual rainfall of about 600 mm (24 inches), which occurs between June and October when maximum temperatures average 30 °C (86.0 °F) and minimum hovers around 24.2 °C (75.6 °F), December to February is the dry spell-maximum temperatures average 25.7 °C (78.3 °F) and minimums 18 °C (64.4 °F).

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



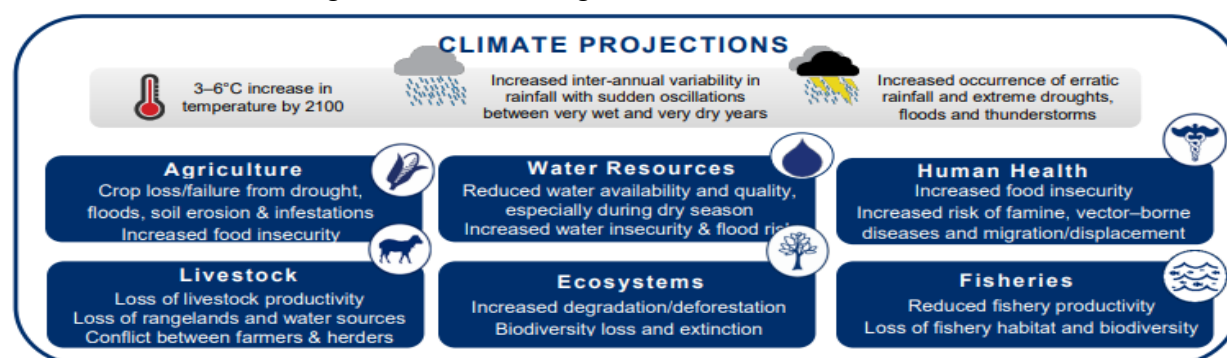
turns reddish brown and a veil of fine dust hangs over the country. It is also the season when farmers burn brush in the fields.

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

#### 4.6 Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Project Region

West Africa is one of the world's most vulnerable regions to climate variability and change. Disasters triggered by natural hazard events have increased in occurrence and severity in the sub-region, particularly the Sahelian zone, in the last three decades.<sup>19</sup> Extreme climate variability since the 1970s has resulted in agricultural losses, recurrent food crises, both water scarcity and extreme flooding, and environmental degradation.<sup>20</sup> Hydro-meteorological events, including floods, droughts, tropical cyclones and strong winds, storm surges, extreme temperatures, forest fires, sand or dust storms, and landslides, cause the majority of loss of life and economic losses in West Africa.<sup>21</sup> Desertification has worsened and has made the sub-region food insecure. Vulnerability to climate and disaster hazards will likely worsen, West Africa is projected to experience severe impacts on food production, including a decline in oceanic productivity, with severe risks for food security and negative repercussions for human health and employment.<sup>22</sup> Figure 4.1 shows climate projections and key climate impacts in the region.<sup>23</sup>

**Figure 4.1: Climate Change Risk Profile, West Africa Sahel**



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

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

General future projections by 2050s include increased temperatures region-wide, with the greatest warming in the Sahel; increased duration of long-lasting heatwaves (+6–28 days), with generally a greater increase in the east; uncertain rainfall trends with models suggesting: decreased rainfall in western Mali,

<sup>19</sup> ECOWAS Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2006).

<sup>20</sup> USAID 2017. "Climate Risk Profile: West Africa Sahel" Regional Fact Sheet.

<sup>21</sup> DARA, <https://daraint.org/>.

<sup>22</sup> Serdeczny, Olivia, et al. 2017. "Climate Change Impacts in Sub-Saharan Africa: From Physical Changes to Their Social Repercussions"

<sup>23</sup> USAID 2017. "Climate Risk Profile: West Africa Sahel" Regional Fact Sheet.



Senegal, and The Gambia, with no change or increased rainfall in the rest of the region; increased frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall events; generally increased dry spells in western Sahel (Senegal and The Gambia) with generally reduced dry spells in the rest of the region; and sea level rise of +17 to 45cm.

The potential loss of life, injury, and economic loss caused by future flood events are flood hazards: West African countries are severely affected by floods and their frequency has increased in the past 50 years and is expected to increase in the future.<sup>24</sup> In 2022, rains arrived earlier than their usual season and were in many regions above average and caused flooding in countries like Mali, Niger and Benin. According to the flooding situation overview in August 2022 by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), almost all project participating countries, including The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, and Senegal, are at a high risk of flooding. Many of these countries have a significant number of people residing in areas with high flood exposure and additional shocks of extreme weather events have pushed vulnerable families deep into crisis. Many of the affected regions were already struggling with high levels of food insecurity, malnutrition, instability, and violence. Floods have affected hygiene and sanitation and increased the incidence of water-borne diseases. Moreover, floods increased displacement into overcrowded settlement camps, where diseases spread quickly and easily. Table 4.3 shows the hazard ratings across project countries by type of hazard.

**Table 4.4: Risk Ratings across Project Countries**

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

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

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

<sup>24</sup> Niang et al. 2014.



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

## 4.7 The Economy and Livelihoods in Participating Countries

Most the participating countries are ranked among the low-income countries of the world. Agriculture remains the main stay of the population in selected countries, with grain and livestock production being the most dominate livelihood activities in terms of employment (see Table 4.4).

**Table 4.5: Basic Economic Indicators-HISWACA-SOP1 Countries**

Countries	Per Capita Income (Current USD)	Unemployment Rate (%)			Employment by Sector (%)		
		Total	Male	Female	Agriculture	Services	Industry
Benin	1,319.2	1.6	1.3	1.9	38	43	18
Guinea	1,189.2	6.3	6.2	6.5	61	34	6
Guinea Bissau	795.1	6.8	5.9	7.7	60	31	9
Mali	873.8	7.7	6.9	8.8	62	30	8
Mauritania	2,166.0	7.4	10.8	13.0	31	52	18
Niger	590.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	73	21	7
Senegal	1,636.9	3.7	3.5	4.0	30	57	13
The Gambia	772.2	11.2	8.4	14.8	27	58	15
Sub-Sahara Africa	1,626.3	7.6	7.3	8.0	53	36	11

Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/>

From Table 4.4 only Guinea, Mauritania and Senegal qualify as lower middle countries, all the other participating country are cosigned to low-income country status. Of the lower middle-income countries, Mauritania and Senegal posted per capita income figures above the Sub Sahara average of USD 1,626.3. A description of participation countries economy and livelihood activities are presented below, from sub section 4.7.1 to 4.7.8.

### 4.7.1 Benin

Subsistence agriculture and cotton production drive Benin's economy.38% of the labor force is employed in agriculture, 46% for males versus 30% for females. Women work with men in the family field, planting, weeding, and harvesting. They also cultivate their own plots to complement the household food supply and earn some income. In areas of male migration, women heads of household bear the entire



responsibility for cultivating the family plot. Women are also responsible for the post-harvest storage and processing of food products for both domestic consumption and for the market and are traditionally responsible for marketing agricultural products.

Cotton, the main export crop, accounts for about 40% of Benin's GDP and roughly 80% of official export receipts. Tree crops such as palm oil, cashew, and cocoa are also cultivated. Maize, beans, groundnuts, cassava, yams and other tubers that are cultivated for subsistence. An estimated 550,000 smallholders with farm sizes averaging 1.7 hectares practice subsistence farming of cereals and tubers.

In 2013, Benin had an estimated livestock herd of 2.166 million heads, of which 85% are from the north of the country-63% are from Borgou and Alibori areas. Cattle breeding in Benin is unequally distributed between the traditional and modern systems. Mainly practiced in the north of the country, the traditional production system accounts for 98% of all breeders and supplies 85% of the national cattle herd<sup>25</sup>. The modern system characterized by health monitoring of the herd, improvement of cattle breeds and food complementation without transhumance accounts for 2% of the breeders and is practiced on government farms (Okpara, Betecoucou, Samiondji, and Kpinnou)<sup>26</sup>. A modest fishing fleet provides fish and shrimp for local subsistence and export to Europe.

The active sub sectors of the services sector are financial, trade and tourism sub-sectors, are largely dominated by females (54% females versus 33% males), who are largely engaged in small -scale informal retail trade. The manufacturing sub-sector largely depends on cotton, with the production of textiles for the local and international markets as the major source of livelihood. French, Lebanese as well as Beninois own industrial entities. Comparatively, males (20% males versus 16% females) dominate the industrial sector.

#### 4.7.2 Guinea

Agriculture and mining are the mainstay of the Guinean economy. It employs 61% of the population and contribute 28.5%. Crop production is by smaller holders who cultivate farms for subsistence. Cassava, rice, sweet potatoes and yams are the major tubers produced. Maize is the main cereal produced. The economy also depends on cash crops such as sugar, coffee, citrus, bananas, groundnuts, palm kernels, coffee and coconuts. More females (62%) are predominantly found in agriculture than males (59%). There are mostly engaged in the food crop sub- sector as smallholders.

Rearing cattle, sheep, and goats is another major source of livelihood in Guinea. It is difficult to estimate the number of persons in this activity, but FAOSTAT estimates that there are 8.8 million cattle, 3.3million sheep, and 3.9 million goats in Guinea in 2021. These animals are reared through pastoralism, which cuts across all four regions of Guinea. Not all herders practice transhumance. The highest number of pastoralists and livestock are found in Moyenne Guinée, followed by Haute Guinée in the north. There is transhumance between these regions and Guinée Maritime to the west and Guinée Forestière to the south. Not all transhumance in Guinea is on a north-south basis, as there is also transhumance on a

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<sup>25</sup> Alkoiret, I.T., Yari, H.M., Gbangboché, A.B., Lokossou, R. (2011). Reproductive performance and milk production of Girolando cows in the ranch of Kpinnou, South-West of Benin Republic. *Journal of Animal and Veterinary Advances*, 10(19):2588- 2592.

<sup>26</sup> Mama Sombo, A. (2013). Programme d'actions détaillé du développement de la filière lait en zone UEMOA. Rapport final CIRAD étude filière lait, Bénin, 44p.



highland-lowland basis and along rivers. The main transhumance zone in Guinea in terms of the number of cattle moved during the dry season, is from the highlands of the central Plateau (adjoining the Futa Jallon) to surrounding lowland areas. Transhumance also occurs westwards from Middle Guinea to Guinea Maritime and eastwards from Middle Guinea to Upper Guinea. On the western side of the highlands, there are two main transhumance zones: south-west down to Boké and Boffa, near the Atlantic coast, and north-west to Gaoual and Koundara, towards the borders with Senegal and Guinea Bissau. There is significant cross-border transhumance into Guinea-Bissau and, to a lesser extent, across the northern border into Senegal.<sup>27</sup>

Industry employs 6% of the labor force, with 10% of males and 2% of females employed in the sector. Mining remains an important source of livelihood in the industrial sector, with gold, bauxite and iron ore as the main extractive minerals. While bauxite and iron are mined by large entities that employ over 45,000 persons, gold mining has elements of small-scale artisanal miners. It is estimated that there are about 300,000 small-scale artisanal miners in Guinea, and 1.5 million people benefit from this livelihood activity<sup>28</sup>. Much of the gold mining industry in Guinea occurs in northeastern areas of the country, such as the Lefa mine in the Faranah region. Males dominate in the mining sector. Other less prominent subsectors of the industrial sector are food processing and packaging, where the participation of women is pronounced compared to men.

#### 4.7.3 **Guinea Bissau**

Agriculture is the backbone of Guinea Bissau's economy. It contributes 46% to the 'country's GDP employs about 60% of the labor force and supports 'people's livelihoods, as about 85% of the population derive their income from agriculture. Smallholders and village farmers cultivating on less two hectares (2ha) of land each produce 90% of the 'country's agricultural commodities, notably cashew nuts, rice, ground nuts, and sorghum. Livestock production is one of the main economic activities supporting thousands of livelihoods. Data from FAO indicated that the country has 725,226 cattle, 483 942 sheep and 803,337goats, with the stock experiencing rapid growth<sup>29</sup>. Livestock production is mainly concentrated in the north and east of the country, particularly in Gabù, Bafatà and Oio regions, which are home to 86% of the livestock. The coastline of Guinea-Bissau also offers important avenues for marine fishing, which engages quite a number of the coastal dwellers for economic and subsistence gains.<sup>30</sup>

Livelihoods are also derived from the service sector and industry, which employ 31% and 6% of the total population respectively. Males dominate both sectors. Whereas 32% of males and 30% of females are employed in services sector, industry absorbs 11% of the males and 6% of the females in the country. Industry consists of small-scale artisanal activities such as food processing, brewing and artisanal mining of notable mining of construction materials.

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<sup>27</sup> UNOWAS (2018). Pastoralism and security in West Africa and the Sahel: Towards a Peaceful Co-existence.

[https://unowas.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/rapport\\_pastoralisme\\_eng-april\\_2019\\_-\\_online.pdf](https://unowas.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/rapport_pastoralisme_eng-april_2019_-_online.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> Hilson, G., & MQuilken, J. (2014). Four decades of support for artisanal and small-scale mining in sub Saharan Africa: A critical review. *The Extractive Industries and Society*, 1(1), 104–118. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2014.01.002>

<sup>29</sup> FAOstats 2021. Available at <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QCL>

<sup>30</sup> FAO and ICRISAT. (2019). Climate-smart agriculture in Guinea-Bissau: CSA country profiles for Africa series. Rome: International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT); International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).



#### 4.7.4 **Mali**

Agriculture and mining are the two most important sources of livelihood in Mali. The agricultural sector in Mali employs 62% of the labor force, 62% of males and 63% of females. It supports the livelihood of about 80% of the population. Farming and agro-pastoralism are the main occupations in the agriculture sector of Mali. Farming is highly fragmented, and traditional subsistence farming is the dominant model. Cotton, maize, cereal, peanuts, and tobacco are the main crops cultivated by Malians.

Pastoralism is a key livelihood activity. A 2015 estimate puts pastoralism and the related trade in livestock and livestock products (15.2% of Mali's GDP) ahead of gold mining (7.2% of GDP) and second to only arable farming at 16.2% of GDP<sup>31</sup>. FAO estimates that there are 12.9 million heads of cattle, 21.1 million sheep, 29.2 million goats and 1.3 million camels in Mali<sup>32</sup>. Northern and central Mali are critical pastoral zones, with the Mopti area having the highest number of cattle-28% of the total. There are substantial numbers of cattle in all regions of Mali except Kidal in the north, which is very dry. Sheep and goats are present in all regions, but Gao is estimated to have the highest number, with over 20% of sheep and over 19% of goats, followed by Mopti with 18% and 19%, respectively. In the north, cattle are concentrated around the rivers, while camels and, to some extent, sheep and goats survive from wells and boreholes in the arid interior. It is also estimated that camels are concentrated in Kidal region-58% of all camels in Mali are found in the Kidal region.

Establishing the number of pastoralists in Mali and the distribution of pastoralist groups in Mali vary across regions and eco-climatic zones is difficult. Pastoralists in Timbuktu and Gao regions consist mainly of Tuareg, Bella, Arab, and Fulani. Kidal region is predominantly Tuareg and Arabs, while most pastoralists in Mopti region are Fulani. Transhumance is a key feature of pastoralism in Mali and both internal and external transhumance are practiced, with the former being more pronounced. Internal transhumance happens on a north-south axis between the dry and rainy seasons, between highlands and lowlands. There are also movement along the Niger Bend and the Inner Niger Delta areas from the Ke Macina circle in the Segou region to Mopti and the circles of Niafunké, Diré and Goundam in the Tombouktou region-also receiving pastoralists in the dry season. External transhumance has been constrained by the prevailing security situation, especially in the north, but southern movements to and from Mauritania have been reported.

Both men and women participate in the livestock sector of 'Mali's economy. While men undertake herding, slaughtering and breeding; women are responsible for milking, processing, and marketing milk, as well as for obtaining grain for family consumption within the West African pastoral societies, including those found in Mali.<sup>33</sup> Inland fishing is practiced in Inner Niger Delta; while men are the fisher folk, women engage in processing (smoking the fish).

Mining employs 9% of the population in Mali (9% of males and 5% of females). Gold mining is the leading livelihood activity in this sector. More than 2 million people in the country depend on gold mining. Both

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<sup>31</sup> Rapport Annuel 2015. Direction Nationale des Productions et des Industries Animales, Ministère de l'Élevage et Pêche. Bamako, Republic of Mali. January 2016.

<sup>32</sup> FAOstats 2021. Available at <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QCL>

<sup>33</sup> Onyima, B.N (2019). Women in pastoral societies in Africa. In O. Yacob-Haliso, T. Falola (eds.), *The Palgrave handbook of African women's studies* [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-77030-7\\_36-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-77030-7_36-1)



men and women undertake gold mining. There are about 13 mines and over 350 artisanal gold-mining sites in operation. Mining activities are concentrated in Kayes (close to the border with Senegal) Bamako, and Sikasso (close to the border with Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire) regions. Other minerals mined in Mali are iron ore, uranium, lithium, and manganese.

The Services Sector employs 30% of the labor force (28% males and 30% females). Apart from financial services and telecommunication, which are formal, the services sector is largely informal, consisting of petty traders and artisans.

#### 4.7.5 **Mauritania**

Mauritania is a traditional subsistence economy in which livestock rearing, arable farming, crafts, and petty trading supports most of the population. World Bank data sources (see Table 4.4) indicate that 31% of the total employment in the country is within the agriculture sector, 52% are in services, and 18% in industry. More than three-fourths of the Mauritanian population engage in traditional activities, among which livestock raising is the most important. Agriculture accounts for about a quarter of the Mauritanian economy, and about 70% involves livestock rearing. The latest statistics from FAO suggest that 1.9 million cattle, 11.0 million sheep, 7.5 million goats, and 1.5 million camels in Mauritania.<sup>34</sup> Cattle are raised primarily in the southern region, whereas goats and sheep are dispersed as far north-the limits of the Sahara. The fishery sector generates socio-economic benefits and offers opportunities for job creation with over 65,000 direct and 226,000 indirect jobs through sailors, fishermen, fishmongers, and processors, of which 70% are in the artisanal fisheries sub-sectors. Most of the jobs are informal and sometimes seasonal due to the fishing season for certain species. Mauritania's Exclusive Economic Zone's northern areas have some of the 'world's richest fishing grounds.

Rainfall patterns and the distribution of water and pasture, which vary seasonally and between different regions of the country determine pastoral practices in Mauritania. The South is the main pastoral zone in Mauritania. The riverine areas are also important. External transhumance is also practiced with nomadic groups moving their animals between Mauritania, Senegal, and Mali, on a seasonal basis, especially along the River Senegal Valley. On the Mali side, Mauritanian herdsman move to Kayes, Koulikoro, and Segou regions during the dry season and return with the rains. The majority of the pastoralist in Mauritania are Moors and Haalpulaar (Fulani). Major threats to the livelihood of the pastoralists in Mauritania are armed robbery, scarcity of water, clashes with forest guards in Mali, and conflicts between groups of pastoralists. Extortion from armed groups in Mali is also a major concern.<sup>35</sup>

Land for arable farming is scarce in Mauritania. It is limited to some oases and a narrow band along the southern borders of Senegal and Mali. Farmers practice rain-fed dryland cropping, flood recession cropping along the Senegal River and its seasonal tributaries, oasis cultivation-the least essential; and modern irrigated agriculture. Crops cultivated in Mauritania are millet and sorghum (principal crops), followed by rice and maize on a small scale.

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<sup>34</sup>FAOstats 2021. Available at <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QCL>

<sup>35</sup> UNOWAS (2018). Pastoralism and security in West Africa and the Sahel: Towards a Peaceful Co-existence. [https://unowas.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/rapport\\_pastoralisme\\_eng-april\\_2019\\_-\\_online.pdf](https://unowas.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/rapport_pastoralisme_eng-april_2019_-_online.pdf)



A booming service sector has emerged around the pastoral farming in Mauritania. It involves trade in animals, operation of slaughterhouses and hospitality services, as well as petty trading in animal markets such as Timbedra in Hodh Ech Chargui Region of southeastern Mauritania, which is a major regional trading point for livestock in West Africa. Data from the World Bank indicates that 47% of males and 61% of females are employed in the service sector in Mauritania.

The industrial sector is largely driven by the extractive sector, including iron ore, gold, copper, gypsum, and phosphate rock mining. 18% and 17% of employed males and females are in the industry.

#### 4.7.6 **Niger**

Niger has a poorly diversified economy, with agriculture accounting for 40% of its GDP and 73% of employment (75% males; females 69%). Other key livelihood activities are trading and uranium mining. Agricultural livelihoods are centered on arable farming, agro-pastoral, and pastoral farming. A combination of crop production and livestock ownership represents a key source of income and food for more than 75% of the population<sup>36</sup>. Farming activities are concentrated in the relatively humid areas of the country - south center and southwest notably the Niger Valley and areas such as Zinder, Maradi, Tahoua, and Diffa. Farming centers on small-scale family farms, producing rain-fed cereals such as sorghum and millet, for domestic consumption. Irrigated crops include rice, onions, sesame, and cowpea. Agricultural activities are limited by the occurrence of one rainy season, which takes place between June and September. Most farmers also raise livestock; goats, poultry, and sheep are the most common animals.

Overall, fish production is relatively small; the main fish output comes from Lake Chad. The recorded production between 2012 and 2017 fluctuated within a range of 27,000 to 47,000 tons, representing a local availability of only about 2 kg per inhabitant per year. Most of the catch from Lake Chad are exported to Nigeria (in smoked form).<sup>37</sup>

The livestock sector contributes 13% to the national GDP and provides 7% of the country's export earnings. Three main types of livestock rearing systems co-exist in Niger: (i) the "pastoral systems" characterized by animal mobility (extensive breeding systems for camels, small ruminants, and cattle); (ii) the traditional sedentary livestock farming systems practiced by villagers throughout the country, for ruminants and poultry; and (iii) the "improved livestock systems" (mainly semi-intensive and intensive peri-urban poultry raising and ruminant fattening)<sup>38</sup>. FAO estimates put the number of camels, cattle, sheep and goats in Niger at 1.9 million, 17.1 million, 14.1 million and 2 million, respectively.

Pastoral systems in Niger are determined by the local climate, ecology and political factors, including patterns of insecurity. While the actual number of pastoralists in Niger are not known, the main ethnic

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<sup>36</sup> World Bank (2019). International Development Association project appraisal document on a proposed credit in the amount of EUR 89.2 million (US\$100 million equivalent) to the Republic of Niger for an agricultural and livestock transformation project <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/682971561341777240/pdf/Niger-Agricultural-and-Livestock-Transformation-Project.pdf>

<sup>37</sup> ibid

<sup>38</sup> World Bank (2019). International Development Association project appraisal document on a proposed credit in the amount of EUR 89.2 million (US\$100 million equivalent) to the Republic of Niger for an agricultural and livestock transformation project. Available at <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/682971561341777240/pdf/Niger-Agricultural-and-Livestock-Transformation-Project.pdf>



groups associated with this livelihood activity are the Fulani, Tuareg, Arabs, Tubu (Teda), and Buduma (Yedina). They practice internal transhumance and cross-border transhumance moving in and out of Benin, Burkina Faso, and Mali, Nigeria, northern Cameroon and Chad. Challenges faced by pastoralists include loss of pasture, blockage of transhumance routes, and the activities of terror/armed groups such as Boko Haram.

Besides agriculture, other income-generating activities include trade in animal products, petty trading, and sale of natural products (firewood, plants, herbs, etc.) with an estimated 21% of the population employed in the service sector (20% of males versus 21% of females employed). During the dry season, labor migration (either permanent/long-term or short-term/temporary) offers additional income-earning opportunities in urban centers or across borders in areas where demand for unskilled labor is high. The Haulage of goods is also a critical -sub-sector in the service sector. Niger functions as a transit area for internationally imported commodities such as cereals, sugar, dairy produce, and edible fruits and nuts, making their way into Northern Nigeria, especially from the port of Cotonou<sup>39</sup>.

Uranium mining, cement manufacturing, textiles, and bottling are the major industrial activities in Niger. These account for less than 1% of the country's GDP and 7% of total employment (5% for males versus 9% for females).

#### 4.7.7 **Senegal**

Apart from the services sector, mining and agriculture (farming and fishing) are the main economic activities engaged in by Senegalese. The tertiary sector of telecommunications and finance (formal sectors) accounts for 60% of the 'country's GDP. The sector employs 57% of the population (48% males versus 70% females). Females are traders in urban areas, while those living in rural areas are highly active in the processing and marketing agricultural, livestock, and fishery products.

Construction has been the most dynamic in the industrial sector, with mining gradually expanding with sand winning and the opening up of new small-scale gold mines. Manufacturing contributes 12% of GDP.

The primary sector (agriculture) is small by African standards, at 15% of GDP, but it is diversified between crops (8%), livestock (4%), and fishing (3%). Notwithstanding its relatively small contribution to GDP, the food crop and livestock sectors is 'Senegal's main livelihood activities; it provides income for 70% of the population though the World Bank estimates that 30% of the total population are directly employed in agriculture. Although most crops can survive across the country, some are more dominant than others in the various agro-climate zones; River Valley (irrigated rice, vegetable growing); Niayes (80% of the horticulture produced in the country); the Groundnut Basin (groundnuts, millet); Silvopastoral zone (livestock); Eastern Senegal and Upper Casamance (rain-fed rice) and Lower Casamance (rain-fed rice). The agriculture economy is characterized by the dominance of smallholder farmers cultivating millet, sorghum, maize and rice for subsistence purposes.

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<sup>39</sup>FEWS NET (2017). Niger staple food and livestock market fundamentals. A Situation Report prepared for USAID. Available at [https://fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/FEWS%20NET%20Niger%20MFR\\_final\\_20170929.pdf](https://fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/FEWS%20NET%20Niger%20MFR_final_20170929.pdf)



The 'country's main cash crops are groundnut and cotton<sup>40</sup>. As a risk management strategy, farmers in the Groundnut Basin are adopting alternative crops, such as cowpea and cassava, as these are more tolerant of poor soil conditions and drought. Although *marâchage* (vegetable gardening) represents a small %age of the overall agriculture production, its importance to food security and livelihood activity for women cannot be overlooked.<sup>41</sup> Women produce 80 % of the 'country's food but are confronted with limited access to credit, markets, land, and tenure insecurity. Women farmers work mainly on small plots (0.4 hectares on average), while men work an average of 1.3 hectares of land. Senegal has a traditional rural population with approximately 755,532 farmer households.<sup>42</sup>

Senegal has one of the world's richest fishing grounds, with a relatively long coastline of approximately 712 km and high biodiversity. With an annual catch rate of 450,000 MT per year for the last five years, fishing contributes 3.2% of Senegal's GDP, it accounts for about 10.2% of all exports and 17% of the 'country's labor force. The fishing industry – from boat builders and fishermen to fishmongers and market traders-directly and indirectly employs some 600,000 people. Artisanal fishing is very important in the sector, not only in terms of volume and employment, but it also provides about 80% of the total catch. The majority of the catch is pelagic fish. Most of the fishing landing sites are located in Dakar, Saint-Louis, Kaya, Joal-Fadiouth, Mbour, Rufisque, and Bargny. Artisanal fishing primarily uses traditional pirogues with or without engines. Currently, the pirogue park consists of 24,331 pirogues, 80% of which are motorized. Inland fishing also occurs on the Senegal and Casamance Rivers.

Approximately 40,000 women process sardinella and other species from artisanal fisheries into Keccax (braised, salted, and dried fish), Gejj (fermented and salted-dried fish), Metorah (smoked and salted dried fish), Tambajeng (whole salted and dried fish), Yeet, Tuufa (fermented and dried cymbium), Paañ (dried arcas) and fins (dried in the sun without prior treatment).<sup>43</sup>

Livestock production also plays a vital role in the country's agricultural sector, contributing 42% of the sector's share of GDP. It is practiced extensively in the northern River Valley and silvo pastoral zones. Official estimates presented in FAOstats indicate that Senegal has some 3.7 million cattle, 6.4 million goats, and 7.7 million sheep.

#### 4.7.8 The Gambia

Like Senegal, the Gambian economy is built around the service sector, which employs 58% of the population (54% of males versus 63% of females) and contributes 68.8% to the country's GDP<sup>44</sup>. The main

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<sup>40</sup> CIAT; BFS/USAID. (2016). Climate-Smart Agriculture in Senegal. CSA Country Profiles for Africa Series. International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT); Bureau for Food Security, United States Agency for International Development (BFS/USAID), Washington, D.C. 20 p. Available at [https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2019-06/SENEGAL\\_CSA\\_Profile.pdf](https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2019-06/SENEGAL_CSA_Profile.pdf)

<sup>41</sup> World Food Program (2013). Climate risk and food security in Senegal: Analysis of climate impacts on food security and livelihoods. World Food Programme (WFP). Available at: <http://bit.ly/1R76QuH>

<sup>42</sup> African Centre for Economic Transformation and Youth Employment and Skills (2022). Barriers to young women's employment in the future world of work in Senegal. Accra: African Centre for Economic Transformation. Available at [https://acetforafrica.org/?smd\\_process\\_download=1&download\\_id=21062](https://acetforafrica.org/?smd_process_download=1&download_id=21062)

<sup>43</sup> Bousso, M. (2022). Fisheries and aquaculture in Senegal. Dakar: United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agriculture Service & Gopal Agriculture Information Network. Available at <https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Fisheries%20and%20Aquaculture%20in%20Senegal%20Dakar%20Senegal%20SG2022-0015.pdf>

<sup>44</sup> Mungai, R., Agbe, A., Guy Morel Kossivi G.M. (2019). The Gambia: A look at Agriculture. World Bank, Washington, DC. World Bank. Available at <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/34341>



livelihood activities in this sector are petty trading, merchandising, sale of cash and food crops, salt and handicrafts and unskilled labor services. This sector is largely informal involving movement and trading with Senegal, which is grossly unreported in official statistics. Within the service sector, tourism is also prominent as a livelihood activity. The World Tourism and Travel Council estimates that tourism directly contributed about 8.5% to GDP (US\$98 million) and 6.5% to employment in 2019. When induced and indirect impacts are included in the analyses, its contribution is much higher, 15.5% of GDP (US\$288.6 million). It accounts for 17.1% (121,000 persons) of employment, including tour guides and hoteliers<sup>45</sup>.

Livelihoods have also been built around haulage services (trucks and ferries) in the Gambia on account of a thriving informal re-export trade with neighboring countries such as Senegal, Guinea, and Sierra Leone. Nonetheless, tensions with Senegal, harmonization of import and sales taxes in the region and improved port and customs operations in Senegal and other neighboring countries have led to a decline in this sector since the 1990s. The main export are consumer goods such as sugar and flour, processed foods, tea, and soft drinks; various fabrics; used cars; and household items such as batteries and candles.<sup>46</sup>

Agriculture employs 27% of the population in the Gambia. It is characterized by subsistence production of food crops, comprising of cereals (early millet, late millet, maize, sorghum, rice), semi-intensive production of cash crop of which groundnuts is the dominant crop though cotton and sesame cultivation, and horticulture are also practiced. Farmers generally practice mixed farming, although crops account for a more significant portion of the production. The sector is characterized by little diversification, mainly subsistence rain-fed agriculture. The crops sub-sector generates approximately 40% of the foreign exchange earnings and provides about 75% of the total household income for farmers. The crop-sub-sector accounts for about 30% of GDP of the country. Traditionally, women do not own or control land, yet they outnumber men in the sector (33% of women are employed in the agriculture sector as against 23% for men). They lead the production of rice, vegetables, fruits and small ruminants and poultry. They produce around 40% of the country's total agricultural output.

The livestock sector plays an essential role in creating livelihood opportunities and income in the Gambia, contributing about 8% of its GDP. The rearing of cattle, goats, sheep, and poultry dominates it. Cattle rearing is predominately smallholder based and the extensive-mixed system and seasonal transhumance is practiced. The semi-intensive and intensive systems are less prominent than the extensive system, with the former confined to urban and peri-urban areas around Banjul. The sheep and goat rearing are also extensive and smallholder based. Production is under a traditional mixed farming system, but there is a market-oriented system (mainly for sheep). Sheep and goats in this system are sold primarily to meet family nutritional needs as well as other financial or cultural obligations. FAO estimates that there are 462,099 cattle, 335,557 goats, 630,531 sheep and 1,346 chickens in The Gambia.

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<sup>45</sup> World Bank (2022). International development association project appraisal document on a proposed grant in the amount of SDR 50.6 million (us\$68.0 million equivalent) to the Republic of The Gambia for a tourism diversification and resilience in The Gambia. Washington DC: World Bank.

<sup>46</sup> World Bank. (2007). *The Gambia - From entrepot to exporter and eco-tourism: Diagnostic trade integration study for the integrated framework for trade-related technical assistance to least developed countries*. Washington, DC: World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/7682> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO."



Women tend to own and manage poultry and small ruminants, while men are in charge of cattle, with only 13% of the cattle heads owned by women but they are actively involved in the milk trade and fattening of sheep for festivals<sup>47</sup>.

Industrial employment accounts for 15% of total employment and 12% of GDP of the Gambia. It is limited in scope and primarily agro-based (e.g., groundnut processing into the groundnut and ground oil, bakeries, a brewery, and a tannery). Other manufacturing activities include soap manufacturing, soft drinks production, and clothing. Mining, which involves the production of clay, laterite, sand and gravel, silica sand, and zircon, does not play a significant role in the livelihoods of Gambians. Men dominate the industrial sector, as a whole. An estimated 23% of males are employed in industry as against only 4% women.

#### **4.8 Security Situation in the Beneficiary Countries**

Generally, the security situation in the West African Sahel, where the participating countries are located is very fluid and dynamic. Various factors contribute to social fragility and conflict in the Sahelian region such as the pressures on natural resources due to climate change and land use changes (including water scarcity, food insecurity, pressures on traditional livelihoods due to land use changes), existing ethnic tensions, a proliferation of non-state armed groups, counter-insurgency actions by state forces and international partners, the creation of armed self-defense groups at village level, and weakened state institutions. Among the eight (8) participating countries, Mali and Niger are listed on the World Bank's Fragile and Conflict Situation (FCS) for Financial Year 2023 (FY23). The ratings identify countries affected by violent conflicts based on a threshold number of conflict-related deaths relative to the population. In countries other than Mali and Niger, there are pockets of instability and insecurity. A broad description of the current situation is presented in the subsequent sub sections with the understanding that the situation in each participating country is dynamic.

##### **4.8.1 Benin**

While Benin is not listed on the World Bank Fragile and Conflict Situation Countries, in recent years, there have also been concerns over a spill-over of extremist Islamist militant activities in Mali to Benin's far north region. Benin is affected by growing threats at its northern borders. In the past year alone, Benin has recorded 134 violent incidents (battles, violence against civilians, remote violence, or riots). Events involving organized armed actors occurred mostly in northern and western border regions, with 92 events recorded in the selected time period in the Alibori, Borgou and Atacora regions (ACLED data, 28 October 2021 – 28 October 2022).

Analysis of the conflict data from ACLED (ACLED data, 2022) supported by expert commentary (Clingendael, 2021) and key informant interviews point to various dynamics playing out at the northern and eastern borders of Benin. Whilst the north (Atacora and Alibori, and to a lesser extent, Donga) is experiencing relatively recent events of violence, these tend to be more lethal than in the eastern Borgou and south Alibori region, bordering Nigeria. These two clusters of conflict both involve cross border actors. In the northern regions of Alibori and Atacora, Benin has witnessed incursions from armed groups seeking to establish themselves in a crucial, strategic corridor linking the central Sahel with key logistical hubs in

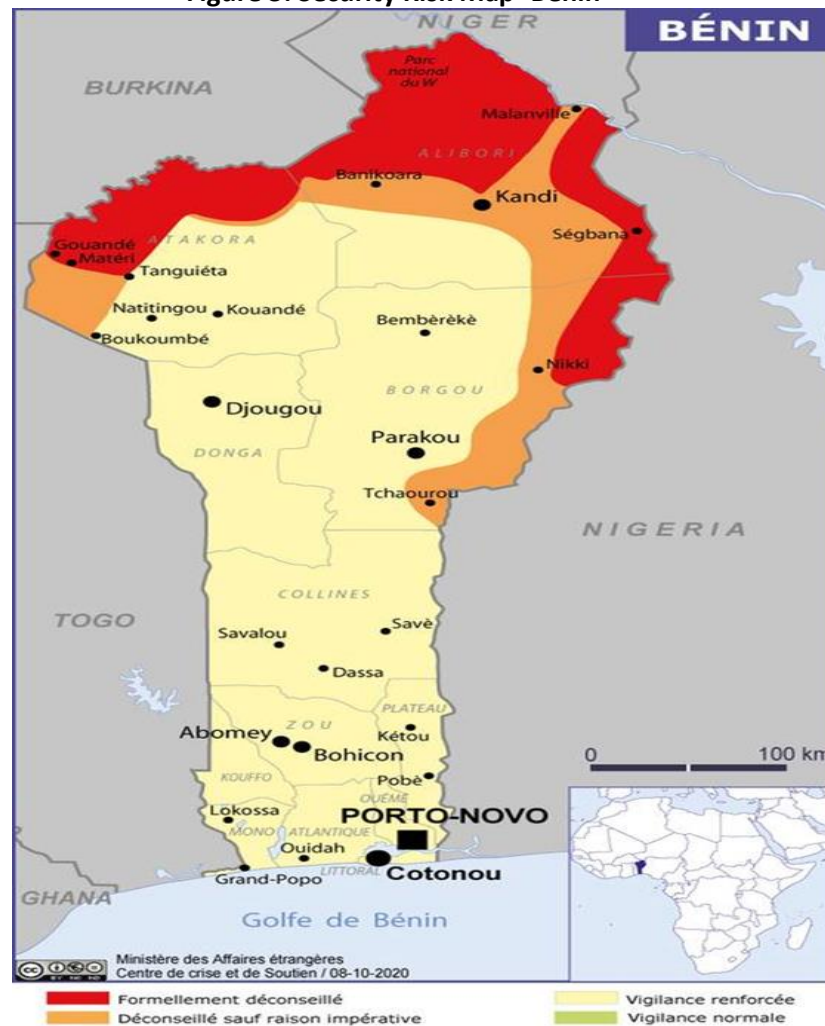
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<sup>47</sup> Saikou E.S, Lamin, J. and Mustapha, D. (2017). Commercialization of livestock through value chain approach by smallholder farmers in The Gambia. *World Journal of Agricultural Sciences* 13 (4): 172–178. *World Journal of Agricultural Sciences* 13 (4): 172-178.



neighbouring north-eastern Nigeria. The tri-border area around Koalou, between Benin, Togo and Burkina Faso is particularly affected by jihadist presence, where they have been able to establish bases. The other tri-border area, this time between Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger has also seen a large share of attacks attributable to Violent Extremist Organizations (VEOs) (see Figure 3 for Security Risk Map of Benin).

**Figure 3: Security Risk Map -Benin**



In the Borgou region, the country also faces the effects of insecurity in Nigeria, spilling over its eastern borders. While Benin has mitigated this to some degree, criminal gangs and armed groups still operate on both sides of the Benin-Nigeria border, a situation which heightens existing community tensions. Benin has been affected by community tensions, often involving individuals or groups from neighbouring Nigeria. The porosity of the borders, and disparity of prices between the two countries has led to a flourishing cross border trade with informal commercial actors. Despite Benin's efforts to reinforce the security presence at the border and build security infrastructure at the border it is still porous it has also served the purposes of Nigeria based armed groups such as Boko Haram, seeking refuge on Benin's territory. Boko Haram has been noted as making incursions across in Benin hoping to stretch the security response to their presence in Nigeria (PREV EU study, 2018), leading concerns about possible spill over.



In Borgou violence has been attributed to the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP), which has established a cell across the border from Borgou in Nigeria, in the Kainji national park (Strategic Stabilization Advisers, 2022), but it is more likely the result of inter-communal infighting and conflicts linked to customary authorities legitimacy (KII, November 2022). However, analysts rightly note that any distinction between bandits and Islamic militants in the area is artificial, and that violent incidents can be explained by jihadist activity as much as by localised, criminal objectives (CTC sentinel, 2022).

#### 4.8.2 **Guinea**

In September 2021, the country's armed forces staged a coup d'état after gunfire in the capital, that brought the military to power, sporadic clashes between protesters and Guinean security forces. Insecurity in Guinea stems from drug trafficking (cocaine transshipment-with an arrest done in November 2022 in the Conakry Port), armed robbery, burglaries, and break-ins. Roads to Mamou, Faranah, Kissidougou, Guékédou, Macenta, and N'zérékoré are particularly notorious for armed robbery, especially at night.

The ASM area in Siguiri, Sahelian part of Guinea, border regions with Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea Bissau, Cote d'ivoire, and Mali are flash points of insecurity. Insecurity is also on the rise, especially in urban areas, potentially, as a result of drug/substance abuse (Kush). Axe Le Prince in Conakry remains a hotspot due to the instigation of the youth by political parties. Guinea is under a military regime, but it is not listed as part of the World Bank Fragile Conflict Violent Countries.

#### 4.8.3 **Guinea Bissau**

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

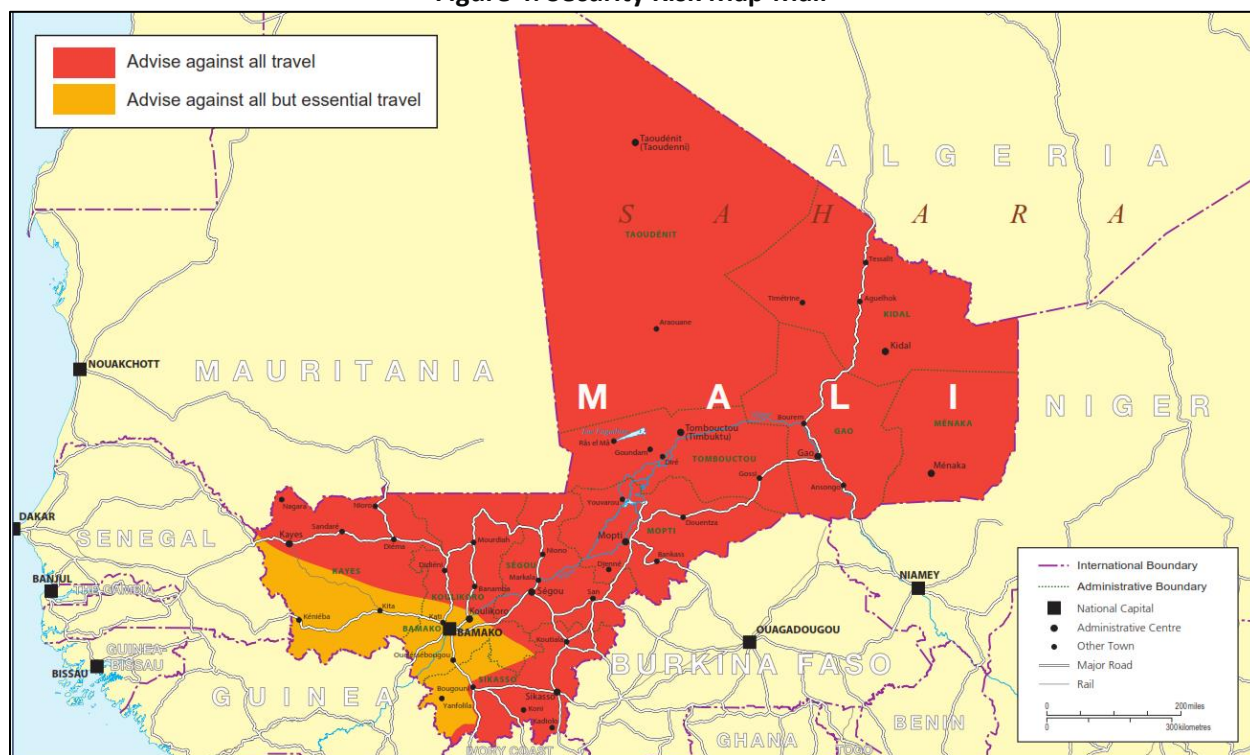
#### 4.8.4 **Mali**

The country witnessed two military coups between August 2020 and May 2021. Political tensions and insecurity have increased since 2012 in the north and central regions, leading to a surge of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Major security risks in Mali are kidnappings, banditry (on highways) and mugging. Terrorists are also very likely to carry out attacks in Mali, including in the capital Bamako. In July 2022, Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM)-a coalition of Salafi-jihadist insurgent groups operating in the Sahel region of Sub-Saharan Africa, made public statements stating their intention to conduct attacks in Bamako. A series of recent attacks in central and southern Mali, including at the Kati military camp just 15km from the center of Bamako, demonstrate a deteriorating security situation and heightened risk of attacks in the capital.

Tombouctou, Kidal, Gao, Mopti and Segou regions are the major red zones. All areas situated to the north of the line running from Kayes, north of Koulikoro, to Sikasso, including the towns of Kayes, Segou, and Sikasso, are also highly unstable. Other areas of high insecurity are east of the line running from Koutiala to Bougouni, and down the RN 9 road to Côte d'Ivoire, including the towns of Koutiala, Bougouni, Sikasso and Koni, and the RN 9 road and within 20km of the border with Côte d'Ivoire from RN 9 road westwards (see Figure 4 for Security Risk of Map of Mali). These are areas under the control of Islamist rebels linked with Al Qaeda.



Figure 4: Security Risk Map-Mali



#### 4.8.5 Mauritania

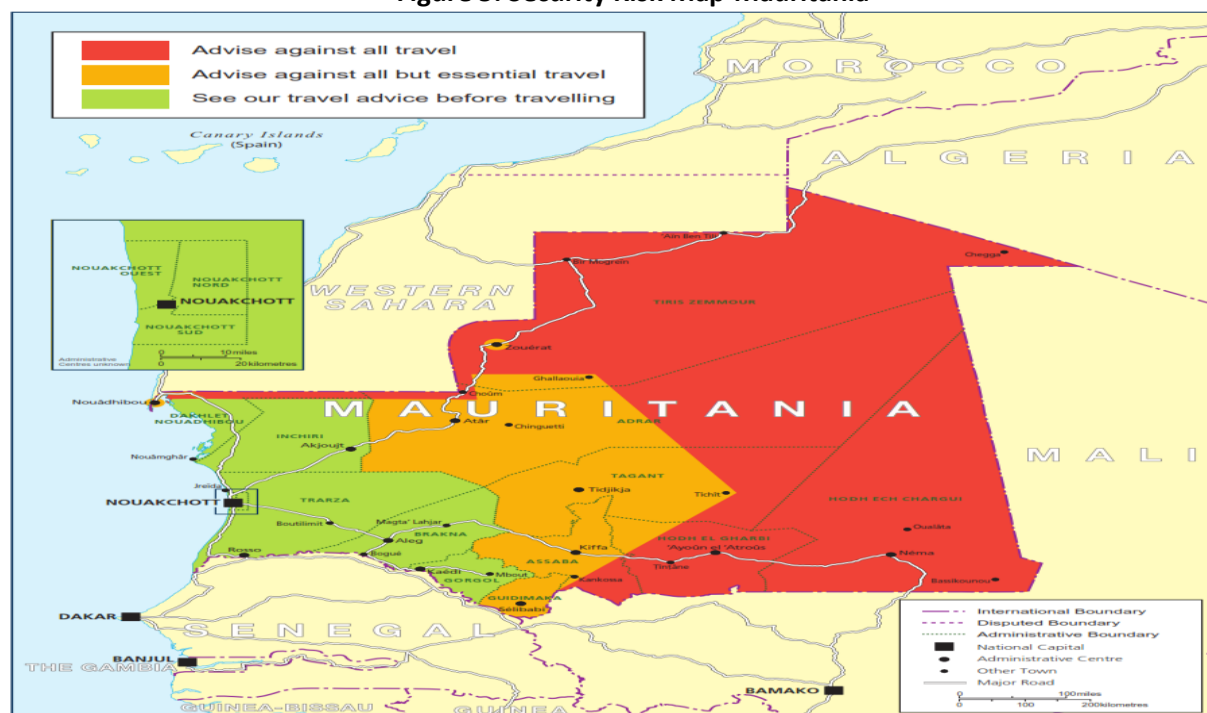
Mauritania had its first peaceful transfer of power in August 2019. Crime levels are moderate but rising, especially within the notorious Le Cinquième district. There is a threat of banditry and kidnapping in Mauritania by AQ-affiliated and other regional Islamist groups originating from the Sahel, particularly in areas along the border with Mali. This includes Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM) and Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (IS-GS), who may travel across the region's porous border. These groups have kidnapped foreigners, government officials and civilians in the past. The risk of banditry and kidnappings are high in northern and eastern Mauritania, including the areas east of the Zouérat–Ouadane–Tidjikja–Kiffa–Sélibali line, the entire region of Tiris Zemmour, areas within 25 km of the borders with Algeria, Mali and Western Sahara. Hoch Chargui region beyond Nema, including Bassikounou, M'Bera, Fasala are high unstable and insecure. Travel to these areas is not advised.

The impact of the Malian crisis has had an adverse impact on transhumance routes. For centuries and especially since the last drought cycles (1970–90), nomadic Mauritanian herders have moved across the border towards the Malian regions of Kayes, Koulikoro and Ségou to find pasture for their livestock. The Malian border is the primary destination for Mauritanian livestock owners in the Hodh El Gharbi region. Populations from these border areas of Mali and Mauritania have maintained strong political, religious, economic and social links; and centuries-old blood ties and marital alliances. The border areas are used for trade and animal husbandry with feeding areas on the Malian side traditionally being open to all transhumant herders—including Mauritanians—who only needed the village chief's agreement to use them. However, the situation has changed since the outbreak of the crisis. From 2016, Mauritanian herders no longer grazed their animals freely in Mali for three main reasons. The first reason is because traditional grazing areas have been depleted, Mauritanian pastoralists excessively cut down trees to feed



their herds. In response to this deforestation, Malian forest rangers impose fines (both official and unofficial) on Mauritanian herders. The second reason is that herders are continually forced to travel long distances to find food and water for their herds. As livestock move further and further south into Mali, they cause damage to Malian pastoral land, which generates conflicts with farmers. The third reason is related to the growing insecurity in Mali. Each week, thousands of heads of cattle and small ruminants are sold at the market of Nara in southwest Mali. However, Nara is regularly attacked due to its proximity to the Wagadou forest in western Mali and campers do not risk travelling alone. The Wagadou forest is an area where armed groups and other traffickers are concealed. It allegedly contains a camp of al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. Figure 5 presents the Security Risk Map for Mauritania.

**Figure 5: Security Risk Map-Mauritania**



#### 4.8.6 Niger

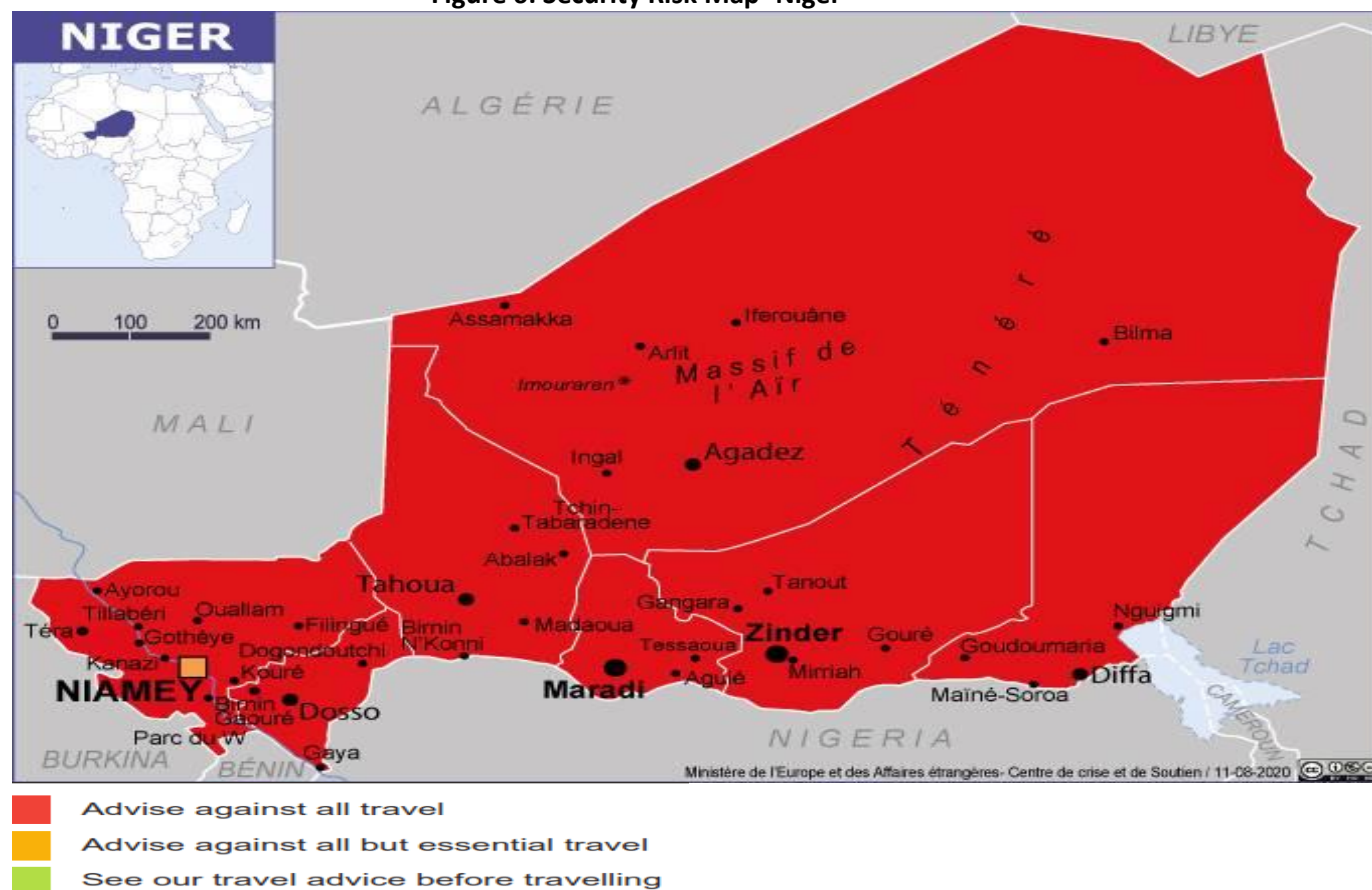
The consequences of the crisis in Mali, Burkina Faso, and the regional crisis of Boko Haram (Chad, Nigeria) are causing a significant displacement of people toward and within Niger. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Niger is home to more than 568,410 displaced people (August 2021). These include 249,850 refugees and 283,120 internally displaced persons (IDPs) mainly in Diffa, Tahoua, Maradi, Tillabéri, and Niamey, and 35,440 Nigerien nationals who returned from Nigeria. More than half of the refugees are women and almost two-thirds are under 18 years old.

The World Bank's *Risk and Resilience Assessment* in the Sahel Region further highlights the security and economic impacts of regional conflicts and forced displacement on Niger. Niger has also faced endogenous crises and conflicts, including military coups, rebellions and intra- and inter-community clashes related to the exploitation of natural resources. The year 2021 was the deadliest in the Sahel since the outbreak of the crisis in Mali in 2011. In Niger, for 327 separate events, 1,455 fatalities (including civilians and members of state and non-state armed groups) have been recorded between January and December 2021 (against 1,123 fatalities in 2020), and already 85 events with 215 fatalities for the first



four months of 2022.<sup>48</sup> Armed clashes are the primary factor accounting for an average of 64 % of fatalities. In parallel, the share of civilian deaths has risen to a decade-high record of 35 % in 2020. The regions most affected by violence were Tillabéri, Diffa, and Tahoua, while Maradi and Agadez also experienced violent events. Most violence is attributable to extremist groups operating in these regions, as well as unidentified groups including bandits and militias. The Security Risk Map of Niger is presented in Figure 6, which indicates virtually the whole of the country is in secure.

**Figure 6: Security Risk Map- Niger**



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

#### 4.8.7 Senegal

<sup>48</sup> According to the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED). For the last recorded episode on 12 April 2022, seven police officers were killed in the attack on their post in Petelkole (Tillabéri region) in the so-called three-border area (Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso), the epicenter of the activity of the Islamic State group in the Greater Sahara (EIGS).



Senegal is politically stable, with a low threat from kidnapping. The Casamance region, south of The Gambia, remains the only flash point in the country on account of low intensity separatist violence activities, largely directed at Senegalese security forces. While the Casamance region had a history of civil unrest and violence, over the few years, peacebuilding reforms have returned some stability to the region with many refugees and displaced persons in nearby countries (i.e., The Gambia and Guinea Bissau) or within Senegal have returned and there are few security incidents.

Insecurities may arise out of theft and police crackdown on demonstrations.

#### **4.8.8 The Gambia**

The Gambia has no record of terrorist activities or threats in the recent past, although a failed attempted coup was reported in December 2022. The country remains largely peaceful after successive peaceful transfers of power in 2017 and 2021. The main source of insecurity is street and opportunity crime with some spillover fragility areas near the Casamance region in Senegal (some internally displaced persons and migrants fleeing the area to The Gambia).

#### **4.8.9 Conclusion**

In Mali, Niger, Mauritania, and Benin, insecurity could pose as a threat to achieving the Project Development Objective and can be a significant community and worker safety risk. Kidnappings and attacks on convoys of survey/census materials and/or census officials can stop project activities and engender harm to workers and community members. Engaging the United Nations security agencies, networks on the ground and national security apparatus of each of the participating countries is important, especially in FCS countries, to map out strategies to deploy field staff and materials in a safe manner, as well as implement “*Road Moves and Convoy Security Guidance*”(Annex D2) industry standard for road move and convoy security, as well as the basic principles to follow when conducting overland operational travel in insecure environments. The project will also not conduct activities in red zones or high-risk conflict/insecure areas. For higher risk countries such as Mauritania, Niger, Mali, and Benin, a security management plan with TORs cleared by the World Bank, will be prepared during implementation to manage security risks in the project. For others, security risks will be managed in ESMPs. In the other countries, security risk management will be included in all ESMPs, and security risks will monitored and if security risks are elevated, Security Management Plans will be prepared and implemented throughout the life cycle of the project. A TOR/outline of a Security Management Plan is included as Annex A2.

### **4.9 Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Situation in the Participating Countries**

Gender-Based Violence, including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), occurs in unacceptable proportions in the participating countries as part of a wider context of discrimination and marginalization of women in the wider socio-economic life. The drivers of this phenomenon are deep-seated socio-cultural practices, notably patriarchy, civil conflicts, multidimensional poverty, and a general lack of support services for survivors. Apart from exacerbating GBV in the participating countries, these factors have also created a culture of silence that adversely affect case reporting and management, especially, cases involving intimate partner violence, rape, and sexual exploitation and harassment. The GBV country profiles presented in Table 4.5 and the following discussion summarizes the situation in the participating countries, amidst the paucity of data on the subject in most of these countries.



**Table 4.6: Proxy GBV Indicators in Participating Countries (HISWACA- SOP 1)**

Countries	GII Score	GII Rank (out of 170 Countries)	Adult Literacy Rate (15+ years)-%	Literacy Rate Male-15+ Years)-%	Literacy Rate (Female - 15+ years)-%	% of Female 15+ years that have undergone FGI	%-Child Marriage (Marriage before Age 18)
Benin	0.602	152	46	54	31.1	9.2	31
Guinea	0.621	157	45	54.4	32.6	94.5	46.1
Guinea Bissau	0.627	159	53	67	30.8	52.1	25.6
Mali	0.613	155	31	40.4	22.1	88.6	52.1
Maurantia	0.632	161	67	72	63.7	66.6	39.0
Niger	0.611	153	37	52.4	26.6	2	76.6
Senegal	0.531	131	56	64.8	39.8	25.2	33.3
The Gambia	0.611	153	58	61.8	41.6	72.6	25.7
Sub Saharan African	-	-	67	74	61	-	=

Source: Gender Inequality Index and various DHS and MICS Surveys

Generally, the participating countries lag in terms of gender equality and women empowerment as well as other indicators such as child marriages and Female Genital Mutilation that mimic Gender-Based Violence. The participating countries fall within the poor performers on the Gender Inequality Index. Senegal, the best performer among the participating countries, ranked as low as 131 on the 170-country league table in 2021. In terms of Adult Literacy Rate, all the participating countries with the exception of Mauritania (67%) fell below the sub Saharan of 67% and wide disparities were observed between the rates for males and females, in favor of males. A country-by-country discussion on the drivers of this phenomenon and government efforts to curb the situation follows in sections 4.9.1 until 4.9.8.

#### 4.9.1 **Benin**

The existence of patriarchy and social norms that legitimize violence against women exacerbate Gender-Based Violence in Benin. Other factors associated with GBV in Benin are religious beliefs (Voodoo) and the large rural population. General social acceptability of GBV and insufficient enforcement of legislation on domestic violence and sexual harassment compound the problem. In 2021, 708 cases of early marriage and 507 children, including 400 girls, were recorded as victims of kidnapping and confinement in Benin.

Benin criminalized rape, harassment and marital rape in January 2012<sup>49</sup> and subsequently adopted an action plan on the prevention of GBV. Sexual harassment has been prohibited in Benin since 2006. A person found guilty of sexual harassment is liable to imprisonment for one to two years and a fine of between 100,000 and one million CFA francs. There are also sanctions for those who are aware of sexual harassment and do not report it. There are One Stop GBV Centers, located in Cotonou, Parakou, and Abomey, where survivors can access a free integrated package of care services (medical, psychological, and legal). Those outside these regions can report GBV cases to police stations, *Centers de Promotion Sociale* (community development centers), or health facilities where they receive partial services, sometimes at a fee. Since 2019, the Government of Benin (Directorate for Mother and Child Health), in collaboration with USAID's Integrated Health Services Activity (IHSA), are piloting the 'Virtual' GBV One Stop Centers strategy to improve access to comprehensive GBV services. As of the beginning of 2022, the program that covered Ouémé, Plateau, Alibori, and Atacora had trained a total of 687 healthcare workers,

<sup>49</sup> In January 2012, Benin passed Act No. 2011-26 of 09 January 2012 on the Prevention and Repression of Violence Against Women (Loi no 2011-26 du 09 janvier 2012 portant prévention et répression des violences faites aux femmes)



302 police officers, and 140 social workers in the four (4) areas on standard operating procedures for tending to GBV survivors. Despite these efforts, GBV remains a social and human rights concern in Benin.

#### 4.9.2 **Guinea**

Violence against women and girls remains widespread throughout Guinea and there is a lack of support and protection services for survivors. In addition to data presented in Table 4.5 that support widespread discrimination against women, some specific incidence of GBV has been reported in the country. In 2021, the Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals (Oprogem) and the Special Brigade for the Protection of Vulnerable Persons (BSPPV)-specialized units within the police and the gendarmerie for GBV-dealt with more than 400 cases of rape, and most of the victims were minors, some of whom were under 13 years.

Social norms, reflecting deep-rooted inequality between men and women; legitimizes, condones and promotes GBV. For example, 65% of women believe that FGM/C as a traditional practice should continue, while 56% believe it has a religious underpinning. Similarly, wife beating was justified by 67% of women during the 2018 Guinea Demographic and Health Survey.

Attempts to curb GBV and discrimination against women in the past few years include the creation of the Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals (OPROGEM) and the National Committee in charge of coordinating efforts to end this practice in 2011. In 2012, the National Committee for the Promotion of the Abandonment of FGM was established. Other strategies against GBV include the involvement and training of judicial and medical personnel, as well as awareness campaigns targeting local authorities, traditional and religious leaders, and schools. There is also a toll-free hotline for reporting FGM offenses (managed by the Guinean Association of Social Workers). Training of law enforcement officials on the content of existing laws on GBV and the use of an SMS tracking tool to report cases of FGM has been launched and religious leaders have passed a decree prohibiting the practice of FGM in Guinea has been issued by religious leaders. There are laws that criminalizes Gender Based Violence such as Law L/010/2000/AN of July 2000 on reproductive health, which prohibits all forms of violence and sexual abuse and FGM. There is also Penal Code (2011) that criminalizes domestic violence and sexual harassment, but it does not cover marital rape.

Few One Stop GBV Centers exist to provide comprehensive packages to survivors, but according to the MICS survey in 2016, the proportion of women who have experienced sexual violence and psychological violence since the age of 15 are 29.3% and 67.7%, respectively.

#### 4.9.3 **Guinea-Bissau**

The drivers of discrimination against women and Gender-Based Violence in Guinea Bissau are social norms that condone discrimination and violence against women and low literacy rates for females compared to males. Other factors are political instability and weak institutions to protect women and children rights as well as multidimensional poverty with 58.4% of the population in a situation of severe poverty are main drivers of Gender Based Violence in Guinea Bissau. Sex trafficking, forced labor (domestic servitude), and sex tourism has also been reported in the country.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> Trafficking in persons report 2018, available at <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/282798.pdf>



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

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

#### 4.9.4 **Mali**

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

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

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

#### 4.9.5 **Niger**

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



insecurity are pushing families to marry off their young daughters to older, powerful men as a way for protecting them and improving access to natural and financial resources.

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

#### 4.9.6 **Mauritania**

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

#### 4.9.7 **Senegal**

According to Senegal's 2017 Demographic and Health Survey, 27% of women aged 15 to 49 had experienced physical violence from age 15 onwards – in 55% of cases, at the hands of a husband or partner. Drivers of GBV in the context of Senegal include child marriage. It is estimated that 30.5% of girls are married before 18 years, while 8.5% are married before 15 years. Early marriages are prevalent in the southern regions, followed by the eastern and northern regions. Other factors that influence the prevalence of GBV are the incidence of child labor, general social acceptability of GBV and insufficient enforcement of legislation on domestic violence and sexual harassment, such as Act 99-05 of 29 January 1999, which amended the Penal Code. The amendment included the addition of assault and battery, sexual harassment, domestic violence, female genital mutilation, rape, and indecent assault to the original list of punishable offenses. Act 2005-15 of 19 July 2005 also established the right of a women right to take decisions regarding her reproductive health.

Several measures are being rolled out to combat GBV and gender inequality in Senegal. A hotline set up by the Association of Senegalese Lawyers is available for survivors. A fund has been set up to assist GBV survivors and rehabilitation for child survivors. For more than five years, institutional partnerships have existed among the Ministries of Family, Social Development and National Solidarity, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior (Brigade des Mineurs), the Ministry of Decentralization and Territorial Collectivities, the Network of Parliamentarians for Population and Development and specialized research and training institutes. Partnerships between Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations on issues of awareness creation, legal aid and medical assistance are currently being pursued. Senegal adopted a National Action Plan in 2015 to combat Gender-Based Violence and promote human rights. These notwithstanding, GBV is prevalent, as nearly 20 % of women in the country have suffered physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their husband or intimate partner and one in ten girls under the age of 15 is subject to early marriage.



#### 4.9.8 The Gambia

Social norms reflect deep-rooted inequality between men and women, and proxy indicators for social norms appear to legitimize, condone, and promote GBV. The participation of women in decision-making remains weak, with only 27 % of currently married women aged 15-49 making their own decisions regarding their health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family and relatives either alone or jointly with their partner.<sup>51</sup> Women also have less access to land and inheritance rights, employment in the formal sector, access to credit, education, and health, among other basic services, the access gap is wider for women living in rural areas. Another example relates to attitudes towards domestic violence, where wife beating is justified by 55% of women in the country. There are no official national statistics on rape and sexual exploitation in the Gambia.

The Minister for Gender, Children and Social Welfare has said in October 2022 that her ministry is currently revising the Gender and Women Empowerment Policy 2023-2033 as well as the National Children's Policy. The revision would cover thematic areas on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence including Female Genital Mutilation and Child Marriage. At the time of writing, this is still in process.

According to the MICS, 50% of women and 26% of men between the ages of 15-69 state that a husband is justified in hitting his wife under certain conditions (The Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2019). In December 2020, building on the national plan of action against gender-based violence, the Minister for Women's Affairs, Children and Social Welfare announced plans to launch a national 'NO MORE' campaign against domestic and sexual violence. Moreover, the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare began capacity training of more than fifty female councilors on gender Based Violence and Survivors Centered Approach in six regions and municipalities across the country.

Regarding Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C), the National Assembly passed the Women Amendment Act 2015 banning these practices, but they remain widespread. The prevalence rate of FGM in women from 15-69 years old has increased from 71% in 2005 to 76% in 2018. According to the MICS, 44 % of women between the ages of 15-69 years old who have heard of FGM/C believe that it should be continued, despite 92% knowing it was banned (The Gambia Bureau of Statistics, 2019).

There are One Stop Centers that deliver holistic health, legal and psychosocial support services to survivors of GBV, thus strengthening the country's GBV response mechanism and promoting the well-being, health and dignity of all survivors, especially women, and girls. These are in Banjul, Kanifing (Kanifing Municipality), Bundung (Kanifing Municipality) Brikama (West Coast Region) Farafenni (North Bank Region), Essau (North Bank Region), Soma (Lower River Region), Bansang (Central River Region), and Basse (Upper River Region). A toll-free helpline (199 and 1313) is available for GBV survivors.

Implementation of National Census, Demographic Health Survey/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS/MICS), labor, business and household surveys (Subcomponent 1.2) will provide quality harmonized data on demography in the eight Gender beneficiary countries. These will include data on the drivers and symptoms of gender inequality and Gender-Based Violence. The data analyses will highlight emerging trends required for planning and policy formulation to close the existing gender gaps and curb Gender-Based Violence in the beneficiary countries. HISWACA-SOP1 activities also include support for undertaking National Census, Demographic Health Survey/Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (DHS/MICS), labor, business and household surveys (Subcomponent 1.2) and implementation of user satisfaction surveys

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<sup>51</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.TIM.UWRK.FE>



(Subcomponent 1.4) will collect and analyzed data on gender inequality indicators and incidence of various forms of GBV as well as gender disaggregated data within each of the participating countries. In addition, the project involves building offices for NSOs in Niger, Mauritania and Senegal and furnishing existing offices in Guinea and Gambia furnishing for the entire statistical cycle from production through to dissemination (Subcomponent 3.1 and 3.2). Implementing these project activities and sub projects carry some GBV risks therefore prevention, mitigation and response measures will be implemented in each of the countries.

#### 4.9.9 **GBV Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures**

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) risks have been screened and determined to be low for the three regional institutions (ECOWAS, STATAFRIC, WAEMU), moderate for Benin, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal and substantial for Mali, Mauritania and Niger. The risks are associated with the prevalence and acceptance of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in each country together with project specific risks related to capacity of implementing agencies to address SEA/SH, lack of existence of code of conducts prohibiting SEA/SH and grievance mechanisms adapted for SEA/SH complaints, risk associated with the scale and scope of the construction and census/surveys. All Project countries and regional institutions will mitigate those risks by ensuring that: (i) all project related staff and workers (including surveys enumerators) sign code of conduct with clear prohibition and sanctions against SEA/SH after receiving training on SEA/SH; (ii) each project develops SEA/SH specific procedures within its grievance mechanism with multiple channels to submit complaints, confirmed as safe and accessible during consultations with women, and with procedures allowing for complaint verification and management following a survivor centered approach; (iii) each grievance mechanism includes response protocol with referrals to local GBV service providers (identified through mapping of GBV service providers) offering medical, psychosocial and/or legal assistance; (iv) information campaigns on SEA/SH risks, content of code of conduct and ways to submit complaints will be organized by each project in the areas of its implementation.

In addition, the countries/projects with moderate (Benin, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal) and substantial (Mali, Mauritania, and Niger) SEA/SH risk levels will develop a budgeted SEA/SH prevention and response Action Plan as part of the ESMF/P (see Annex F for an example) and hire GBV Consultants to support preparation and implementation of the SEA/SH measures within that Action Plan.

#### **4.10 Access to Electricity and Mobile Telephony Services**

Access to electricity and mobile telephone services are discussed on account of the fact that planning and implementing project activities and communicating/disclosing project information to stakeholders including the citizens and residents of the various participating countries will be facilitated by stable electricity and the availability of mobile telephony services. Country details are presented in Table 4.6.

**Table 4.7: Electricity and Mobile Phone Access in - Participating Countries HISWACA SOP-1**

Countries	*Access to Electricity (%) In 2020			**Mobile Network Coverage in 2021 (%)	**Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions in 2021	**Mobile-cellular Subscriptions per 100 Inhabitants in 2021
	National	Rural	Urban			
Benin	41.4	18.2	66.1	NA	12,731,782	97.96



Guinea	44.7	19.3	88.1	80	13,795,000	108.53
Guinea Bissau	33.3	15.2	56.3	NA	2,236,511	106.39
Mali	50.6	16.5	94.1	20	24,334,901	111.09
Mauritania	47.3	3.1***	88.4	62	6,512,361	141.11
Niger	19.3	13.4	48.4	NA	14,239,000	56.39
Senegal	70.4	47.4	95.2	91.6	19,859,981	117.68
The Gambia	62.3	31.6	80.6	94	2,677,954	101.44
Sub Sahara Africa	<b>48.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>78.2</b>	-	-	<b>93</b>

Source: \*<https://data.worldbank.org/>; \*\*<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx>

\*\*\* Data collected in 2003; NA-Data not available

From Table 4.6 access to electricity in the participating countries fall below the Sub Sahara Africa average of 48.2% with the exception of Gambia (62.3%) and Senegal (70.4%). Wide variations were also reported between rural and urban areas within the participating countries. Urban coverage was at least two times more than rural access to electricity in all the participating. In terms of mobile telephone network coverage, which is a measure of the proportion of the population within the geographical coverage of a mobile telephony service provider, the range was as low as 20% in Mali to 94% to Gambia. Mobile-cellular subscription per 100 inhabitants in the participating countries was better than Sub Sahara average of 93 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants but lower than the World average of 110 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants is a measure of service utilization. High values connote more utilization of telephony services (voice and data)

Low electricity coverage and known reliability challenges in the participating countries will require project planners to consider alternative and standby power sources, especially in rural areas during project implementation. In addition, the use of digital platforms such as short codes and tollfree numbers in project activities such as dissemination of project information and receiving and transmitting grievances will also be hampered by the low network coverage and user subscriptions in the participating countries, especially in the rural areas. Radio (national and community radio stations broadcasting in local languages) is available in the participating countries with good coverage though data on access were not available.



## **5.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

This chapter presents a summary of the potential positive and negative impacts and risks as well as mitigation measures for the planning/design and implementation phases, as well as the project components that has environmental and social issues.

### **5.1 Project Components with Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

The following interventions have potential environmental and social risks and impacts:

- i. New constructions (buildings) for NSOs and statistical schools, including provision of modern facilities needed office furniture (Sub-component 3.1) in Niger, Mauritania and Senegal; and
- ii. Modernization of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and Statistical Infrastructure of National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and Regional Statistical Schools including installation of ICT equipment (Sub-component 3.2).
- iii. Capacity building through regional workshops
- iv. Undertaking national census, Demographic Health Survey/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS/MICS), labor, business and household surveys (Subcomponent 1.2);
- v. Data collection activities, including building a system of information in the fishing industry in Senegal and Mauritania and supporting all participating countries to advance in the collection and production of a set of core climate change statistics and indicators relevant to the country and the region (Subcomponent 1.4);
- vi. Undertaking enterprise surveys and census (Sub-component 1.3)
- vii. Implementation of an integrated system of agricultural sample censuses and surveys and collection and production of core climate statistics (Sub-component 1.4);

### **5.2 Project Impacts and Risks and Mitigation Measures**

#### **5.2.1 Potential Environmental and Social Benefits**

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

- iv. Temporary employment and income-earning opportunities for direct project workers, notably, employees of Project Contractors and sub-contractors who will be involved in the new constructions (Niger, Mauritania and Senegal), furnishing of NSO offices and Statistics Schools and installations of ITC equipment in the participating countries and regional body offices , as well as short-term employment survey/census enumerators together with data entry clerks and drivers who will transport census materials around the across the countries;
- v. Temporary employment opportunities for enumerators and surveyors; and
- vi. Training programs for staff of the various NSOs and three regional institutions that will be delivered under the project will also improve the capacity of these workers to better deliver their core mandates, currently and in the future.

Indirect benefits will include improved access to improved statistical information.

### **5.3 Potential Negative Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**



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



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

Potential Risk/Impact	Activities	Impact/Risk	Mitigation Measures
Exclusion of vulnerable groups during census and survey design	Preparation of sampling frames for census and surveys	Vulnerable/marginalized groups and individuals in the participating countries such as persons with disability, Internally Displaced Persons and those living in difficult to reach areas may not be consulted during the project design. They may also be deliberately or inadvertently be excluded in sampling frames and survey designs. Hence data about them will not be collected and analyzed during surveys or census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census and survey designs and planning will be undertaken in accordance with the United Nations Fundamental Principle of Statistics, the African Charter on Statistics and other Good International Industry Practices</li> <li>• Ensure that sampling frames are prepared, consulted upon and disclosed, covering the target population of census or surveys to guide each survey/census</li> <li>• Ensure that the census and survey methodology/design are consulted upon and disclosed prior to commencement of each census or survey</li> <li>• Vulnerable groups will be specifically consulted, those who may not be able to speak in general consultations shall be met in separate groups led by a person of the same sex.</li> <li>• Ensure that a tiered, time-bound, transparent and participatory Grievance Mechanism is developed, disclosed and installed in each participating country, involving the three regional institutions, the participating country NSO and other relevant in-country stakeholders for aggrieved individuals and groups. The grievance platform will be made accessible to the public for census and survey-related activities and will include procedures to register and manage sensitive complaints, for example, SEA/SH related complains.</li> </ul>
Poor Stage Storage and porous data security systems	Data capturing, storage, and retrieval	Private and confidential information about individuals or groups including those that relate to their health status obtained during a census or survey may end up in the public domain without their consent and to the detriment of the affected individuals or groups due to lack of confidentiality protocols or poor data handling and storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure security protocols are included in all contracts for contractors</li> <li>• Ensure that a graduated security access and clearance system is in place in each participating NSOs to regulate staff and external access to limit access to non-anonymized data/information,</li> <li>• Support drafting and enactment of Data Protection Laws (in participating countries where they are still not developed)</li> <li>• Sensitization and creation of awareness on Data Protection and Security laws and regulations to the citizens, field workers and staff of NSOs in the participating countries</li> <li>• Ensure that all data centers are properly secured</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure all agencies to be involved in data collection and handling sign non-disclosure agreements and Codes of Conduct</li> <li>• Ensure that all data and information that is publicly disclosed or displayed are anonymized</li> <li>• Ensure that data and information collected during census and surveys are encrypted.</li> <li>• Assess the level of knowledge, attitude, and practice for implementing agency staff on data protection and security and regularly train them on data security</li> <li>• Undertake Cybersecurity Audit to determine whether Implementing agencies have proper data protection and security mechanisms and the level of compliance with relevant regulations. The Audit should include a review of policies, standards, guidelines and procedures, as well as a review of professional certifications of IT technical personnel and equipment.</li> <li>• Undertake staff capacity building on data protection and security, which should include certification of personnel with access to public data and information</li> </ul>
Exclusion of Eligible Persons for training programs etc.	Selection of persons for training programmes	The absence of clear guidelines, content and selection criteria for the various professional training programs that will be rolled out under HISWACA- SOP 1 may rather exclude eligible groups/persons within the PIUs/NSOs and staff of the three regional bodies e.g., enumerators, drivers, etc. Women may not have the possibility to voice their concerns and risks of SEA/SH can be minimized or undetected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The content/details of the training and other capacity building programs will be vetted by the relevant regional bodies and will be disclosed internally on notice boards within the NSOs and three professional bodies together with eligibility criteria and mode of application in each participating country.</li> <li>• A predetermined criteria for selecting beneficiaries for the various training and career development programs will be prepared, consulted upon with stakeholders, including the three regional bodies and disclosed</li> <li>• Gender and Disability Sensitive Committees with clear Terms of Reference will be put together to undertake the selection of beneficiaries for the training and career development programs</li> <li>• A transparent, participatory, and accessible Grievance System will be set up to provide avenues for staff of the participating NSOs and the three regional bodies who are not satisfied with the selection process under any of the sub-components and/or have any other grievance to bring their grievances to the attention of the authorities for speedy redress and feedback</li> </ul>



<p>Selection of unsuitable sites for the new constructions of NSO offices and statistics schools (Niger, Mauritania and Senegal)</p>	<p>Site selection for construction</p>	<p>Lack of or poor environmental and social screening of the selected NSO Offices and Statistics Schools in Senegal, Mauritania and Niger that will be put forward for new construction under this project can lead to locating these facilities close to or within cultural heritage sites, nature reserves and natural or critical habitats. This situation can also lead to siting these facilities away from municipal services such as public water supply and waste collection services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selection of sites for new constructions in statistics schools and offices will be undertaken by the NSOs in consultation with the planning authorities</li> <li>• All proposed sites will be screened in accordance with the Umbrella Environmental and Social Management Framework (U-ESMF) prepared for the Project. Thereafter prepare, disclose, adopt, and implement any environmental and social management plans (ESMP) or other instruments required for the respective project activities/Sub Projects. The instruments shall be prepared per national environment and social assessment regulations/processes in each member state, in accordance with the World Bank ESS1 and other ESSs, the World Bank EHSs, and other relevant Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) in a manner acceptable to the Bank.</li> <li>• Sites close to or within environmentally and culturally sensitive areas will be avoided under new constructions under HISWACA-SOP1 (see Exclusion as a part of the screening template in Annex C)</li> </ul>
<p>Poor design and supervision of civil works (Mauritania, Niger and Senegal)</p>	<p>Environmental and social screening of sub projects</p>	<p>Failure to use competent engineers, planners and architects in the design and supervision of new constructions and installations in statistics schools and offices in Mauritania, Niger and Senegal can lead to structural defects, design flaws such as buildings with poor ventilation and the use of substandard building materials, fittings and finishes. These building defects can cause accidents such as fire out breaks and collapse of structures leading to injuries, loss of property, including loss of data and equipment and fatalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental and social screening and assessment will identify and examine the salient characteristics and design capacity of proposed facilities and match these with demand e.g., Office blocks and school buildings will have disability- friendly facilities such as ramps and disability- friendly toilets</li> <li>• The design of the structure (new constructions) and other facilities proposed under the project will be guided by the, World Bank EHS and national building codes</li> <li>• Design and supervision of works and installation will be undertaken by certified professional engineers, planners and architects</li> <li>• Architectural and engineering designs, including Bills of Quantities of proposed new constructions will be vetted and approved by the appropriate planning authorities in the respective countries</li> <li>• Ensure that a competent Authority undertakes the final inspection of all buildings and installations is undertaken by a competent Authority prior to handing over to the beneficiaries/users</li> </ul>
	<p>Site selection and preparation of construction</p>	<p>The new structures may exclude access to vulnerable groups such as the aged and person with a disability if appropriate facilities for this group, such as ramps and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural and engineering designs, including Bills of Quantities of proposed new construction and structures that will be rehabilitated/upgraded will be vetted and approved by national</li> </ul>



	of new buildings (Niger, Mauritania and Senegal)	disability -friendly toilets, are not installed at these statistics offices and schools.	<p>bodies that represent vulnerable groups such as the visually impaired</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental and social screening and assessment will identify and examine the salient characteristics and design capacity of proposed facilities and match these with demand e.g., Office blocks and school buildings will have disability- friendly facilities such as ramps and disability- friendly toilets</li> <li>• Ensure that the design of facilities and new buildings meet universal access and life &amp; fire safety requirements/standards, the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE) standards as well as national building codes of the respective countries.</li> <li>• New constructions and rehabilitations will have adequate water and toilet facilities</li> <li>• Designs will keep in mind the risk of SEA/SH, especially when designing toilet facilities.</li> </ul>
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**Table 5.2: Potential Adverse Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts– Construction Phase**

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



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental and Social Clauses inserted into Contract Documents of project contractors and subcontractors will be used to enforce compliance to OHS measures in ESMPs and other E&amp;S instruments</li> <li>• Site workers will be provided with PPEs (e.g. hard hats, safety boots, earplugs, reflectors, etc.)</li> <li>• The use of PPEs will be enforced at the site</li> <li>• An OHS supervisor will be hired by Project Contractors to ensure compliance with occupational health and safety protocols on site e.g. wearing of PPEs and facilitate tool box meetings and ensure good housekeeping, among other roles</li> <li>• Prohibitive, warning and directional signs will be provided on site</li> <li>• Training of site workers in OHS as well as good housekeeping will be undertaken at least three times during the construction phase</li> </ul>
Poor labor relations and working conditions on site	Construction, rehabilitation and purchase of equipment at NSOs offices and schools	Contractors and subcontractors involved in the construction of new of NSO offices and statistics schools (Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) and installation of ITC equipment may practice unfair/discriminatory recruitment practices (e.g., against women) and recruit unqualified or under aged persons (child labor) to work on site. Project contractors and subcontractors may attempt to subvert the national labor laws, e.g., paying wages lower than the national minimum wage, child or engaging in forced labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project shall prepare a Labor Management Procedure in accordance with the applicable requirements of ESS2, in a manner acceptable to the Bank</li> <li>• The Project shall establish, maintain, and operate a grievance mechanism for site workers, as described in the LMP and consistent with ESS2.</li> <li>• Ensure that site workers do not spend the night or cook on site. Site workers must commute to work. (No work camps will be established)</li> <li>• All workers will need to sign and be trained on their Code of Conduct (CoC)</li> <li>• Ensure that toilet facilities and potable water will be provide for site workers</li> </ul>
Incidence of Gender Based Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and Sexual Harassment involving Site workers	Construction, rehabilitation and purchase of equipment at NSOs and schools	Employees of project contractors and subcontractors, including site supervisors, may be perpetrators or survivors of SEA/SH and other forms of GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site Specific ESMP for civil works will include mitigation measures for SEA/SH</li> <li>• Project contractors shall be required to strictly implement the GBV-related measures and accountability framework spelled out in site-specific ESMPs.</li> <li>• Project Contractors shall ensure adequate costing and funding for the implementation of these SEA/SH-related prevention and response measures.</li> <li>• A transparent, participatory, accessible and tiered grievance system will be established in each participating country spanning</li> </ul>



			<p>the sub-project level by NSOs. It shall consist of clearly structured and well-advertised uptake points for reporting cases of SEA/SH, the locations of the nearest GBV Service Providers, relevant police authorities and survivor centered procedures to verify and manage such complaints with referral protocols to focal persons, health care facilities etc., to serve both site workers and community members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractual Clauses making it mandatory for site workers to attend GBV/SEA/SH sensitization seminars, cooperate with investigative agencies, and comply with laws on non-discrimination and SEA/SH will be inserted in Works Contracts.</li> <li>• Ensure that all workers sign a Code of Conduct and are trained regularly on SEA/SH and consequences of misconduct.</li> </ul>
Environmental risks and impacts associated with resource efficiency and material supply; construction- related solid wastes, wastewater, noise, dust and emission management; hazardous materials management etc.	Digging of foundation, masonry, roofing and installation of furnishing and equipment	Excessive use of water, gravel and energy, soil erosion as well as water, air and noise pollution together with poor waste management during construction, and installation works will contribute to environmental degradation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project shall assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of proposed Project activities in accordance with ESS 3, the Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs)</li> <li>• Site-specific ESMPs for new constructions works will be prepared to capture resource minimization and mitigation measures of adverse impacts on material sources e.g. borrow pits</li> <li>• Enforceable Environmental and Social Clauses will be inserted in the Contracts of Project Contractors and sub-Contractors by the PIUs/RIUs to ensure environmental conservation and pollution prevention measures on- site and material sources</li> </ul>



<p><b>Accidents involving project communities</b></p>	<p>Digging of foundation, masonry, roofing and installation of furnishing and equipment as well as haulage of construction materials and construction waste</p>	<p>Construction equipment and trucks will be involved in accidents leading to injuries, fatalities, property loss, and/or traffic disruptions.</p> <p>Residents and those working close to the statistics offices and school sites considered for new constructions can be involved in accidents or pick-up infections, including COVID-19 resulting in injuries and morbidity and mortality. They may also suffer from water and sanitary-related diseases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project shall adopt and implement in each participating country the Road Safety Manual attached to the ESMF as Annex D)</li> <li>• Project Contractors will be required to implement emergency response plans prepared as part of sub-project ESMPs</li> <li>• A transparent, participatory time-bound Grievance Mechanism will be set up as part of the project implementation architecture in the communities where the rehabilitation/upgrading works will be undertaken.</li> <li>• Complaints will be receive, investigate and grievances associated with injuries, fatalities and loss of property through accidents resolved and information provided to the public.</li> <li>• Site- specific ESMPs for new constructions will be prepared to capture mitigation measures to prevent and contain the spread of infectious and non-infectious diseases</li> <li>• Enforceable Environmental and Social Clauses will be inserted in the Contracts of Project Contractors and sub-Contractors by the PIU to prevent, minimize or mitigate the incidence of accidents during the construction phase</li> </ul>
<p><b>Upsurge in infectious and non-infectious diseases in the vicinity of sub- projects</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digging of foundation, masonry, roofing and installation of furnishing and equipment as well as haulage of construction materials and construction waste</li> <li>• Workers interacting among</li> </ul>	<p>Residents and those working close to the statistics offices and school sites considered for new constructions can be involved in accidents or pick up infections, including COVID-19 resulting in morbidity and mortality. They may also suffer from water and sanitary related diseases such as malaria and also injuries due to poor housekeeping and work methods by workers and contractors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site- specific ESMPs for new constructions will be prepared capturing mitigation measures to prevent and contain the spread of infectious and non-infectious diseases</li> <li>• Enforceable Environmental and Social Clauses (see Annex D) will be inserted in the Contracts of Project Contractors and sub-contractors by the PIU to prevent the incidence and spread of infectious and non-infectious diseases and accidents.</li> </ul>



	themselves on site		
<b>Degradation of natural resources</b>	Digging of foundation, masonry, roofing and installation of furnishing and equipment as well as disposal of construction materials and construction waste	New construction work may involve clearing vegetation on site leading to soil erosion. There is a remote possibility of eroded sediments drifting into nearby water bodies to increase sediment loading in the waterbodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project shall assess the environmental impacts of proposed project activities in accordance with ESS 3, the Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs)</li> <li>• Site -specific ESMPs for new constructions and/or renovation/rehabilitation works will be prepared to capture resource minimization and mitigation measures of adverse impacts on the soil and waterbodies near the site for sub -projects</li> <li>• Enforceable Environmental and Social Clauses will be inserted in the Contracts of Project Contractors and sub-Contractors by the PIU to ensure environmental conservation and pollution prevention measures on- site and material sources</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts on Cultural Heritage /Chance Finds</b>	Demolishing, excavation of trenches and digging foundations septic tanks etc.	During the digging of trenches/holes for foundations, septic tanks etc., workers may 'chance' on materials of cultural, archaeological, historical and/or religious significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chance Find Procedure will be applicable in the event of a chance find</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change Impacts: Exposure to extreme weather Events</b>	Construction of NSO offices and schools	Extreme weather events such as floods, sandstorms may cause accidents, injury and mortality. Census/Survey materials may be destroyed by extreme weather events and disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaise with Meteorological Agencies on weather forecasts and early warning systems during planning field work and site work as well as during the execution of surveys, census and civil works</li> <li>• Prepare and implement emergency response plans for natural hazards</li> </ul>

**Table 5.3: Potential Adverse Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks-Operational Phase**

Potential Adverse Impact/Risk	Impact/Risk Description		Proposed Mitigation Measures
<b>Exclusion of vulnerable groups from national surveys/census and related activities</b>	Data collection during census and national surveys	Vulnerable groups such as Internally Displaced Persons and those outside the coverage of conventional means of communication may not be aware of the timing of census and survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition to traditional means of communication such as radio, an effort will be made to reach out and consult vulnerable groups/individuals through their representatives ahead of the commencement of fieldwork in a manner that suits their conditions e.g., through group or association meetings, to discuss and map-out modalities for their participation in the census or survey</li> </ul>



		<p>activities and their roles in same under the project; hence, they may not participate in them e.g., not being available for enumeration during a census.</p> <p>During census and national surveys, NSOs may fail to dispatch enumerators and adequate materials to cover difficult to -reach areas and exclude socio-economic groups with traditional livelihood patterns and/or physical disability. There is also the possibility of excluding groups like those living in border towns and villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special arrangements will be discussed and agreed upon with vulnerable groups to make reaching them easier during the planning phase of census and surveys e.g., reaching out to groups on group meeting days, avoiding festive/ sacred days</li> <li>• Ensure that adequate time and resources will be allocated to reach hard-to-reach communities.</li> <li>• Ensure that adequate time and resources will be allocated for ‘call backs’ and mopping up exercises during field work as part of the census and surveys under the project with particular emphasis on difficult- to- reach areas and clusters that have vulnerable/marginalized people such as Internally Displaced Persons in each participating country</li> <li>• Develop and disclose a tiered, accessible, time-bound, transparent and participatory Grievance Mechanism for each participating country involving the three regional institutions, the participating country NSO and other relevant stakeholders in each participating country for aggrieved individuals and groups</li> </ul>
<b>Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups through modes of data presentation and disclosure of census and survey results excluding vulnerable groups</b>	Data collating, entry and dissemination for various census and surveys	Data analyses, presentation and dissemination of census and survey results may omit information on marginalized groups such as internally displaced persons and those living in border towns and those in disputed territories. The formats in which census and survey reports/reports will be presented and disseminated can exclude vulnerable persons such as the visually impaired from accessing and using the data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that data quality and dissemination meet international standards such as the International Monetary Fund Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS), and SDDS Plus</li> <li>• Ensure the security of data and make sure that data is appropriately used to benefit all citizens, including vulnerable individuals, VMGs/Traditional Local Communities where applicable.</li> <li>• Ensure survey and census reports are published in local languages and in braille for visually impaired persons</li> <li>• Ensure that summary reports in abridged versions are prepared by the NSOs and shared with the relevant parties concerned</li> </ul>
<b>Disregard for the privacy and confidentiality protocols</b>	Data collection, entry, storage and dissemination as part census and surveys	Private and confidential information about individuals or groups including those that relate to their health status obtained during a census or survey using drones (Mauritania) or conventional data collection methods, these data may be put into the public domain without the consent and to the detriment of the affected individuals or groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure security protocols are included in all contracts for contractors</li> <li>• Ensure that a graduated security access and clearance system is in place in each participating NSOs to regulate staff and external access to data collection, data collected and analyzed during surveys and census undertaken as part of HISWACA-SOP 1 to limit access to non-anonymized data/information,</li> <li>• Support drafting and enactment of Data Protection Laws (in participating countries where they are still not developed)</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitization and creation of awareness on Data Protection and Security laws and regulations to the citizens, field workers and staff of NSOs in the participating countries</li> <li>• Ensure that all data centers are properly secured</li> <li>• Ensure all agencies to be involved in data collection and handling sign non-disclosure agreements and Codes of Conduct</li> <li>• Ensure that all data and information that is publicly disclosed or displayed are anonymized</li> <li>• Ensure that data and information collected during census and surveys are encrypted.</li> <li>• Assess the level of knowledge, attitude, and practice for implementing agency staff on data protection and security and regularly train them on data security</li> <li>• Undertake Cybersecurity Audit to determine whether Implementing agencies have proper data protection and security mechanisms and the level of compliance with relevant regulations. The Audit should include a review of policies, standards, guidelines and procedures, as well as a review of professional certifications of IT technical personnel and equipment.</li> <li>• Undertake staff capacity building on data protection and security, which should include certification of personnel with access to public data and information</li> <li>• Ensure that sensitive data is backed up in a cloud-based server system Ensure data is not discarded until at least after 10 years.</li> </ul>
Poor working conditions among project workers under the various NSOs and the three regional bodies	Field data collection, entry and collation as well as transportation of census officials and materials	Field enumerators, drivers, data entry clerks, IT technicians/professionals and others employed by the respective NSOs, and three regional bodies may be compromised once they work without contracts, under poor working conditions and/or their remuneration (salaries and allowances) delays unduly. These can delay the implementation of project activities and comprise the quality of data produced during census or survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project shall be carried out in each participating country and regional body. In accordance with the applicable requirements of ESS2, as set out in Labor Management Procedures (LMP) to be adopted for the Project, including through, inter alia, implementing adequate occupational health and safety measures (including personal protective equipment, and emergency preparedness and response measures), setting out grievance mechanisms for project workers etc.</li> <li>• All project workers will be given contracts specifying the type of work they are to undertake their remuneration package, as well as their conditions of service.</li> <li>• All project workers will receive training on their CoC and be required to sign their CoC, guiding them in their interaction with co-workers as well as local communities.</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A participatory and accessible grievance mechanism system will be set up, disclosed to all workers and encouraged to report any issues associated with OHS as well as labor and working conditions/relations</li> </ul>
<b>Incidence of Gender-Based Violence</b>	Field data collection, entry and collation as well as transportation of census officials and materials	NSO Officials involved in the selection of enumerators and other field and support staff during census/surveys as well as those involved in selecting staff for training programs under the project, may exploit their position for sexual favors. Field enumerators and supervisors may be survivors or perpetrators of GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that a transparent, participatory and accessible grievance system is installed within the organizational set up of participating NSOs and regional bodies that incorporates a clear structured and well-advertised uptake points for reporting cases of SEA/SH and principles of confidentiality, dignity and self-determination of survivors. The system shall provide access to GBV Service Providers for survivors upon their request.</li> <li>• Ensure that project workers are trained, understand and sign their Code of Conduct with sanction against SEA/SH</li> <li>• Ensure that local population is aware of SEA/SH risks and measures, in particular what behaviors is not acceptable, how to raise a concern/ signal a misconduct and what services are available to SEA/S survivors.</li> </ul>
<b>Generation of electronic and other waste</b>	Data collection and storage and analyses as well as collection, storage, transportation and disposal of waste	Spent cartridges, used computers and accessories may contain hazardous materials, including cadmium and Lithium, which are injurious to human health and cause water and soil pollution. Other waste will be paper and human waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that PIUs/RIUs prepare, disclose and implement a waste management plan (as applicable), including recommendations for the management of electronic-waste, based on the principle of the 4Rs- reduce, reuse, recycle and recovery, for each participating country bearing in mind existing technologies for treating and disposal of e-waste in the participating country and the constraints in waste management in the participating countries</li> <li>• Train waste collectors/handlers in the NSOs and the handling of e-waste as per GIs and national waste management policies in each participating country</li> <li>• Waste collectors/handlers will be provided with appropriate Personnel Protective Equipment</li> </ul>
<b>Potential fire outbreaks at NSO offices</b>	Operating equipment	The use of substandard electrical fittings, faulty connections, power fluctuations and overloaded circuits can lead to fire outbreaks that cause loss of life, property and sensitive data at the Statistical Offices could be the target of arson or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that all new construction will be installed with fire installations that meets International Life and Fire Safety Standards</li> <li>• Ensure that Fire Authorities in each of the participating countries vet and approve all fire designs and fittings/installations on the new buildings and school buildings, including those that will house servers and other IT equipment</li> <li>• Ensure that Fire Authorities in each of the participating countries certify that the buildings are safe prior to occupation</li> <li>• Emergency response plans will be prepared as part of site- specific ESMPs for each sub -project</li> </ul>



<b>Incidence of road accidents and spillage of survey/census materials</b>	Transporting census/survey officials and materials	Vehicles, including trucks carrying survey and/or census materials, may be involved in accidents causing spillage, loss of life and property and/or traffic congestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare, disclose and implement a road safety plan based on the requirements of ESS4, and the guidelines attached as Annex D1 and D2, including guidance on speed limits on various roads</li> <li>• Train drivers who will deliver survey/census material and officials within each participating country in basic road safety requirements and the Road safety plan</li> <li>• Ensure that all project vehicles and those involved in project activities are road worthy and insured in accordance with national laws</li> </ul>
<b>Potential use of drones (Mauritania)</b>	Field work-census and surveys	<p>There is proposal to use drones for remote observation (counting animal populations) during agriculture surveys and censuses especially in difficult to reach and/or high security risks areas because drones are safe and efficient. These notwithstanding, there are concerns about licensing regimes, crashes, data privacy and public perception as well as security concerns (drones may be shot down, no fly zones and use of the drones by security forces)</p> <p>Crashes involving drones will be treated as accidents/incidents and will be reported as per the protocols</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with the national aviation and security authorities to achieve compliance with national legislations, selection pilots or operating company, timing and duration of the exercise and establishment of no-fly zones</li> <li>• Avoid no fly zones as stipulated by the national aviation and security authority or laws</li> <li>• All crashes will be treated as accidents and incidents and reported using the accident/incident reporting protocol in Road Safety Manual (see Annex D)</li> <li>• Data collected using drones will be subjected to the mitigation measures proffered for data privacy and security under this U-ESMF</li> <li>• Ensure that the drones are operated by a private entity approved by the Bank and acceptable to the national security apparatus</li> <li>• Ensure that extensive consultations with stakeholders are undertaken for their acceptance prior to the deployment of drones</li> <li>• Ensure that publicity on the date and duration of the drone deployment are undertaken prior to their deployment</li> <li>• Ensure that there is a non-disclosure agreement with the private entity that will provide the drone services</li> <li>• Drones procured for this project shall not be used by the security forces or for security purposes</li> <li>• Ensure that maintenance and training of NSO staff in the operation of drones is included in the Service Agreement with the private drone operator</li> </ul>
<b>Incidence of Spillage of specimen e.g., blood during transportation and analyses</b>	Collection, handling, transportation, storage and disposal of samples (for example during	Poor transportation and handling of specimens e.g., blood in transit and during laboratory investigation, may cause spillage and expose staff involved to infections e.g., HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that in-county regulations on transportation and handling of the specimen are complied with</li> <li>• Ensure that competent and certified health professionals and assigned for the collection and transportation of the samples</li> </ul>



	sampling populations for HIV surveillance)		
<b>Security risks:</b> Injuries, loss of lives, property and equipment due to theft, terror attacks and/or attacks by insurgences and potential risks related to the use of security personnel	Transporting census/ survey officials and materials	Insurgence and robbers may attack vehicles carrying survey/census materials and census/survey officials, injuring, killing and/or abducting them. They may also steal or destroy the census/survey materials and haulage truck involved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that a security risk assessment and security management plan (to be prepared for countries with high-risk security concerns such as Mali, Niger, Mauritania and Benin are undertaken prior to every census/survey</li> <li>• Ensure security related information is kept updated and disseminated to relevant personnel</li> <li>• Ensure that staff are aware of protocols such as convoy movements</li> <li>• Ensure that the recommendations in the security assessment reports and security management plans are implemented and evaluated together with national security apparatus</li> <li>• Where possible, consider airlifting survey materials in FCV countries</li> <li>• Avoid transport routes (roads) designated high risk areas</li> </ul>
	Field data collection	Census/Survey officials, especially enumerators, may be attacked during field work in communities, causing injuries, fatality and/or loss of property and census materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that a security risk assessment is undertaken prior to every census/survey</li> <li>• Ensure that the recommendations in the security risk assessment report are implemented and evaluated together national security apparatus</li> <li>• Where possible, consider airlifting survey materials</li> <li>• Where possible, adopt remote sensing techniques (e.g. use of drones) for data collection in high- risk and difficult to reach areas</li> </ul>
	Data handling and storage	<p>National Statistics Offices may be targets of terror attacks and theft, leading to loss of data and equipment, as well as injuries or fatalities</p> <p>Security agencies responsible for guarding National Statistics Offices and other infrastructures may pose threats to workers, local communities and others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that a security risk assessment is undertaken prior to every census/survey</li> <li>• Ensure that the recommendations in the security assessment report are implemented and evaluated together national security apparatus of the participating country</li> <li>• Ensure that NSO offices, data analyses and storage centers have CCT Camera Monitors and are manned by professional security officers</li> </ul>



## **6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES**

### **6.1 Introduction**

To ensure environmental and social impacts and risks of sub-projects/activities under Components 2 and 3 are properly screened and identified, risks are managed and reported on, in line with ESS1 and national laws, the following actions will be undertaken. These requirements have been reflected in each PIU Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) which were prepared and disclosed.

### **6.2 Project Screening**

Only Sub-Projects under Component 3.1 and 3.2, which involves building physical infrastructure for NSOs and statistical schools (Niger, Mauritania and Senegal), renovations of NSO office in The Gambia, and provision of modern IT facilities and equipment, will undergo environmental and social screening. Environmental and Social Risk Management Specialists at the various participating country PIUs and RIUs will be responsible for screening sub projects and projects activities. The Bank will review and approve the environmental and social screening reports.

Sub-projects' environmental and social impacts and risks identification shall be undertaken using an environmental and social screening checklist/screening form (see Annex C for screening template with Exclusion List). This will involve review of relevant literature, including the World Bank ESF and EHSs, visiting the selected intervention areas and their immediate environs to observe and record environmental and social baseline conditions. It will also involve undertaking initial consultations with stakeholders. Environmental and Social Screening will also identify anticipated project impacts and risks and broad mitigation measures and provide relevant information on the subproject to facilitate sub project categorization and approval by the World Bank and the country-level Environmental Regulatory Agencies.

The outcome of the screening exercise will determine the type of ESF instrument that will be prepared for the sub-project. The proposed subprojects are expected to fall into moderate risk category as the civil works in these subprojects are likely to range from small to medium-scale civil and electrical works with largely reversible, quantifiable, localized and temporary risks/impacts that can be identified and mitigated by developing subproject-specific environmental and social management plans. Any subproject or activity that is deemed to be substantial or high following the will be excluded from the project scope and ineligible for Bank financing.

For installation of IT equipment and other installations with low environmental and social risks, screening reports will be prepared by the Environmental and Risk Management Specialists in PIU and RIUs for approval by the Bank.

From the perspective of the participating countries' existing environmental regulations, only new buildings are subject to environmental (and social) assessment. The participating country and regional PIUs will formally apply for environmental permits/licenses/certificates from their respective environmental regulatory authorities if new constructions are anticipated and go through the specific country Environmental Impact Assessment procedures. In addition, NSO PIUs and RIUs will ensure that new constructions meet the requirements of World Bank ESS1 and other relevant ESSs (see Table 5.1).



### **6.3 Sub-Project Site-Specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for New Constructions in Mauritania, Niger and Senegal and Renovations in The Gambia**

Interventions that are envisaged under Component 3.1 of the Project include those that will involve new constructions (buildings) for NSOs and RSSs in Niger, Senegal and Niger and rehabilitation/renovation of an existing office block for GBoS in The Gambia, including fixing of cracked walls and leaking roofs, the provision of furniture and IT equipment. For sub-projects/activities of this nature, environmental and social screening and preparation of ESMPs should suffice (see Annex E for sample ESMP templates). Once approved by the World Bank, the ESMPs will be disclosed internally on the NSOs website. The ESMPs along with relevant Environmental and Social Contractual Clauses (see Annex F Sample Environmental and Social Clauses) will be included in the Bidding/Contract Documents of the respective sub-projects by the PIU's E&S Specialists. Sub-Project ESMPs will be prepared by Third Party Consultants and reviewed by Environmental and Social Specialists at the PIUs. The Consultants will use field visits, stakeholder engagement and physical measurement of parameters during the preparation of the ESMPs.

The Site Specific ESMP shall consist of the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of a project to eliminate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts, (including those related to SEA/SH) offset them or reduce them to acceptable levels. The ESMP also includes the measures and actions needed to implement these measures. The PIUs in Senegal, Niger and Mauritania, where new constructions will take place and that of The Gambia were renovations will occur shall (a) identify the set of measures to potentially adverse impacts; (b) determine requirements for ensuring that those mitigation measures are made effectively and in a timely manner; and (c) describe the means for meeting those requirements. ESMPs typically contain the under listed sections:

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



- k. Annexes (including a summary of stakeholder consultations of key issues/concerns raised and responses from the project team, pictures<sup>52</sup>, maps and diagrams, plans such as OHS, community health and safety, grievance mechanism registry)

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

#### **6.4 Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)**

A Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) has been prepared and disclosed to guide the preparation of each participating country and Regional Institution (RI) Specific Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs). The SEPs will ensure that project affected persons, civil society organizations, vulnerable groups, traditional authorities and local government officials, the public and the media, are identified and their interests and views integrated into project design and implementation. Both affected and other interested stakeholders will be assessed, and the timing and methods for communication and engagement will be included, including those for vulnerable groups. The guidance for preparing individual SEPs is included in the SEF which was prepared during preparation and disclosed by each PIU/RIU prior to Board approval. In addition, the SEP will include procedures for seeking feedback from consultations with women in small separate groups led by a woman facilitator. The SEP will also include an inclusive, effective and accessible grievance mechanism to address complaints and questions from stakeholders relating project activities. The mechanism will be accessible at no cost, transparent and participatory with multiple access and will include procedures for safe, confidential and survivor centered reception and management of SEA/SH related complaints. The World Bank has issued guidelines for stakeholder consultation during times with limited opportunities for in-person engagement (such as during a pandemic), which will guide the preparation of the SEP should this be relevant. The PIUs of the participating country NSOs and the three regional bodies involved in the project will implement the SEPs.

#### **6.5 Labor Management Procedures**

A stand-alone Umbrella-Project Labor Management Procedures Framework (U-LMPF) has been prepared to guide recruitment and labor relations under HISWACA -SOP 1. It is guided by the requirements of ESS2 and the respective labor and employment laws of the participating countries. Each PIU and the three regional bodies will prepare a Labor Management Plan (LMP) informed by the U-LMPF. Project Contractors, the participating NSOs and the three regional bodies will be expected to implement the mitigation measures in the LMP.

#### **6.6 Security Risk Assessments**

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<sup>52</sup>All photos of stakeholder engagement shall only be included or taken with the permission of stakeholders. Photos of children or women participating in women only consultations shall not be taken or included in the ESMP or SEP.



A country-wide/specific Security Risk Assessment (SRA) will be prepared by each participating country NSO and regional PIUs to highlight the security risks associated with the project in their respective countries. Given the security situation in Mali, Mauritania, Benin and Niger, a Security Management Plan (SMP) will be developed prior to the start of project activities. Other SMPs may be necessary depending on the risk level in the Security Risk Assessment, but measures will be included in the ESMPs. It will be updated prior to every census and survey and monitored daily for any changes in security situations nation-wide or within the survey coverage area during the period of a survey/census. NSOs and regional PIUs will collaborate closely with international Security Specialists acceptable to the Bank in developing, implementing and updating these documents when changes occur on the ground. The implementation of the Security Risk Assessment will be the responsibility of the NSO and the RIUs with support from the country's intelligence networks and security apparatus; where/when necessary, a security risk consultant acceptable to World Bank will be hired to assist the Country NSOs (PIUs) with elevated security risks. The Security Risk Assessments and Security Management Plans shall not be publicly disclosed, but it will form the basis of any security advice and training provided for project workers under HISWACA-SOP1. The content of the Security Assessment Report should include but not be limited to the following:

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

Terms of Reference for a typical Security Risk Assessment (SRA) and Security Management Plan (SMP) are presented in Annex A.

## **6.7 Review and Approval of ESF Instruments**

Sub- project instruments will be prepared (through consultants) and then reviewed by the environmental, social and GBV specialist/consultants in PIUs IU. The PIU and RIUs will forward the instruments to the World Bank for review and approval. Environmental Protection Agencies or Ministries responsible for Environment compliance in the participating countries, will also review and approve sub project environmental and social instruments for alignment with in-country laws and procedures prior to issuing environmental permits/licenses/certificates for new constructions. The environmental licenses/certificates/ permit will have to be renewed, per the national requirements, based on compliance.

## **6.8 Disclosure of Environmental and Social Risk Management instruments**

Disclosure of Environmental and Social Risk Management instruments will follow ESS10. The final versions of the U-ESMF and other project and sub- project environmental and social risk management instruments shall be uploaded on each the NSO (PIU) and RIU websites. Hard copies shall be provided to relevant stakeholders and selected beneficiary facilities. The documents shall be uploaded to the Bank's Website upon approval by the Bank.

Before the start of physical works on the sub-projects and other project interventions with E&S concerns, relevant sections of sub-project ESMPs and other ESF instruments shall be communicated to stakeholders



and the project affected communities. The ESMPs and accompanying instruments will be uploaded to the websites of PIUs and RIUs. Hard copies will also be made available to the beneficiary institutions. The ESMP for the sub-projects will be included in the Works Contracts. Summaries of the mitigation measures and protocols will be pasted at vantage points within the respective facilities.

## **6.9 Implementation of ESMP**

The under listed will be undertaken during the implementation of the Sub-project ESMPs:

- i. The Contractor will prepare C-ESMP along with the OHS implementation plan upon mobilization, which will be reviewed and approved by the respective PIUs (and RIU if activities warrant)
- ii. The Contractor will have qualified environment/OHS specialists to implement the ESMP and social specialist.
- iii. The Supervision Engineer will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of ESMPs and issuing non-compliance notices to the contractors in the event of no-compliance.

## **6.10 Environmental and Social Monitoring**

The Environmental and Social Specialists at the various PIUs domiciled in the NSO PIUs and RIUs will oversee environmental and social monitoring and reporting. Two types of monitoring reports will be required from the Environmental and Social Specialists (and GBV specialists/consultants as required):

### **a. Monthly Progress Reports**

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

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

Project Consultants (Supervising Consultants) will be responsible for ensuring compliance as specified in the ESMPs and preparation of Monthly Progress Reports on sub projects. Implementing corrective/mitigation measures and ensuring compliance with mitigation measures in the site-specific ESMPs shall be the responsibility of the Project Contractors.

### **b. Quarterly Reports**

The Environmental and Social Specialists domiciled in the NSO offices (PIUs) and the RIUs will prepare a summary of project related E&S issues every quarter in a report as per each PIU/RIU ESCP and submit it to the World Bank. This quarterly report will cover the following issues; progress of physical works in terms of new constructions progress on OHS and COVID-19 mitigation measures, SEA/SH awareness sensitization/ training, E&S impacts and risks associated with project implementation, the performance of the Grievance System (Grievance Logs), challenges as well as the environmental and social performance of contractors implementing various sub-projects. Other aspects of the report will focus on progress



towards achieving inclusiveness during surveys and census as well as data security and protection issues. Each PIU and RIU will submit quarterly monitoring reports to the World Bank.

c. Third -Party Monitoring Reports

Third-party annual monitoring reports and a Project completion report on the overall U-ESMF implementation during the entire duration of the project will also be prepared by third-party E&S specialists. These will be submitted to the World Bank by each PIU and RIU.



## **7.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS**

### **7.1 Preliminary Consultations**

In addition to high-level consultations involving the World Bank, various country teams and representatives of the three regional bodies, consultative sessions were held by the various PIUs domiciled in the respective country NSOs (PIUs) and RIUs. These consultations discussed the objectives and scope of the Project as well as potential environment and social issues that are likely to be associated with the preparation and implementation of HISWACA-SOP1. Given project preparation timelines, these consultations were across sample of stakeholders. During implementation, the SEP will be prepared by each PIU/RIU and will include a wide range of stakeholder consultations. Table 7.1 below presents a summary of the relevant issues discussed at the various country workshops. Further stakeholder engagements and public consultations will be undertaken during project implementation, based on the guidelines in the Project Stakeholder Engagement Framework.



**Table 7.1: Consultation Matrix-HISWACA-SOP1**

Country	Stakeholders Engaged	Date of consultation	Mode of Engagement	Main Issues discussed	Key feedback (list in bullets)
Benin	PIU: Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie	25/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In 2021, 1,539 cases of early pregnancy, 708 cases of early marriage and 507 children, including 400 girls, were recorded as victims of kidnapping and confinement in Benin.</li> <li>● Ministry in charge of secondary education recorded 2,763 cases of pregnancy out of 301,821 girls enrolled for the year 2016-2017</li> <li>● More than a quarter of women aged 15-49 (27%) reported experiencing physical violence at some point in their lives since the age of 15. Twelve percent (12%) of women experienced physical violence during 2018. The proportion of women who experienced physical violence during 2018 was highest in the department of Alibori (22%).</li> <li>● One in 10 women have experienced sexual violence at some point. Five percent of women experienced sexual violence in 2018. Recent sexual violence is highest in the Plateau department (9%)</li> <li>● The most vulnerable groups to gender-based violence are people living with HIV, gender workers, transgender people, child workers/domestic workers, teenagers</li> <li>● the mechanisms implemented to deal with complaints related to surveys and censuses are: awareness raising and communication before, during and after the survey, training of surveyors to respond appropriately to respondents' questions, dissemination or wide dissemination of the results of the survey, and presentation of the provisions of the law that protect respondents on all collection tools</li> <li>● Some of the actions implemented by Republic of Benin in addition to ratification of several international texts which all promotes and protect human rights, include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Care for GBV victims by the Social Promotion Centers, which are structures of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Microfinance (MASM)</li> <li>○ The implementation of the SIDOFFE-NG (Integrated System of Family, Woman and Child Data, New Generation), a dynamic web application for the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



					<p>collection, production, processing and dissemination of statistical data related to social action in Benin, including GBV data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ More traditional communication campaigns are also implemented. In 2020, a major campaign on the prevention of violence and existing support mechanisms was held in the country. The campaign was carried out at the national level and was broadcasted on various media (social networks, TV, radio, posters, mobile networks) to reach the maximum number of people</li> <li>● Construction and rehabilitation of a building requires an environmental permit based on a well-documented procedure</li> </ul>
<b>Guinea</b>	PIU: Institut National de la Statistique	17/03/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● According to the Harmonized Survey on Living Conditions of Households (EHCVM-218-2019), the literacy rate for men is 54.4% compared to 27.7% for women</li> <li>● According to the 2018 Health and Demographic Survey, the female genital mutilation rate is 95% nationally and 39% among girls aged 0-14 years. According to the MICS survey in 2016, the proportion (%) of women who have experienced sexual violence and psychological violence since the age of 15 are 29.3% and 67.7% respectively.</li> <li>● The category of persons more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in Guinea are 15-24 years girls and the source of vulnerability to GBV is associated to physical, psychological and sexual violence, excision, malicious acts</li> <li>● government's response in terms of strategies to deal with GBV consists of adoption of Law L/010/2000/AN of July 2000 on reproductive health in the Republic of Guinea, which prohibits all forms of violence and sexual abuse and stipulates that human beings must not be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of their bodies in general and their reproductive organs in particular. It provides that Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is criminalized and therefore penalize</li> <li>● other actions include creation in 2011 of the Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals (OPROGEM), creation of the National Committee in charge of coordinating efforts to end this practice, creation in 2012 of the National</li> </ul>



					<p>Committee for the Promotion of the Abandonment of FGM/Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A religious decree prohibiting the practice of FGM in Guinea has been issued to fight GBV</li> <li>• The mechanisms to handle survey and census related complaints is based on awareness and communication programs</li> <li>• Positive feedback on using a toll-free digital platform include security of the data, reduction of the time of data collection, Ease of data collection and processing, Ease of supervision</li> <li>• Negative feedback includes poor coverage of the internet network, the lack of electrical power, The poor quality of the tablet and the servers, The negligence in the supervision</li> <li>• The construction, rehabilitation and Installation of electronic equipment of a building requires an environmental permit which is obtained by following a well-documented procedure.</li> </ul>
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	PIU: Système National d'Information Statistique	20/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relevant institutions interviewed on GBV issues do not have statistical data on this issue</li> <li>• The Government's response in terms of strategies to deal with GBV is based on several instruments such as specific laws (law on the criminalization of all acts of violence committed within the framework of domestic and family relations, domestic violence, prohibition of female circumcision and punishment for human trafficking), action plans on GBV, action plan for the promotion of equality and gender equity, but there are bottlenecks regarding the dissemination and implementation of these instruments, as well as difficulties related to the material and human resources needed to carry out their activities.</li> <li>• Positive views on using a toll-free digital platform in terms of speed in receiving and responding to complaints</li> <li>• The construction rehabilitation and Installation of electronic equipment of a building requires an environmental permit which is obtained by following a well-documented procedure.</li> <li>• There is a sanitary procedure model to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys that include: preparation and submission of the investigation</li> </ul>



					protocol to the ethics commission; approval of the protocol; supervision of the implementation of the approved protocol
<b>Mali</b>	PIU : Institut National de la Statistique du Mali	16/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Displaced persons due to conflicts are the category of persons that are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in Mali</li> <li>The government of Mali and its partners, notably the European Union and the United Nations System, initiated in 2018 the Spotlight Initiative Program, which aims to reduce cases of GBV from harmful traditional practices, and finally the promotion of all components of reproductive health and to eliminate violence against women and girls in all spheres of society.</li> <li>Moreover, the penal code characterizes sexual violence and pedophilia as a crime.</li> <li>The Republic of Mali's interest is also reflected in the inclusion of GBV issues as a priority through the creation in 2018 of the National Program for the Abandonment of Gender-Based Violence (PNVBG), which is a central service attached to the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family (MPFEF). In 2019, the National Strategy for the Elimination of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and its 2019-2030 Action Plan were developed</li> <li>Since 2020, Mali has been involved in a process of setting up a national database on GBV to better monitor and assess the phenomenon.</li> <li>To resolve the grievances, a monitoring team was set up within the technical direction of the census, whose main mission is to ensure regular monitoring of the operation.</li> <li>There is a very high level of satisfaction from the people who use the toll-free digital platform. Sometimes the committee receives calls back to share their joy and appreciation for the diligent handling of their complaints</li> <li>The construction and rehabilitation of a building requires an environmental permit which is obtained by following a well-documented procedure.</li> <li>The ethical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys requires a letter is sent with the methodological documents of the survey to the National Ethics Committee for</li> </ul>



					Health and Life Sciences (CNESS), which meets and gives its opinion
<b>Mauritania</b>	PIU: Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Démographique et Economique (ANSADE)	17/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mauritania conducted its first survey on violence against women in 2011</li> <li>● Young girls and boys are the category of persons who are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in Mauritania</li> <li>● Very positive views on using a toll-free digital platform. It is even planned that this tool will be included on the ANSADE website.</li> <li>● The construction, rehabilitation and installation of electronic equipment of a building does not require an environmental permit</li> </ul>
<b>Niger</b>	PIU: Institut National de la Statistique	17/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Young women are category of persons that are more vulnerable to GBV/SEA/SH in Niger.</li> <li>● The risk factors are at three levels: i) individual, ii) community and iii) society.</li> <li>● At the community level, there is persistent violence against women. The internalization by some women and society members of social norms perpetuating perceptions of inferiority in relation to men reinforces this situation, especially since they often have little access to financial independence, access to income, and opportunities for formal employment. They also tend to have (especially in rural areas) less knowledge of their rights, lower levels of educational attainment, less access to land rights, lower literacy levels. Overall, women's economic, social and decision-making dependence on men may help to understand their exposure to certain forms of violence.</li> <li>● At the societal level, impunity and corruption in public services are likely to promote a culture of violence and the vulnerability of the poorest. In addition, armed conflict and socio-political unrest mean that the risk of physical violence tends to increase during or after armed conflicts. A crowded environment is conducive to the occurrence of certain acts of violence such as assault and battery and abusive language.</li> <li>● The measures taken by the government to deal with GBV include: the quota law, the national social protection policy, the national strategy for the prevention and response to GBV</li> </ul>



					<p>in Niger (2017-2021), the opening of multifunctional centers, the revision of the penal code to strengthen repression, capacity building of stakeholders, awareness raising on different issues (early marriage, female genital mutilation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The construction, rehabilitation and installation of electronic equipment of a building does not require an environmental permit</li> <li>• For ethnical clearance from the health authorities to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys, the ethics committee must be consulted for certain specific investigations; it is affiliated with the Ministry of Health.</li> </ul>
<b>Senegal</b>	PIU: Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD)	18/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senegal adopted a national action plan in 2015 to combat gender-based violence and promote human rights.</li> <li>• The construction of a building requires an environmental permit which is obtained by following a well-documented procedure.</li> </ul>
<b>The Gambia</b>	Country specific PIU named as Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBOS, and other stakeholders including National Environment Agency, Network Against Gender Based Violence – National Coordinator, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare –	19/01/23 to 21/01/23 and 23/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, G M, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2021 or 2022 number of rape/defilement cases and proportion of survivors who are females</li> <li>• Persons who are vulnerable to SEA/SH in The Gambia include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Young girls (teenagers). The source of vulnerability is associated to peer influence, taken advantage of by trusted relatives or lack of parental care/guidance.</li> <li>▪ Persons with disabilities. Their disability status makes them weak and easily taken advantage of</li> <li>▪ Widows: their source of vulnerability is associated to single marital status – power influence/relations</li> <li>▪ Women: their source of vulnerability is associated to Dominance of patriarchal system, marriage to abusive husbands, poverty</li> <li>▪ Elderly men and women. Their source of vulnerability is linked to medical condition or lack of strength due to old age.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Response mechanisms have been established with stakeholders</li> <li>• National GBV Act (2013) &amp; Policy</li> <li>• National Strategy on FGM</li> </ul>



	<p>Deputy Permanent Secretary, Gambia Federation for the Disabled – Director, KMC – Department of Services, Community Service Manager, Central Bank – Principal Economist, Gambia Revenue Authority – Tax Manager, Department of Fisheries – Deputy Director, Department of Fisheries – Head of Research and Development, Governor West Coast Region, PRO of the Brikama Area 9199783 Council, National Coordination Organisation</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gender Policy 2023 – 2032</li> <li>● Worked with the Network Against Gender Based Violence to construct a temporary safe house for Survivors</li> <li>● Established toll-free lines 199 and 1313 to report GBV cases</li> <li>● Established mobility support to emergency response services</li> <li>● In the process of setting up a GBV Advisory Council to investigate cases reported and advise the executive on certain cases.</li> <li>● Support the one-stop centers with capacity building of staff.</li> <li>● Vulnerable Ethnic Groups/Tribes during Census or Survey Data Collection include:</li> <li>● Fula: source of vulnerability is associated to Nomadic lifestyle. The strategy to reach this tribe is to make pre census visits to know their irregular locations prior to census dates. Sensitize them on the importance of the exercise.</li> <li>● Vulnerable religious groups during census or survey data collection include Jehovah’s witness. Their source of vulnerability is associated to their religious belief</li> <li>● There is no proper coordination between GBOS and relevant stakeholders; Most Ministries, Departments and Agencies don’t know about the Management Information Systems for statistics. So Administrative data are always left lying and not keyed in.</li> <li>● Data collectors can be attacked to steal the tablets which can be attractive.</li> <li>● Remote locations where staff charge them can be risky.</li> <li>● The population can be concerned on how secure their data can be. There is communication gap at the community level.</li> <li>● In the event of fire, all data could be lost.</li> <li>● There is tendency to exclude in household surveys/census persons with intellectual disabilities.</li> <li>● Some staff lose their jobs due to modernization.</li> <li>● Working in border villages is risky as field workers can be arrested for intrusion at any time as boundaries are not aligned clearly.</li> <li>● Field workers are sometimes sent out of their homes or harassed (in the case of the females) by the population during census or survey visits.</li> </ul>
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	for Farmers Association,			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The field workers are sometimes attacked by snakes or other reptiles.</li> <li>● Family conflicts sometimes result from wives disclosing information in the absence of husbands.</li> <li>● Due to COVID regulations, cost of project implementation doubles overnight.</li> <li>● There is sometimes Conflict when 2 villages are in a scuffle over boundaries of communities.</li> <li>● Data produced form NSS institutions is sometimes not of standard and no policy cohesion.</li> <li>● The tendency to lose staff at GBoS after training will be high after capacity building.</li> <li>● With Stakeholders, GBoS sometimes face challenges in coordination in terms of statistical production.</li> <li>● Sometimes businesses drive away field workers and refuse to give out information during surveys.</li> <li>● Lack of Surveys on rape and Sexual Violences.</li> <li>● Hospital based Intimate partner violence research conducted recently shows that it is on the rise.</li> <li>● Data on Female Genital Mutilation obtained from surveys has stagnant over the years.</li> <li>● Data accessibility is a problem as GBoS don't have all data needed at times.</li> <li>● People might not give answers to sensitive questions asked during a survey related to sexual violence.</li> <li>● Some people will not give a true count of their children or even answer the question as it is a cultural taboo (given high/unreported polygamy rates)</li> <li>● The field workers might take advantage of the vulnerability of some of the people at community level especially when some field workers might stay in communities for long depending on how large the coverage is. This can lead to Sexual exploitation, abuse, violence within the family or even rivalry between friends or neighbors.</li> <li>● Persons with disabilities or mental challenges tend to be left out by family members during surveys or census.</li> <li>● Some sex workers might be skipped or double counted because they are likely to live in motels where field workers</li> </ul>
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					<p>might not want to go given moral/cultural norms. Field workers might visit and count them after their family has already counted them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Statistics unit is small compared to the country size.</li> <li>● Low capacity and traditional means of data collection might affect project implementation.</li> <li>● Labs where data is collected is small and underequipped.</li> <li>● Weak collaboration between GBoS and the department.</li> <li>● There is no data for certain indicators in the unit due to lack of funding and equipment.</li> <li>● Limited capacity of supervisors</li> <li>● Limited logistical support.</li> <li>● Most data providers are half educated and they think they know it all.</li> <li>● The sometimes they do not want show you all the members, (Disability) people</li> <li>● Specialist training is needed on fisheries economics and fisheries biology to obtain specific data.</li> <li>● The department of fisheries can be supported with a standard laboratory with required equipment so data collected can be precise.</li> <li>● A fishery working group should be set up to discuss and manage fisheries data.</li> <li>● The department of fisheries can be supported to provide data for all the indicators through provision of funds for purchase of fish samples and sampling equipment.</li> </ul>
African Union	Statistical Department in AU		Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	
ECOWAS	Regional Implementation Unit in ECOWAS	17/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The construction and rehabilitation of a building and installation of electronic equipment require an environmental permit which is obtained by following a well-documented procedure.</li> </ul>



					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A protocol needs to be sent to the National Health Research Ethics Committee (NHREC) to draw and transport blood and other specimen from people during surveys</li> </ul>
WAEMU	Regional Implementation Unit in WAEMU	17/01/23	Formal virtual meetings, questionnaires	PAD, POM, ESCP, GM, SEF, LMF, ESMF, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WAEMU has developed the gender strategy whose objective is to contribute to the promotion of a community institutional environment favorable to equality and equity between women and men in the economic, political, social and cultural fields.</li> </ul>



## **7.2 Grievance Mechanism**

### **7.2.1 Principles and Objectives for Developing a Project Grievance Mechanism**

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

Grievances may take the form of specific complaints about actual damages or injury, general concerns about project activities, incidents and impacts, or perceived impacts. Stakeholders would be informed about the project grievance mechanism, as well as measures put in place to address project-related complaints at the community, national, and regional levels in a confidential manner. This will be done as part of the project stakeholder consultations by the PIUs in the respective countries and Regional PIUs.

The GM will also help to:

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

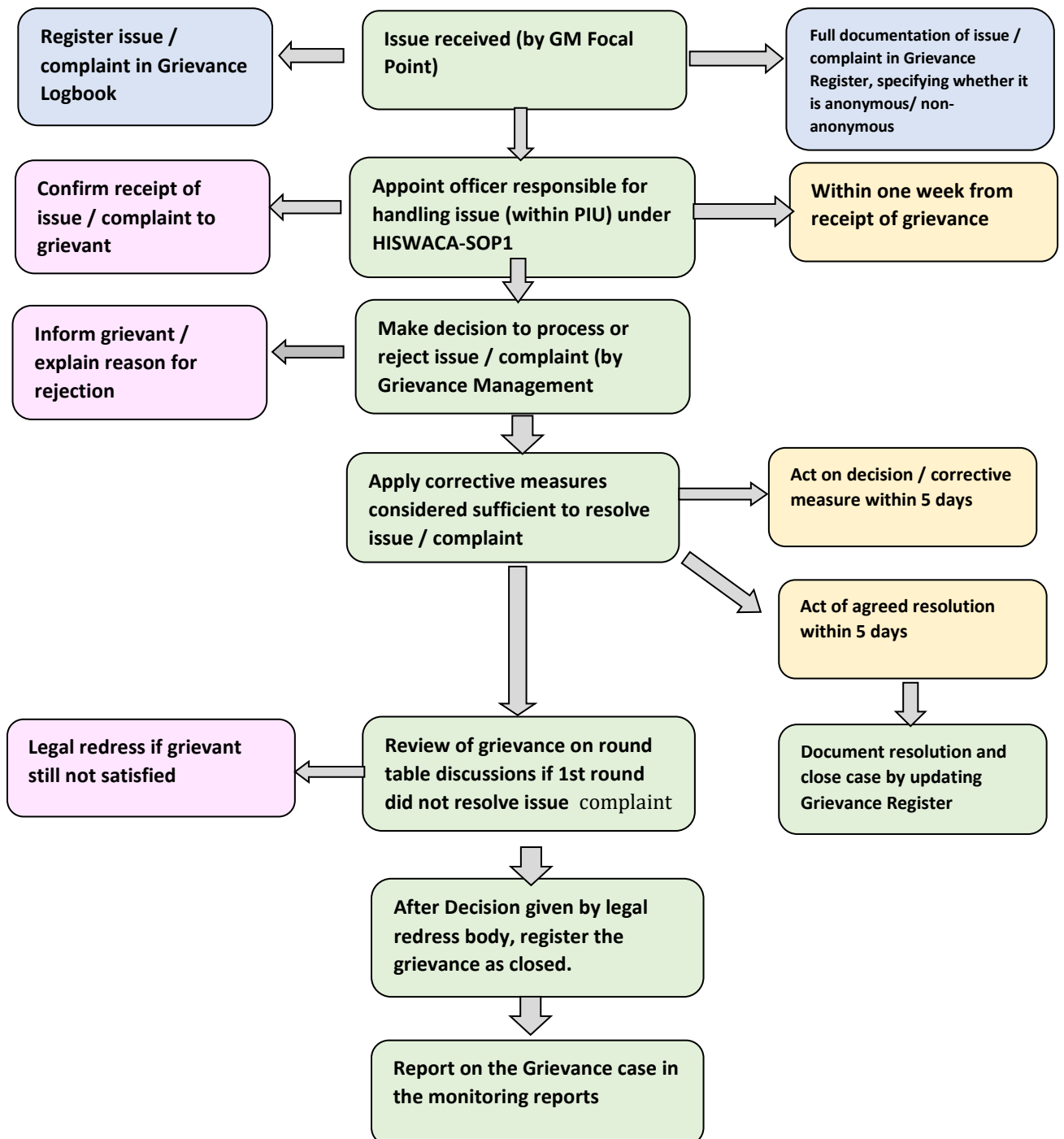
A separate grievance mechanism for labor -related grievances will be established, as outlined in the U-LMPF.

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

Although this mechanism will be used as a framework, it is recommended that all participating countries and regional PIUs develop their own grievance mechanism that considers in-country context and relevant entities for addressing grievances. Information about the GM will be publicized as part of the initial program consultations and disclosure to all the participating agencies. Brochures will be distributed during meetings, training, workshops, and posters will be displayed in public places such as the project implementation team office and the notice boards available to strategic stakeholders, etc. Information about the GM will also be posted online on the AU-STATAFRIC website. The proposed grievance mechanism will follow the following structure (see Figure 7.1).



**Figure 7. 1: Grievance Mechanism Process**





### 7.2.3 **GM Focal Point(s)**

*The RIUs and PIUs will select a GM Focal Point:* the Grievance Mechanism focal points will be the Environmental and Social Risk Management specialists in the PIU/RIU or another person specifically tasked for this purpose. The GM Focal Point's contact details will be made available to all stakeholders. Grievances can be lodged by anyone and submit them to the GM Focal Point within the RIU/PIU. The GM Focal Point will work with project E&S officers to support the handling of complaints brought to the attention of the GM Focal Point and will be the secretary of the Grievance Management Committee at the local (within districts and provinces in each participating country) and national level (NSO PIUs) as well as RIUs. Members of the Committee will be selected by the different PIU based on their position in the local and traditional authority, Civil Society Groups and their ability to resolve conflicts.

### 7.2.4 **Monitoring of GM**

The Project GM focal point(s) will also be responsible for documenting (recording), logging grievances (received and addressed (both anonymous and non-anonymous, and reporting on a regular to the Project committee members. To ensure that the identity of non-anonymous complainants is protected, grievance logbooks and reports should not include identifying information on individuals. SEA/SH related grievances will be considered confidential and handled following specific procedures within the main GM; see section 7.2.6. See Annex H for an example of a logbook for non-sensitive complaints that will be maintained in electronic form (excel) and physical copy.

### 7.2.5 **Disclosure of GM**

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

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

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



#### **7.2.6 Grievance for Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) complaints**

The HISWACA-SOP1 project which has to do with recruiting a substantial number of enumerators, has the propensity for employees to sexually exploit, abuse or harass job seekers or recruiters, and for the enumerators to abuse their position and sexually exploit, abuse or harass community members during data collection. The country PIUs and regional PIUs will develop the survivor-centered and procedures within the main GM prioritizing survivor's safety, confidentiality, supportive, protective and enabling environment for the survivor's rights. Staff will be trained on how to report SEA/SH cases and how to use the channels of lodging a complaint, code of conduct with clauses on sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment will be developed and signed by all field staff, acknowledging the fact that SEA/SH is prohibited and how misconduct will be sanctioned and a sensitization campaign will be conducted for communities in project implementation areas to inform them about content of code of conducts, how to submit complaints and what services are available for survivors. The GM will establish referral protocol to local GBV Service Providers, who will be identified and evaluated for the quality of their interventions prior to the start of project activities. SEA/SH survivors will be offered referral to medical, psychosocial and/or legal aid services as soon as the complaint is registered, and the Service Provider will accompany the survivor during the GM procedures. The GM will establish procedures to verify the link of the SEA/SH complaint with the project and apply sanctions to project personnel or workers who breached Code of Conduct. The verification process will not seek to establish guilt or innocence of the alleged perpetrator but aims to determine whether the evidence shows that the alleged misconduct is substantiated (more likely to have occurred than not). The SEA/SH survivor is free to seek legal action, should that be her/his choice, at, during or after the GM procedure, including as the last resort.

The verification and management of the SEA/SH complaints will be handled by the GM committee at national level to minimize the risks of breach of confidentiality, if local committee members are close to the survivor or alleged perpetrator. The members of the national level committee in charge of SEA/SH complaints management will have experience in GBV and sensitive social issues and will be charged with confidential data management and storing.



## **8.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

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

### **8.1 Regional-level Implementation Arrangements**

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

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

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

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

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



project. In each participating country, the NSO will be the main implementing agency of the project and will be responsible for its technical management and coordination.

## 8.2 Country-Level Implementation Arrangements

Dedicated PIUs for each project participating country will be responsible for implementing and coordinating country-level project activities. Below is a summary of country-level implementation arrangements. Each national PIU without construction activities will maintain one environmental one social specialist and one GBV consultant to support managing project environmental and social impacts and risks. An environmental consultant will be recruited on an as needed basis. For Niger, Mauritania, Senegal and The Gambia, each will recruit a social specialist, environmental specialist and GBV consultant. The three RIUs will maintain a social specialist and environmental consultant on an as needed basis. All positions will be subject to Terms of Reference (TORs) and review of candidates' qualifications cleared by the Association. The E&S staffing and timeline is also reflected in each negotiated Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

- (a) **Benin.** The Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (INStAD) will be the project's implementing agency in Benin. A PIU has been established and will operate under the supervision of the DG of INStAD. The following PIU staff members will be recruited: a project manager, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialist, a financial management (FM) specialist, a procurement specialist, a social specialist, a GBV consultant, environmental consultant (on an as needed basis), an administrative assistant, and a driver. A focal point will be identified in each beneficiary structure in line ministries and at a government ministry responsible for coordination. The project may also recruit specialized technical staff as needed, and some activities may be outsourced to third parties through contract agreements acceptable to the World Bank.
- (b) **Guinea.** The *Institut National de la Statistique* (INS) will be the implementing agency of the project in Guinea. A PIU will be established and operate under the supervision of the General Director of INS. The following PIU staff members will be recruited: an M&E specialist, an FM specialist, a procurement specialist, a social specialist, a GBV consultant, environmental consultant (on an as needed basis). Due to the number of regional project activities, the PIU may recruit specialized technical staff as needed. INS may also outsource some of the activities to third parties through contract agreements acceptable to the World Bank.
- (c) **Guinea-Bissau.** The *Instituto Nacional de Estatística* (INE) of Guinea Bissau will be the project implementing agency in Guinea-Bissau. The DG of INE will be responsible for the fiduciary aspects of the project. A PIU will be established within INE to implement the fiduciary aspects of the project. The PIU will comprise a project coordinator and experts in M&E, procurement, FM, a social specialist, a GBV consultant, environmental consultant (on an as needed basis), communication, as well as a program assistant.
- (d) **Mali.** The *Institut National de la Statistique* (INSTAT) will be the project implementing agency of the project in Mali. INSTAT has an existing project management unit staffed with an FM specialist, a procurement specialist, an internal auditor, and a project assistant who all have experience with World Bank projects, particularly in the statistics sector. A social specialist, a GBV consultant, environmental consultant (on an as needed basis). The fiduciary management will be ensured by this unit which will coordinate the day-to-day activities and the management of reporting and auditing responsibilities. It will also be responsible for compliance with World Bank procurement, disbursement, and FM policies and procedures.



- (e) **Mauritania.** The implementing agency of the project will be the *Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Demographique et Economique* (ANSADE). The DG of ANSADE will be responsible for the fiduciary aspects of the project. A PIU will be set up to implement the fiduciary aspects of the project including the M&E, the communication, and ESF. The PIU team will be composed of a coordinator (senior statistician, demographer, economist, or equivalent), an expert in charge of M&E, an FM expert, a procurement specialist, a communication specialist, a social specialist, a GBV consultant, an environmental specialist, and a program assistant.
- (f) **Niger.** The *Institut National de la Statistique* (INS) will be the project implementing agency in Niger. The General Director of INS will be the coordinator and will be responsible for the fiduciary aspects of the project. As the PIU of the ongoing statistical project in Niger, INS has project implementation experience. As a result, it will be the PIU of the regional statistical project and will operate under the supervision of the DG of INS. The PIU will include an environmental specialist, social specialist, and a GBV specialist. Since the project will also be supporting the sectoral ministries statistics, a focal point will be identified in each of these sectoral Ministries for the monitoring and the day-to-day supervision of the activities implemented for these sectoral ministries. The project may also recruit specialized technical staff as needed, and some activities may be outsourced to third parties through contract agreements acceptable to the World Bank.
- (g) **The Gambia.** The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) will be the project implementing agency. The Statistician- General (SG) of GBoS will be responsible for the fiduciary aspects of the project. A PIU will be established within GBoS to implement the fiduciary aspects of the project. The PIU will comprise a project coordinator, experts in M&E, procurement, FM, a social specialist, a GBV specialist, an environmental consultant, communication specialist, and a program assistant. A Steering Committee will also be set up to support the PIU. The Steering Committee will oversee the implementation of the project, particularly as it relates to the achievement of the PDO. The composition of the technical committees will also leverage expertise from collaborators such as UNFPA to support the implementation of activities such as the population census.
- (h) **Senegal.** The project implementing agency will be the *Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie* (ANSD). The DG of ANSD will be responsible for the fiduciary aspects of the project. A PIU comprising, at the minimum, a project coordinator, a senior statistician expert in charge of M&E, a junior M&E expert, an FM expert, an accountant, a procurement specialist, a communication specialist, a social specialist, environmental specialist, a GBV Consultant, and an administrative assistant will be established. Since the project involves other agencies (Directorate General of Planning and Economic Policy [DGPPE], Statistics units of the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Livestock, etc.), in each of the agencies, a focal point and a technical committee will be established where all the beneficiaries are represented.

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

#### Roles and responsibilities



As mentioned earlier, each PIU/ RIU will have full time one environment and one social specialist along with a GBV consultant. The roles and responsibilities of key E&S staff at each PIU and RIU are:

#### **Social specialists, GBV consultants and environmental consultants**

- Review and clear environmental and social screening forms for all subprojects
- Prepare ToRs for E&S assessment and ESMPs for subprojects under sub-component 3.1
- Supervise the preparation of ESIA and ESMPs by the consultants
- Provide draft full ESIA and ESMPs to the World Bank for review and clearance
- Monitor subproject compliance with their ESMP, including field visits and spot checks
- Work closely with PIU/ RIU procurement officers to incorporate environmental and social requirements into subproject design, appraisal and resource mobilization
- Compile monthly, quarterly, and annual reports on environmental and social risk management performance of ESMP implementation at subproject
- Provide assistance and deliver capacity building trainings to PIU/ RIU staff, and contractors
- Ensuring that all project activities
- Act as a GM focal point and coordinate with the grievance committees
- Prepare regular reports/updates for the World Bank
- Ensure preparation and disclosure of ESMPs, LMP and SEP
- Liaison with the World Bank on E&S compliance
- Social specialist and GBV specialist, with the support of the environmental specialist to conduct regular training and consultations with stakeholders and project workers throughout the project lifecycle, maintain records of the consultants and include them in quarterly reports
- GBV specialist to oversee the SEA/SH-GM process, keep confidential records, conduct training with stakeholders on the presence and function of the SEA/SH-GM process, conduct training on Codes of Conduct (CoC) and work with the social specialist to ensure all project workers, including newly onboarded are trained on the CoC and sign them

#### **E&S Consultants**

- Undertake E&S risk assessment of subprojects and develop ESMPs
- Prepare monitoring reports for submission to PIU/ RIU

### **8.3 Supporting International Partners**

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

- (a) **50x2030 Initiative.** The 50x2030 Initiative is a program jointly launched by the World Bank's Development Data Group (DECDG), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to support countries to strengthen national agricultural data systems by bridging data gaps and promoting evidence-informed decision-making. The initiative assists countries to sustainably producing foundational agricultural survey data necessary to monitor indicators under the second SDG (Zero Hunger) as well as other national and regional development agenda such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). Specifically, the 50x2030 Initiative will provide TA in the design and implementation of an integrated annual agricultural survey aligned with the priorities and needs of participating countries. Likewise, the initiative will help countries build



capacity and promote and facilitate the use of agriculture survey data in policy -making and research.

- (b) **PARIS21.** The PARIS21 consortium is at the forefront of statistical advocacy and NSDS processes. The collaboration with this consortium will be developed to advocate i for increased involvement of national stakeholders in statistical development and enhancing the status of statistics in major international initiatives.
- (c) **IMF/West AFRITAC.** The Regional Technical Assistance Center (RTAC) in Western Africa (IMF West AFRITAC) is one of the IMF's nine RTACs located around the world. Its goal is to strengthen West African member countries human and institutional capacity to formulate and implement policies that promote growth and reduce poverty. IMF AFRITAC has and continues to provide TA to the countries in the region to improve their macroeconomic statistics in coordination with the IMF headquarters. The project activities will be implemented in close collaboration with the IMF, especially in the areas of national accounts, price, Government Finance Statistics (GFS), and critical Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) related aspects of the Program. AFRITAC and its roster of experts will be available to advise and provide TA.
- (d) **European Union.** The EU plans to strengthen economic statistics, including enterprise statistics and national accounts in some countries such as Senegal. This institution is also funding the improvement of the CPI in WAEMU member states. The project is designed to be complementary to these interventions. With the African Union (AU), the EU is also currently implementing a Pan African Statistics program to support the AU and its members' statistical systems. This program covers a range of social and economic statistics, including national accounts.
- (e) **Center for Development Data (C4D2).** The C4D2 is a Rome-based hub with a mission to facilitate the production of high-quality, timely, relevant microdata for evidence-based policy-making and investment decisions to achieve poverty reduction, food security, and growth. The C4S2 established the Partnership for Capacity Development with seven Regional Statistical Training Centers (RSTCs) in Sub-Saharan Africa, with four Regional Statistical Training Centers in West Africa. ENSEA in Abidjan, a World Bank-accredited African Center of Excellence in the region, is one of the founding partners. Considering the strong emphasis of the project on strengthening capacity development at regional level, and in recognition of the strong regional standing by ENSEA and the well-tested partnership with C4D2, the project will explore ways to leverage the existing partnership and established network to support ENSEA and strengthen its catalytic role in the region through the block.
- (f) In addition to providing funding and general oversight for the HISWACA-SOP1, the World Bank will undertake periodic implementation support missions and recommend areas of capacity strengthening. The Bank will also review and approve environmental and social instruments/reports as part of its environmental and social due diligence functions.

## 8.4 In-Country Supporting Agencies

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



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

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



**Table 8.2: ESMF Implementation Activities and Role Casting – Construction Phase**

Potential Adverse Impact/Risk	Activities	Responsible Parties	Supporting Agencies
Poor labor relations on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement Labor Management Plans</li> <li>• Implement measures outlined in approved LMPs, ESMPs and Environmental and Social Clauses</li> <li>• Ensure access to GM by all workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Consultants</li> </ul>
Incidence of Gender Based Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and Sexual Harassment involving Site workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure site workers understand and sign the Code of Conduct</li> <li>• Implement Environmental and Social Clauses and mitigation measures in the U-ESMF and Site Specific ESMPs in relation to GBV/SEA/SH</li> <li>• Ensure their workers are available for all GBV/SEA/SH training sessions</li> <li>• Ensure grievance uptake points/focal persons and procedures to manage SEA/SH complaints are in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Contractor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GBV Service Providers</li> <li>• Police</li> </ul>
Environmental risks and impacts associated with resource efficiency and material supply; construction related solid wastes, wastewater, noise, dust and emission management; hazardous materials management etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement all relevant Environmental and Social Clauses together with mitigation measures in the ESMF and ESMPs by themselves and their Sub Contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Consultants</li> </ul>
Accidents involving project residents of project communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement all relevant Environmental and Social Clauses together with mitigation measures in the ESMF and ESMPs by themselves and their Sub Contractors</li> <li>• *Establish grievance uptake points with focal persons and Grievance Committees in communities where sub-projects will be undertaken</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Contractors</li> <li>• *NSOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSOs</li> <li>• Traditional Authorities</li> <li>• Local Government Authorities</li> </ul>
Upsurge in infectious and non-infectious diseases in the vicinity of sub -projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement all relevant Environmental and Social Clauses together with mitigation measures in the ESMF and ESMPs by themselves and their Sub Contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Consultants</li> </ul>
Degradation of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement all relevant Environmental and Social Clauses together with mitigation measures in the ESMF and ESMPs by themselves and their Sub Contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Consultants</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement all relevant Environmental and Social Clauses together with mitigation measures in the ESMF and ESMPs by themselves and their Sub Contractors</li> </ul>		
<b>Project Impact on Cultural Heritage and Biodiversity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the Chance Find Procedure in the event site workers encounter any artifact during excavations and demolishing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Consultants</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change: exposure to extreme weather events</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning construction activities based on weather forecasts</li> <li>Preparation and implementation of Emergency Response Plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Metrological Agencies in 8 Participating Countries</li> </ul>
<b>*Progress Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparing Monthly Progress Reports on new constructions and installations with an Environmental and Social Section</li> <li>Third Party Monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Consultants</li> </ul>
<b>*Environmental and Social Monitoring and Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring Environmental, Social, Health and Safety performance of Contractors and sub-contractors involved in new constructions and installation of ITC equipment (</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E &amp; S Risk Management Specialists at the PIU/RIU (including GBV specialists/ consultants as required)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NA</li> </ul>

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

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

Potential Adverse Impact/Risk	Activities	Responsible Party	Supporting Agencies
<b>Exclusion of vulnerable groups from national surveys/census and related activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arranging fora to engage vulnerable groups and leading engagement with vulnerable groups</li> <li>Rolling out a tiered, participatory, time-bound accessible to vulnerable groups</li> <li>Ensuring resources are allocated for mopping exercises and call back, and these exercises are undertaken</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NSO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E&amp;S Specialist at the PIUs</li> <li>AU STATAFRIC</li> <li>ECOWAS Commission</li> <li>WAEMU Commission</li> <li>50x2030 Initiative</li> <li>PARIS21.</li> <li>IMF/West AFRITAC.</li> <li>European Union.</li> <li>Center for Development Data</li> <li>Civil Society Organizations</li> </ul>



Poor data storage and porous data security systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that a graduated security access and clearance system is in place in each participating country NSO offices and data storage site</li> <li>• Support drafting and enactment of Data Protection Laws</li> <li>• Sensitization and creation of awareness on Data Protection and Security laws and regulations</li> <li>• Ensure that all data centers are properly secured</li> <li>• Sign non-disclosure agreements and Codes of Conduct</li> <li>• Undertake Cybersecurity Audit</li> <li>• Undertake staff capacity building on data protection and security</li> </ul>	• NSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ECOWAS Commission</li> <li>• WAEMU Commission</li> <li>• STATAFRIC</li> <li>• EU</li> <li>• 50X2030 Initiative</li> <li>• Center for Development Data</li> <li>• IMF/West AFRITAC</li> <li>• PARIS21</li> </ul>
Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups through Modes of data presentation and disclosure of census and survey results excluding vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing survey and census reports in local languages and braille</li> <li>• Presenting quality and standardized census and survey data/reports</li> <li>• Security data</li> </ul>	• NSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E&amp;S Specialist at the PIUs</li> <li>• AU STATAFRIC</li> <li>• ECOWAS Commission</li> <li>• WAEMU Commission</li> <li>• 50x2030 Initiative</li> <li>• PARIS21.</li> <li>• IMF/West AFRITAC.</li> <li>• European Union</li> <li>• Center for Development Data</li> <li>• Civil Society Organizations</li> </ul>
Disregard for the data privacy and confidentiality protocols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing data/cyber security protocols at NSOs offices and data storage centers e.g., encrypting data and securing data, Cyber Security Audits etc.</li> <li>• Drafting of data protection laws where not in place</li> <li>• Sensitization on the need for data privacy and confidentiality</li> <li>• Signing non-disclosure agreements with employees and other supporting entities</li> </ul>	• NSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IT Consultants</li> <li>• AU STATAFRIC</li> <li>• ECOWAS Commission</li> <li>• WAEMU Commission</li> <li>• 50x2030 Initiative</li> <li>• PARIS21.</li> <li>• IMF/West AFRITAC.</li> <li>• European Union</li> <li>• Center for Development Data</li> </ul>
Poor working conditions among project workers under the various NSOs and the three regional bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing labor- related mitigation measures in the ESMF relevant to ESS2 e.g., signing contracts with all project workers in the NSOs and three regional bodies</li> <li>• Roll out and disclose a tiered participatory, time-bound grievance mechanism accessible to all project workers such as field enumerators, drivers and data entry clerks</li> </ul>	• NSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E&amp;S risk management specialists at the PIU</li> </ul>



<b>Incidence of Gender-Based Violence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rolling out and disclosing a transparent, participatory and accessible grievance system with clearly structured and well-advertised uptake points for reporting cases of SEA/SH based on principles of confidentiality, dignity and self-determination of survivors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NSOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GBV Service Providers</li> <li>Media</li> </ul>
<b>Generation of electronic and other waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparing and implementing a waste management plan, including training waste handlers and transporters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NSOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sanitation Service Providers</li> </ul>
<b>Potential fire outbreaks at NSO offices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vetting and approval of Fire plans and drawings</li> <li>Implementing proposals in the approved fire plans and drawings, including emergency response and training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NSO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire Force/Service in the eight participating countries</li> </ul>
<b>Incidence of road accidents and spillage of survey/census materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of the Road Safety Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NSOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road Traffic Agencies e.g., Police in the eight participating countries</li> </ul>
<b>Incidence of Spillage of specimen e.g., blood, during transportation and analyses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adhering to existing public health protocols for the transportation and handling of specimen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NSOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public health agencies (Ministries) in the eight participating countries</li> <li>Ministries of Agriculture in the</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change: exposure to extreme weather events</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning field activities based on weather forecasts</li> <li>Preparation and implementation of Emergency Response Plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NSO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Metrological Agencies in 8 Participating Countries</li> </ul>
<b>Security risks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparing security risk assessment prior to project effectiveness</li> <li>Update the security risk assessment prior to any field activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NSOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Security Apparatus/ Security Intelligence of the eight participating countries</li> </ul>
<b>Potential use of drones (Mauritania)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with the national aviation and security authorities to achieve compliance with national legislations, selection pilots or operating company, timing and duration of the exercise and establishment of no fly zones</li> <li>Avoid no fly zones as stipulated by the national aviation and security authority or laws</li> <li>All crashes will be treated as accidents and incidents and reported using the accident/incident reporting protocol in Road Safety Manual (see Annex D)</li> <li>Data collected using drones will be subjected to the mitigation measures proffered for data privacy and security under this U-ESMF</li> <li>Ensure that the drones are operated by a private entity approved by the Bank and acceptable to the national security apparatus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NSO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security Apparatus</li> <li>Aviation Authority</li> <li>Drone Operating Companies</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that extensive consultations with stakeholders are undertaken for their acceptance prior to the deployment of drones</li> <li>• Ensure that publicity on the date and duration of the drone deployment are undertaken prior to their deployment</li> <li>• Ensure that there is a non-disclosure agreement with the private entity that will provide the drone services</li> </ul> <p>Drones procured for this project shall not be used by the security forces</p>		
<b>Data privacy risks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities that involve collecting personal data, shall adopt and implement relevant measures, including inter alia, data minimization (collecting only data that is necessary for the purpose); data accuracy (correct or erase data that are not necessary or are inaccurate); use limitations (data are only used for legitimate and related purposes); data retention (retain data only for as long as they are necessary); informing data subjects of use and processing of data; and allowing data subjects the opportunity to correct information about them. Each PIU/RIU shall ensure that these principles apply through assessments of existing or development of new data governance mechanisms and data standards for processing Personal Data in connection with the Project by parties involved in Project implementation in accordance with good international practice and acceptable to the World Bank, including assessment or development of data sharing protocols, rules or regulations, revision of relevant regulations, training on personal data protection etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E&amp;S Specialist at the PIUs</li> <li>• AU STATAFRIC</li> <li>• ECOWAS Commission</li> <li>• WAEMU Commission</li> <li>• 50x2030 Initiative</li> <li>• PARIS21.</li> <li>• IMF/West AFRITAC.</li> <li>• European Union.</li> <li>• Center for Development Data</li> <li>• Civil Society Organizations</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental and Social Monitoring and Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that in-county regulations on transportation and handling of the specimen are complied with</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that competent and certified health professionals and assigned for the collection and transportation of the samples</p>	NSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E&amp;S risk management specialist at the PIUs and regional PIUs</li> </ul>



## **8.5 Capacity Building**

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



**Table 8.4: Capacity Needs for ESMF Implementation**

Training	Participants	Responsible Actor	Budget in (USD)										
			Mali	Niger	Benin	Senegal	Mauritania	Guinea	Guinea Bissau	The Gambia	ECOWAS	WAEMU	STATAFRIC
World Bank ESF and ESSs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All PIU staff participating country</li> <li>Directors at NSOs</li> <li>Selected Staff from AU STATAFRIC, ECOWAS Commission and WAEMU Commission</li> <li>National and Regional Steering Committee Members</li> </ul>	E&S consultants approved by the World Bank	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
OHS/ ESMP Training for Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Project Contractors</b></li> </ul>	NSO E&S Specialist		5,000		5,000	5,000	5,000		5000	-	-	-
Community Entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Survey/Census Enumerators Supervisors</b></li> <li><b>Drivers</b></li> </ul>	Consultants engaged by NSOs	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	-	-
Security Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Drivers</b></li> <li><b>Census/ Survey Enumerators/Supervisors</b></li> </ul>	NSOs /Security Intelligence in the participating countries/ Security Consultants	100,000	100,000	20,000	50,000	60,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	-	-	-
Road Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Census/Survey Enumerators</b></li> </ul>	NSOs/Road Traffic Unit of the Police in each of the 8	100,000	100,00	40,000	50,000	80,000	60,000	40,000	40,000	-	-	-



		Participating Countries											
Handling of Specimen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Laboratory Technicians</b></li> </ul>	Public Authorities in each of the 8 participating countries	50,000	50,000	20,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
SEA/SH Sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Constructors</li> <li>• All PIU staff of participating country</li> <li>• Directors at NSOs</li> <li>• Selected Staff from AU STATAFRIC, ECOWAS Commission and WAEMU Commission</li> <li>• National and Regional Steering Committee Members</li> <li>• Grievance Committee Members</li> </ul>	GBV Service Providers in each of the 8 Participating and the locations of AU STATAFRIC/W AEMU Commission/ ECOWAS Commission	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	30,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	10,000	10,000
Cyber/Data Security and Data protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IT Department Staff of NSO of participating countries</li> <li>• Data Entry Clerks</li> <li>• Data Analysts</li> </ul>	NSOs/ITC Consultants engaged by NSOs/Regional Bodies	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
<b>Total</b>	-	-	460,000	815,000	290,000	365,000	385,000	355,000	300,000	305,000	110,000	65,000	65,000
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>Total</b>	3,515,00										



## 8.6 ESMF Budget

It is estimated that a total amount of Thirteen Million Seven Hundred and Fifty-Five Thousand United States Dollars (USD13,755,000.00) will be required to implement activities identified in the Environmental and Social Management Framework throughout the project to be included in each national PIU/RIU. The details are summarized in Table 8.5. These figures are tentative and Regional PIUs and NSO PIUs will prepare subsequent budgets as more clarity is obtained on project activities and as ESMPs are prepared. The table below provides estimates.

**Table 8.5: Estimated Budget for ESMF Implementation**

Cost Items	Budget in (USD.00)										
	Mali	Niger	Benin	Senegal	Mauritania	Guinea	Guinea Bissau	The Gambia	ECOWAS Comm.	WAEMU Com.	STATAFIC
Training Cost as presented in Table 8.4	460,000	815,000	290,000	365,000	385,000	355,000	300,000	305,000	110,000	65,000	65,000
Preparation, Approval and Disclosure of ESMPs and SEPs	-	60,000	-	60,000	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	-
Security Risk Assessment	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	-
Environmental and Social Monitoring	100,000	100,000	50,000	80,000	100,000	80,000	40,000	40,000	-	-	-
Hiring Environmental, Social and GBV Specialists for NSO PIUs (one each)	720000	720000	720000	720000	720000	720000	720000	720000	-	-	-
Hiring Environmental, Social Specialists for RIUs (one each)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480,000	480,000	480,000
Implementing the Stakeholder Framework	80,000	80,000	50,000	80,000	100,000	80,000	50,000		50,000	50,000	50,000
Country Total	1,560,000	1,975,000	1,310,000	1,505,000	1,535,000	1,435,000	1,310,000	1,295,000	640,000	595,000	595,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>13,755,000</b>										



## ANNEXES

### Annex A: Sample Terms of Reference for Security Risk Assessment and Security Management Plan

#### Annex A1: Terms of Reference for Security Risk Assessment (SRA)

Name of Project:

##### I. Context of the Project (Fill in)

##### II. Project Objectives and Expected Results

##### 2.1 Proposed Project Development Objective(s) and Project Beneficiaries

The development objective of this project is to...

##### 2.2 Main Findings

##### III. Project Components

The project aims to...

##### IV. Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

The World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), in particular Environmental and Social Standards 1 and 4 (ESS1 and ESS4), require borrowers to assess and manage potential social risks and impacts arising from WB-financed operations including threats to human security, inter-community or inter-state conflict, and general crime or violence. Borrowers are required to prepare Security Risk Assessments (SRAs) and Security Management Plans (SMPs) that identify and mitigate risks posed by high levels of conflict and violence. These threats to human security in project areas of operation should be monitored, mitigated or managed during project implementation as they affect beneficiaries, project assets and the achievement of project development objectives. .

The SRA should include an analysis of threats, vulnerabilities, risks and contextual factors that could cause or exacerbate human security risks. For example, security incidents related to the presence of non-state armed groups, military operations, tensions between community members, local businesses, contractors and other stakeholders and security personnel that may arise due to impacts actual or perceived behavior of the project workers, activities as well as the perceived behavior of security personnel. These risks should guide the creation of a security risk register, clearly detailing the risks, risk mitigation measures, responsible parties and timelines.

##### V. Objectives and methodology of the SRA Study

The entire SRA will be a stand-alone instrument to systematically and strategically reflect on security threats, vulnerabilities and risks in the project areas of operation. The effectiveness of the SRA will be monitored throughout project implementation, while implementation will be maintained through the SMP. Most SRA will have the following sections.

- Main objective of the SRA, i.e. to systematically identify potential safety risks for project workers, sites, assets and activities as well as for the communities affected by the project(s)





- Summary and explanation of the risk management process, i.e. the approach and/or structure for carrying out the security risk assessment. See the image below as an example process.
- List the standards, rules and best practices contained in the plan. Include applicable national and international legislation, World Bank environmental and social standards and other applicable international best practices.
- Security Threat/Risk Assessment Methodology. See the matrix below as an example of methodology.

## VI. Structure of the study / Tasks of the Consultant

1. **Security context, incidents and threat environment:** Strategic security context: description of the general context of the country in terms of conflicts, insecurity, tensions, etc. Include information on the number of incidents of armed violence, number of deaths, etc<sup>53</sup>. List armed actors if relevant, including internal and external security forces. Include other applicable data, for example unemployment, poverty and inequality; levels and types of crime; endemic political unrest, unrest and social conflict; terrorism; general attitude towards the project and related issues.

2. **Current security situation:** A more detailed description of main and recent events in the country. Include more specific information about the different regions of the project (if applicable). Provide forecasts of the security situation (include recent incident data, if relevant).

3. **Security Risk Assessment.** Main risks: provide the main information relating to the conflict, violence and insecurity i.e. identify which main factors are contributing to insecurity. Indicate what the main trends of the current context are. Following this, identify what the main risks are. For each risk, estimate the level

<sup>53</sup> Use security-related data collected by, among others, the United Nations apparatus



of probability, and the potential impact of these threats on the project. Through these assessments and using the risk matrix above, establish the risk level of each risk.

4. **Risk Matrix.** Include each identified risk/threat in the risk matrix to provide an overview: Overview of security/safety risks and mitigation measures (safety risk register): even if risk mitigation will be dealt with in more detail in the SMP, include a table, which already provides a very global overview of the different risks, their level of risk, and a proposal for mitigation measures. For each risk, provide a context analysis, citing these weaknesses and strengths. These analyzes will help in the development of mitigation measures. Indicate whether the project can respond to these risks or not.

Risk Matrix		Impact				
		Negligible	Minor	Major	Severe	Critical
Probability	Very probable	Weak	Average	High	Very High	Unacceptable
	Likely	Weak	Average	High	High	Very High
	Moderately likely	Weak	Weak	Average	High	High
	Unlikely	Weak	Weak	Weak	Average	Average
	very unlikely	Weak	Weak	Faible	Faible	Faible

6. **Other information:** if relevant, include an overview of the security context in each region where the project will be implemented.

7. **Appendices:** Include relevant appendices to the SRA, e.g. maps, data, etc.

## VII. Organization of the Mission

The SRA will be conducted under the supervision of the team in charge of preparing the studies relating to the project. It will be supported by the national structures in charge of environmental assessment issues.



## **Annex A2: Terms of Reference for Security/Safety Management Plan (SMP)**

February 2023

### **Introduction**

The World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (CES), in particular Environmental and Social Standards 1 and 4 (ESS1 and ESS4), require borrowers to assess and manage potential social risks and impacts arising from WB-financed operations. WB, including threats to human security, inter-community or inter-state conflict, and general crime or violence. Borrowers are required to prepare Security Risk Assessments (SRAs) and Security Management Plans (SMPs) that identify and mitigate risks posed by high levels of conflict and violence. These threats to human security in project areas of operation should be monitored, mitigated or managed during project implementation as they affect beneficiaries, project assets and the achievement of project development objectives. .

- The SRA should include an analysis of threats, vulnerabilities, risks and contextual factors that could cause or exacerbate human security risks. For example, security incidents related to the presence of non-state armed groups, military operations, tensions between community members, local businesses, contractors and other stakeholders and security personnel that may arise due to impacts actual or perceived behavior of the project as well as the perceived behavior of security personnel. These risks should guide the creation of a security risk register, clearly detailing the risks, risk mitigation measures, responsible parties and timelines.
- Informed by the SRA, the SMP describes how and by whom security will be managed and provided, the resources required and the behavior expected of security personnel, if involved in project-related activities. It should cover their equipment and responsibilities, as well as security risks related to the behavior and impacts of security personnel. The SMP should also stipulate the necessary resources, expected behavior and mechanisms to monitor the local security situation and act in the event of suboptimal security performance or adverse impacts. The SMP should contain an audit plan for ad hoc/regular verification visits to the site to verify compliance with the SMP standards. Finally, the SMP should contain clear emergency preparedness procedures.

Most SMPs will have the following sections, which will be reviewed at least annually or after any incident occurs and amended as necessary throughout the life of the project.

### **A. SMP OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH**

1. Description of security policy, including priorities, roles and responsibilities. If applicable, describe the relationship between the project security services and independent vendors/service providers and those affiliated with them (responsible for engineering works, procurement, construction works, etc.), and the respective responsibilities of these stakeholders.
2. Establish a decision-making mechanism to help the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) determine levels of insecurity, degree of access in selected project locations and adjust in investments based on the evolution of security trends (See Annex I).



3. Summary of the proposed approach to ensuring security that can be communicated to local stakeholders, including link to the stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) and the grievance mechanism.

## **B. INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND BEST PRACTICES**

Include international standards, rules and best practices in the plan. Include applicable national and international legislation, World Bank environmental and social standards and other applicable international best practices.

## **C. OVERVIEW OF THE SECURITY SITUATION**

1. General context of the project: applicable demographic data, such as age structure of the population, unemployment, poverty and inequalities; levels and type of crime; rampant political unrest, social unrest and conflict; terrorism and rebellion; and general attitude towards the project and related issues.

2. Specific context of the sub-projects: Provide regular and detailed analyzes of security trends in the selected communes and villages and set up a communication mechanism to support the PMU in security risk monitoring and adaptation investments accordingly.

3. Safety Risks: This section should be based on the SRA of the project and allow consideration of the following aspects:

- a. Internal risks: illicit, unethical or inappropriate behavior by project personnel or those directly related to them, such as employee theft, workplace violence and industrial disputes, or even related acts of sabotage.
- b. External risks: such as those resulting from acts of persons outside the project, who seek to take advantage of opportunities created by the development and the operational phase of the project. These include petty crime, disruption of the project for economic, political or social, and other deliberate acts that adversely affect the effective, efficient and safe operation of the project. In extreme cases, it could be terrorism, armed insurgencies, coups or wars. The SMP should recall that the presence or intervention of security forces could increase the risks for communities or their members.

4. Security measures taken: indicate who ensures the protection of the sites in the various municipalities and target villages of the project (private security personnel — internal or subcontracted — and/or arrangements using public security agents). Outline the code of conduct.

## **D. PHYSICAL SECURITY**

Provide a general description of the security approach and systems for the project. Ideally, this section describes security barriers such as fences, gates, locking systems, guard posts, CCTV/electronic security systems, and introduces the general security management arrangement.

## **E. SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS (instructions to be adapted to the type of project investments)**

Briefly describe the main safety instructions, namely:

- Perimeter Security — how the security device or local switch will control the perimeter of projects and direct appropriate individuals to access control posts.



- Access point checks – type of check and control of people and vehicles at entrances and access points. Specify the type and purpose of entry and exit searches, and indicate who is subject to them.
- Incident response — how will security personnel respond to an incident and who is responsible for this response. These should be based on an appropriate and proportionate use of force. Describe the role of public security officers, for example in relation to criminal activities, specifying who asks them to intervene and under what circumstances.
- Travel security—special procedures, if applicable.
- Warehousing and control of raw materials and equipment — any controls applicable, where applicable, to the transport and inventory of raw materials, equipment, etc., and to the maintenance of storage areas. Point out that this storage is done in accordance with applicable national laws and regulations and international best practices in the security sector, including the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines.
- Information and communication — procedures for classifying, processing and controlling sensitive information.
- Special situations — there may be cases where large-scale activities (demonstrations, civil unrest, criminal activities, terrorist attack) require the intervention of public security forces. When preparing for such activities or emergencies, clear consideration should be given to how security personnel pass control of operations to police, military or emergency response services that do not and/or are not normally related to the project.

## **F. SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF SECURITY OPERATIONS**

1. Management structure and responsibilities, including reporting lines, responsibilities and oversight for the security effort, including link to PMU. Define who oversees the day-to-day performance of security forces and who has decision-making power. State who has overall responsibility for sharing and communicating safety information.
2. Responsibility for conducting security risk assessments — clarify who is responsible for conducting and participating in risk assessments (e.g. senior management, community relations team, key stakeholders within communities), and what the assessments cover.
3. Transversal coordination — describe the coordination between services, in particular those in charge of relations with the local population, human resources and relations with the administration, all important partners for the security of the project. Indicate any planning/coordination activities taking place between security services and other departments; this may include participation in security risk assessments or weekly meetings.
4. Liaison between PMU and local authorities – coordination between authorities at all levels to share information on security trends with PMU to determine feasibility and type of investments.

## **G. PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICERS**

1. Document the role of public security officers—summarize the memorandum of understanding or other law enforcement agreement, including a commitment to the code of conduct and



disciplinary procedures. If public security agents are assigned to the project to provide certain aspects of security, this section should describe the equipment or support provided, the role of the public force, joint action plans and coordination mechanisms.

2. Employment and composition of security personnel — specify the reporting structure of the security detail and points of contact with management.
3. Summarize the MoU or other service agreement and request a high-level point of contact for security.
4. Continuously monitor the quality of security services.
5. Background checks of security personnel — project officials will enforce how the backgrounds of officers assigned to the project will be properly vetted, including how any allegations of abuse, inappropriate use of force or Other criminal activity and wrongdoing in the past will be considered prior to assigning a given officer to the project.
6. Security personnel equipment — describe the equipment to be provided to guards, including vehicles, radios, non-lethal weapons, firearms and ammunition.
7. Use of force by security personnel-agree with public security providers on the principles governing the use of force in the context of the project, which is only authorized if it is clearly for preventive or defensive purpose, taking into account the nature and seriousness of the threat. The MoU or other legal agreement provides that those who bear arms have high technical and professional skills and clearly understand the rules of proportionate use of force.
8. 8. Training of security personnel — providing opportunities for training or observation of training given on the code of conduct, health and safety provisions applicable to the project, and mechanisms for handling complaints from the public and project workers. Specify how attendance at training sessions will be tracked.
9. Allegations of Improper Practices — agree on how investigations into any credible allegations of abuse or wrongdoing will be conducted and how disciplinary action will be taken against security personnel for violations of the code of conduct or any other rules prescribed by the project will be managed.

#### **H. MANAGEMENT OF PRIVATE SECURITY PERSONNEL (IF APPLICABLE)**

The role of private security companies is to provide preventive and defensive services, and to protect project workers, facilities, equipment and operations, regardless of their location. Private security personnel do not have the power to enforce the law and cannot encroach on the attributions, responsibilities and prerogatives specific to the public security forces.

1. Employment and composition of private security personnel — indicate whether security personnel are directly employed or provided by an independent security contractor.
2. Contractual Provisions-include all relevant provisions (e.g. those relating to uniforms and equipment).
3. Active monitoring of provider performance—to ensure quality of service, audits will be conducted, training sessions will be facilitated, credible allegations of abuse or misconduct will be thoroughly investigated, and the quality of Work on site will be continuously monitored as part of the project.
4. Background checks of security personnel — the project managers will check and/or require the security contractor to duly check the backgrounds of the proposed security personnel in order to



seek any allegations of abuse, improper use of force or other criminal activity and wrongdoing in the past. No individual on whose credible negative information has been revealed at the end of these verifications may be employed within the framework of the project. These verifications will be recorded in individual personnel files, which may be subject to review during project and supervision missions.

5. 5. Security personnel equipment — describe the equipment to be provided to security personnel, including radios, non-lethal weapons, firearms and ammunition. Security guards should only be armed, if the ERS justifies that it is the only viable and effective mitigation measure against a clearly established threat.
6. Use of force by security personnel — the use of force by a private security provider is not permitted, except for preventive or defensive purposes taking into account the nature and gravity of the threat. When it is necessary to arm security officers, project officials will ensure that those carrying arms have high technical and professional skills and clearly understand the rules for the use of force. This means that they will need to have solid training in the effective and proportionate use of force, in compliance with international best practices, applicable legislation and ESSs.
7. Training of security personnel:
  - Describe the training responsibilities of the company or the security provider, as the case may be. Project Managers will evaluate any training program offered by an independent security provider and supplement it as necessary with the use of qualified third parties or by providing the training directly.
  - Project managers will ensure that security personnel receive training in procedures or knowledge in the following areas: basic guarding skills, guard post orders and procedures, proper conduct and ethics/ human rights, rules of engagement, rules applicable to the use of force, adequate weapons training (if applicable), mandatory training in environmental, health and safety guidelines, and training in the LMP and due management of complaints from the public and project workers. Specify how attendance at training sessions will be tracked. The training may be subject to inspection/audit.



# ANNEX I: Summary of Possible Adaptations to Insecurity in Project Design, Implementation and Risk Management

Zone	Security Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Degree of Access</li> </ul>	Main Project Activities	Implementation and Supervision Arrangements	Risk Management and Mitigation (including CES-related instruments)
Yellow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No outward signs of significant social disruption or major instability.</li> <li>Low intensity conflict and/or crime and banditry in the sub-project area, but not involving project activities.</li> <li>Armed forces are not deployed nearby and there are few restrictions on movement</li> <li>Current host community for IDPs and/or refugees.</li> <li>The security risks are significant and could get worse.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMU: government is fully present - including senior civil servants. Limited access difficulties for enforcement agents.</li> <li>Contractors: National and local contractors (including those with heavy/specialty equipment) may operate with some exceptions. Supply chains are functional.</li> <li>World Bank: Possibility of visits by World Bank staff, with prior approval from company security. Note: PMU and contractors will generally have a higher level of access, even in yellow areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening the management of natural resources.</li> <li>Access to water and sanitation, other socio-economic community infrastructure.</li> <li>Value chain livelihood opportunities (storage platforms).</li> <li>Market accessibility (Markets, access roads to main transport arteries, etc.).</li> <li>Full local development planning process possible, given the presence of government officials and the relative stability of the situation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More complete delegation of control to local municipal authorities.</li> <li>Community management and approval of projects and funds using a “pure” CDD approach can be considered in these areas.</li> <li>Direct supervision of project implementation by PMU staff possible, linked to digital monitoring and supervision systems</li> <li>Third Party Monitoring – (TPM) - could be contracted by WBG or PMU.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security monitoring by the PMU reported monthly to the WB. Project to explore the possibility of funding a regional insecurity monitoring mechanism as part of its data platform.</li> <li>Acceptance approach, i.e. building a safe operating environment through the consent, approval and cooperation of individuals and local communities, especially the most vulnerable.</li> <li>If security forces are active in project areas, minimize negative impacts (i.e. SEA/HS), adapt SMP.</li> <li>Plan for storing equipment.</li> <li>SMP: Safety Management Plan to stipulate incident response protocol, training, etc.</li> </ul>
Orange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased intensity of violent extremist attacks, growing military presence or active military operations in or near the project area.</li> <li>Banditry and/or criminality affecting community safety.</li> <li>Increasing attacks on local</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government: senior civil servants and elected officials may be absent or present intermittently.</li> <li>PMU: State agents at the technical level are widely present,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household supplies, essential kits, agricultural inputs.</li> <li>HIMO: Drainage and road maintenance, soil preservation, small water and sanitation infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitating partners with expertise in highly insecure environments or high levels of access/acceptance support sub-projects</li> <li>HIMO infrastructure and activities are carried out</li> </ul>	<p>In addition to the above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce project area or operations (days, times of day, types of activities, etc.). Move from orange areas to yellow areas.</li> <li>Isolate or reduce equipment and personnel (return to central location at night).</li> </ul>



	<p>communities in the project area, misinformation circulating about project activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General anarchy, incidents of riots or looting reported.</li> <li>• Threats/physical harm against prominent leaders/politicians.</li> <li>• State of emergency or declared martial law</li> <li>• The area likely serves as a host community for displaced populations.</li> <li>• Security risks are high, intensity varies, but insecurity is not pervasive.</li> </ul>	<p>but access is variable and limited to national staff only.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entrepreneurs: access limited to small-scale or highly specialized entrepreneurs and NGOs only.</li> <li>• World Bank: capping of missions, restricted visits limited to key World Bank personnel, with company security approval and possible escort.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced technical complexity: use smaller local contractors to facilitate access. Short-term semi-technical public works possible (including feeder roads and land rehabilitation).</li> <li>• Some local development planning is possible but could be supported by specially trained facilitators to avoid exacerbating tensions.</li> </ul>	<p>through or in close coordination with local authorities, under the supervision of national or international NGOs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removing "hot spots", reducing operations to the essentials.</li> <li>• SMP: Security Management Plan stipulating: (i) clear measures for "before-during-after" field visits; (ii) a clear description of emergency procedures; (iii) clear language on the duty of care for contractors; (iv) insurance against kidnapping or acts of violence; (v) security incident reporting templates; and (vi) capacity building on security risk management for the <b>PMU</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Red:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Critical, but temporary, intensity of violence or military operations in or near project areas.</li> <li>• Attacks against local communities in the project area.</li> <li>• Credible threats against the project and/or the government.</li> <li>• The area is causing the displacement of local populations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government: several levels of government are absent or practically absent.</li> <li>• PMU: cannot work.</li> <li>• Entrepreneurs: cannot operate.</li> <li>• Humanitarian, the access of emergency aid and development actors outside the community is restricted.</li> <li>• World Bank: no field visits, capping of missions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local development planning is likely inappropriate/impossible, given the absence of government officials, access constraints and community tensions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project to analyze opportunities for Third Party Execution (TPE) through local, international or UN NGOs that can facilitate access where government-connected personnel cannot go.</li> <li>• Using agreements with formal and semi-formal community agencies to provide assistance.</li> <li>• TPM</li> <li>• GEMS</li> </ul>	<p>In addition to the above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partial/temporary suspension of the project for short-term withdrawal with opening for resumption when conditions improve.</li> <li>• Agreement on criteria for re-engagement (decisions at Director level).</li> <li>• Crisis management plan / reputational risk / relationship with government (decisions at director level).</li> </ul>
<b>Black</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combat or military action in the immediate vicinity of the offices.</li> <li>• Large-scale military operations in or near the project area affecting community security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government: absent.</li> <li>• PMU: cannot work.</li> <li>• Entrepreneurs: cannot operate.</li> <li>• Humanitarian: access for relief and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S / O</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S / O</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management is considering a complete and immediate suspension of the project followed by cancellation.</li> <li>• Crisis management plan / reputational risk / relationship with government (decisions at director level).</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unmanageable intensity of violence for the majority of project sites in a region</li> <li>• Large-scale military operations in or near the project area affecting community security</li> <li>• Security risks are high, pervasive and unmanageable.</li> </ul>	<p>development actors outside the community is restricted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Bank: no field visits, capping of missions.</li> </ul>			
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## Annex B: Relevant In-Country Laws

### A. SENEGAL

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



## B. NIGER

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



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree No. 2004-264/PRN/M/E/F establishing the status, powers and functioning of the National Statistics Institute of 14 September 2004.</li> <li>• Decree No. 2004-263/PRN/M/E/F on the special status of the staff of the statistics and economic studies framework</li> </ul>	<p>organization and operation of the Office of Environmental Assessment and Impact Studies (BÉÉI) and determining the duties of its Director</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree No. 2006-058/PRN/MFP/T of 8 March 2006 fixing the new hourly rate of the guaranteed inter professional minimum wage</li> <li>• Order No. 1887/MFP/T/DTSS of 18 November 1981 on the adjustment of conditions for the recruitment of temporary workers.</li> <li>• Order No. 5253/IGTLS/AOF of July 19, 1954, on employers' health and safety obligations.</li> <li>• Decree No. 2005-64 of 11 March 2005 approving the statutes of the National Social Security Fund</li> <li>• Law No. 2003-34 of 5 August 2003 establishing a public social institution called the National Social Security Fund, abbreviated CNSS.</li> </ul>	
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### C. MAURITANIA

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



<p>of the Scientific Committee of ANSADE;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Order 2022-0156 of February 10, 2022, establishing the Specialized Working Group on Quarterly National Accounts (SWG-QNA);</li> <li>• Order No. 2022-1190 of November 14, 2022, establishing, organizing, operating and assigning responsibility for the Technical Committee on Macroeconomic Scoping.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act No. 2001-23 of 28 January 2001 authorizing the President of the Republic to ratify Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor and Immediate Action for their Eradication.</li> <li>• Order No. R-030 of 26 May 1992 supplementing Order No. 10.281 of 2 June 1965 implementing the provisions of Book II of the Labor Code (Title II, health and safety of workers).</li> <li>• Order No. 239 of 17 September 1954, as amended by Order No. 10.300 of 2 June 1965 on child labor.</li> <li>• Order No. 5254 IGTL/AOF of 19 July 1954 on the work of women and pregnant women.</li> <li>• Order No. 5254 of 19 July 1954, as amended by Order No. 10.300 of 2 June 1965, on the work of women and pregnant women.</li> <li>• Order No. 0024 of 11 January 2022 establishing a regional mechanism for the protection of women and girls</li> <li>• Decree No. 2020-140 of 3 November 2020 establishing the National Observatory for the Rights of Women and the Girl</li> <li>• Law No. 2018-023 of 21 June 2018 criminalizing discrimination.</li> <li>• Ordinance No. 2006/043 of 23 November 2006 on the promotion and protection of persons with disabilities</li> <li>• Act No. 2001-24 of 24 January 2001 authorizing the President of the Republic to ratify Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value.</li> <li>• Regional Strategy for HIV, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B and C and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights of Key Populations of ECOWAS.</li> <li>• Joint Order No. 440 of 21 April 2021 establishing a multi-sectoral committee for the coordination of social protection (CMCPS) at the Ministry of Social Affairs, Children and Family.</li> <li>• Order No. 436 of 20 April 2021 establishing a Coordination Commission for Development Projects targeting refugees in Mauritania</li> <li>• Order No. 375 of 7 April 2021 setting the rules for the organization and functioning of the Unit for the Fight against Female Genital Mutilation (MGP)</li> </ul>	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree No. 2015-062 of 6 April 2015 implementing Article 46 of Ordinance No. 2006-043 of 23 November 2006 on the promotion and protection of persons with disabilities.</li> <li>• Order No. 0531 of 22 July 2020 defining the conditions of the declaration of recruitment to the labor inspectorate</li> <li>• Decree No. 2011-237 of 24 October 2011 raising the guaranteed minimum inter professional wage (SMIG).</li> <li>• Law No. 74-151 of 11 July 1974 amending the arts. 34 and 35 of Book I of the Labor Code relating to the sub-contractor and labor.</li> <li>• Act No. 74-148 of 11 July 1974 amending article 12 of book V of the Labor Code</li> <li>• Decree No. 2021-186 of 2 November 2021 setting the ceiling and rates of Social Security contribution</li> <li>• Decree No. 2021-103 of 26 May 2021 amending certain provisions of Decree No. 2013-027 of 5 March 2013, amended by Decree No. 2014-106 of 27 July 2014, setting the coverage rates and the terms of reimbursement of care benefits by the National Health Insurance Fund (CNAM)</li> <li>• Law No. 2021-007 of 22 February 2021 amending certain provisions of Law No. 67-039 establishing a social security scheme</li> <li>• Decree No. 2013-027 of 5 March 2013 repealing and replacing Decree No. 2007-042 of 1 February 2007 setting the coverage rates and the modalities for replacing care benefits by the National Health Insurance Fund (CNAM)</li> <li>• Decree No. 2010-081 of 31 March 2010 setting the contribution rates of certain beneficiaries of the health insurance scheme under Ordinance No. 2005-006 of 29 September 2005 establishing a health insurance scheme amended or supplemented by Law No. 2010-018 of 3 February 2010.</li> <li>• Law No. 2010-018 of 3 February 2010 amending or supplementing certain provisions of Ordinance No. 2005-006 of 29 September 2005 establishing a health insurance scheme</li> <li>• Decree No. 2004-027 of 1 April 2004 amending Decree No. 026-2002 of 7 April 2002 setting the ceiling for social security contributions.</li> </ul>	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act No. 76-182 of 12 July 1976 supplementing Book II of the Labor Code</li> </ul>	
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## D. GUINEA

Statistics/Data Protection Laws	Environment Laws	Laws on Social Protection	Building/Planning/Local Government Laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>L/2014/019/AN on the organization and regulation of statistical activities</b></li> <li><b>D/2010/078/PRG/CNDD/SGG on the creation and statutes of the National Institute of Statistics</b></li> <li><b>D/2015/151/PRG/SGG on the attribution and functioning of the National Statistics Council</b></li> <li><b>D/2015/152/PRG/SGG on the modalities of management of the financial resources of the</b></li> <li><b>Statistique nationale</b></li> <li><b>D/2022/285/PRG/CNRD/SGG on the attribution, organization and functioning of the National Institute of Statistics</b></li> <li><b>D/2022/290/PRG/CNRD/SGG on the appointment of members of the board of directors of the National Institute of Statistics</b></li> <li><b>A/2015/4027/MP on the creation, composition, attribution and functioning of specialized commissions</b></li> <li><b>A/2015/4028/MP on the modalities for the</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-ministerial decree no. 1555 (15 March 2002) applying wastewater discharge standard NS 05-061</li> <li>Ordinance N°045/PRG/87 modified by ordinance N°022/PRG/89 of March 10, 1989, on the Code for the protection and development of the environment</li> <li>Joint decree N°93/8993/PRG/SGG of October 11, 1993, fixing the technical nomenclature of the installations classified for the protection of the environment</li> <li>Décret n° 199/PRG/SGG/89 codifiant les études d'impact sur l'environnement</li> <li>Decree No. 199/PRG/SGG/89 codifying the environmental impact studies</li> <li>Order No. 474/MEEF/SGG/2013 of March 11, 2013, sets the references, content, methodology and procedure of the environmental impact study</li> <li>Order No. A/2013/474/MEEF/CAB on</li> <li>adoption of the general environmental assessment guide</li> <li>Order No. 2012-8004-MDEEF-CAB-SGG of August 21, 2012, on the creation, powers, composition and operation of functioning of the prefectural committees for monitoring environmental and social management plans.</li> <li>Ministerial Order 2015/342/MIPMEPSP/CAB of February 27, 2015, setting discharge thresholds</li> <li>Decree D/97/287/PRG/SGG regulating the management and control of harmful and dangerous chemical</li> <li>Substances in the Republic of Guinea.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decree 81-009 of January 20, 1981, on the organization of the prevention of occupational accidents and diseases at the social security fund and setting the financing rate of the prevention fund</li> <li>Law No. 2016/059/AN, of 26 October 2016, on the Criminal Code</li> <li>Law No. L/2014/072/CNT of 10 January 2014 on the Labor Code of the Republic of Guinea</li> <li>Act L/2008/011/AN of 19 August 2008 establishing the Children's Code</li> <li>Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Guinea and the Government of the Republic of Mali in the fight against trafficking in children. Done at Conakry, 16 June 2005.</li> <li>Order No. 2791/MTASE/DNTLS/96 of 22 April 1996 on child labor</li> <li>Decree No. 594 PRG of 23 December 1976 paying family</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law n° 2008-43 (20 August 2008) pertaining to the Planning Code</li> <li>Law No. L/2015/ 020/ A.N. establishing the Construction and Housing Code</li> </ul>



<p>communication of data to the statistical services and bodies of the national statistical system by public administrations and bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A/2015/4029/MP on the appointment of members of the National Statistical Council</li> <li>• A/2015/6042/PM/SGG/CAB on the appointment of members of the National Statistics Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law No. L/96/012 amending and supplementing Ordinance No. 022/PRG/89 of March 10, 1989, on the penalties of the Environmental Code.</li> <li>• Law No. L/96/010/An on the regulation of pollution taxes applicable to classified establishments.</li> <li>• Decree N°200/PRG/SGG/89 on the legal regime of classified establishments for the protection of the environment.</li> </ul>	<p>benefits monthly at the same time as wages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Order No. 1392/MASE/DNTLS/90 of 15 May 1990 on the work of women and that of pregnant women.</li> </ul>	
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## E. GUINEA BISSAU

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



## F. THE GAMBIA

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

## G. MALI

Statistics/Data Protection Laws	Environment Laws	Laws on Social Protection	Building/Planning/Local Government Laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decree No. 2005 - 435 of May 23, 2005, establishing the rules of organization and operation of the National Council on Statistics and the Technical Committee on Statistical Programs</li> <li>Law n° 07- 020 of February 27, 2007, on the creation of Planning and Statistics Units (CPS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decree No. 2006-1252 of 15 November 2006 determining the minimum requirements for the prevention of certain physical ambient factors</li> <li>Decree N ° 2018-0992 / P-RM of 31 December 2018 establishing the rules and procedures for strategic environmental assessment</li> <li>Decree No. 09-552/P-RM of October 12, 2009, establishing the terms of application of the law establishing the compulsory health insurance scheme</li> <li>Inter-ministerial Order No. 2013-0256 / MEA-MATDAT-SG setting the procedures of public consultation in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministerial Order No. 14-117 of October 31, 1969, establishing the evaluation of benefits in kind to be included in the tax bases for the development tax and the general tax on employees' income</li> <li>Decree No. 2018-0991 / P-RM of December 31, 2018, relating to ESIA and notice of environmental and social impacts</li> <li>Law n° 09-015 of June 26, 2009, establishing the compulsory health insurance scheme</li> <li>Law No. 2019-074/ of 24 December 2019 amending Law No. 92-020 of 23 September 1992, as amended, on the Labor Code in the Republic of Mali.</li> <li>Order No. 5253 / IGTL / AOF of 19 July 1954 on the obligations of employers on occupational health and safety.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law no. 96-07 (22 March 1996) transferring jurisdiction to local communities</li> <li>Constitution of the Republic of Mali</li> <li>Ordinance No. 2020-014/PT-RM of 24 December 2020 on the Public Domain and Land Law</li> <li>Law No. 2017-051 of 02 October 2017 on the Local Government Code</li> </ul>



Statistics/Data Protection Laws	Environment Laws	Laws on Social Protection	Building/Planning/Local Government Laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Decree No. 07-166/P-RM May 28, 2007, establishing the organization and operating procedures of the Planning and Statistics Units</b></li> <li>• <b>Decrees Nos. 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194 and 195 determining the Organizational Frameworks of CPS in the sectors of Rural Development, Education, Health, Territorial Administration, Equipment and Transport, Cooperation, Justice, Industry and Commerce, Mines and Energy and Culture.</b></li> </ul>	<p>the environmental and social impact assessment Decree No. 10-580/PR-M of October 26, 2010, approving the standard management delegation agreement within the framework of compulsory health insurance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law N°2021-032 of May 24, 2021, on pollution and nuisance Law n° 09-010 of June 26, 2009, creating the National Health Insurance Fund (CANAM).</li> <li>• Decree No. 01-396/P-RM of 6 September 2001 relating to the management of noise pollutants Law No. 99-047 of December 28, 1999, instituting voluntary insurance for certain social security schemes of the INPS.</li> <li>• Decree No. 01-397/P-RM of 6 September 2001 relating to management of air pollutants Decree n°2020-0263/PM-RM of 10 June 2020 on the creation, organization and operating procedures of the monitoring committee for economic and social response actions to coronavirus disease (COVID-19)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Order No. 2019-3536/MSPC-SG of October 10, 2019, establishing the organization and operation of the brigade for the repression of migrant trafficking and human trafficking.</li> <li>• Order No. 2017-4388 MTFP-SG of December 29, 2017, supplementing the list of hazardous work prohibited for children under the age of 18.</li> <li>• Order No. 09-0151/MTFPRE-SG of February 4, 2009, completing the list of dangerous work prohibited to children under 18 years of age.</li> <li>• Law No. 2012-023 of July 12, 2012, on the fight against human trafficking and similar practices.</li> <li>• Order No. 10-036/P-RM of August 5, 2010, establishing the National Unit to Combat Child Labor</li> <li>• Order No. 06-1940/MPFEF-SG of September 8, 2006, establishing the National Monitoring Committee for programs to combat child trafficking in Mali.</li> <li>• Order No. 01-1684 creating a permanent national commission to monitor the Mali-Côte d'Ivoire cooperation agreement in the fight against cross-border child trafficking.</li> <li>• Order No. 5254 IGTLs/AOF of July 19, 1954, concerning women's work and that of pregnant women.</li> <li>• Decree No. 2019-0584/P-RM of July 29, 2019, establishing the organization and operating procedures of the National Program to Abandon Gender-Based Violence.</li> <li>• Law No. 2015-052/ of December 18, 2015, instituting measures to promote gender in access to nominative and elective offices.</li> <li>• Decree No. 2014-0368/PM-RM of May 27, 2014, establishing the institutional mechanism for guiding, driving and monitoring the implementation of the National Gender Policy of Mali.</li> <li>• Politique nationale genre (PNG-Mali).</li> </ul>	



Statistics/Data Protection Laws	Environment Laws	Laws on Social Protection	Building/Planning/Local Government Laws
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law No. 99-047 of December 28, 1999, instituting voluntary insurance for certain social security schemes of the INPS.</li> <li>• Law No. 95-051 of June 12, 1995, amending the Social Security Code in its articles 13, 18, 23, 30, 156, 165 and 180.</li> <li>• Decree n° 07-375/P-RM of September 26, 2007, fixing the modalities of application of the provisions of the law n° 92-020 of September 23, 1992, relating to the Labor Code in the Republic of Mali as regards the particular measures of protection and hygiene applicable to the establishments whose personnel carries out works of the building, the public works and other works concerning the buildings.</li> <li>• Order No. 5253/IGTLS/AOF of July 19, 1954, on employers' health and safety obligations.</li> </ul>	

## H. BENIN

Statistics/Data Protection Laws	Environment Laws	Laws on Social Protection	Building/Planning/Local Government Laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ordinance No. 73-72 of October 16, 1973, amended by Decree No. 97-168 of April 7, 1997, creating the National Institute of Statistics of Benin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law n°98-030 of February 12, 1999, establishing the environmental framework law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law n°1998-19 of March 21, 2003, on the Social Security Code</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law n°2013-01 of January 14, 2013, on the land and property code of Benin</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Decree N° 2021 - 523 of October 13, 2021, approving the modified statutes of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis</b></li> <li>• <b>now called the National Institute of Statistics and Demography</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree N°2017-332 of 06 July 2017 concerning environmental assessment procedures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law n°2015-42 of December 28, 2015, establishing the Universal Health Insurance Scheme (RAMU) in the Republic of Benin.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law No. 2017-15 amending and supplementing Law No. 2013-01 of August 14, 2013, on the land and property code in the Republic of Benin</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law n. 2012-02 of January 19, 2012, authorizing the ratification of the African Charter adopted in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree No. 2001-294 of August 08, 2001, on noise regulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation n°07/2009/CM/UEMOA of 26 June 2009 on the regulation of social mutuality within WAEMU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law No. 90-32 of 11 December 1990 establishing the</li> </ul>



<b>Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) on February 4, 2009, and ratified by the Republic of Benin on April 10, 2012</b>			Constitution of the Republic of Benin
• <b>Law No. 2022-07 of 27 June 2022 on the organization and regulation of statistical activities in the Republic of Benin</b>	• Decree No. 2022-390 of 13 July 2022 on the organization of environmental and social assessment procedures in the Republic of Benin.	• Decree No. 2022-284 of 11 May 2022 amending and supplementing Decree No. 2014-315 of 6 May 2014 on the modalities of application of Law No. 2012-36 of 15 February 2013 establishing the Beninese Human Rights Commission.	• Law No. 2021-14 of 20 December 2021 on the Territorial Administration Code in the Republic of Benin
• <b>Law no. 99-14 of April 12, 2000, on the creation, organization and operation of the</b> • <b>National Council of Statistics</b>	• Decree No. 2022-063 of 2 February 2022 approving the statutes of the Beninese Environment Agency	• Law No. 2018-16 of 4 June 2018 on the Criminal Code.	• Law No. 2019-40 of 7 November 2019 revising Law No. 90-32 of 11 December 1990 on the Constitution of the Republic of Benin
• <b>Decree No. 2022-349 of June 22, 2022, on the organization of the fifth General Census of Population and Housing of February 2023</b>	• Order No. 126/MFPTRA/DC/SGM/DGT/DST of 27 March 2006 regulating noise in the workplace.	• Decree No. 2014-315 of 6 May 2014 on the modalities of application of Law No. 2012-36 of 15 February 2013 establishing the Beninese Human Rights Commission (CBDH)	
• <b>Year 2002 N°001 /MEF/INSTAD/DG/SP on the organizational chart of the National Institute of Statistics and Demography</b>	• Law No. 2018 -18 of August 06, 2018, on climate change in the Republic of Benin	• Law N°98-004 of January 27, 1998, on the Labor Code	
	• Decree No. 2001-110 of April 4, 2001, establishing air quality standards	• Law N°2017-05 of August 29, 2017, setting the conditions and procedure for hiring, placing labor and terminating the labor contract in the Republic of Benin	
	• Decree N° 2001-109 of August 04, 2001, fixing the quality standards of wastewater	• Law No. 2012-36 of 15 February 2013 Establishing the Beninese Commission on Human Rights	



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act No. 2003-03 of 3 March 2003 on the repression of the practice of female genital mutilation in the Republic of Benin.</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multilateral Agreement on Cooperation to Combat Child Trafficking in West Africa, signed in Abidjan on 27 July 2005</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ordinance No. 73-37 of 17 April 1973 amending the provisions of the Criminal Code with regard to trafficking in persons and abduction of minors.</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law No. 2015-08 of December 8, 2015, on the Children's Code in the Republic of Benin</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act No. 2006-04 on the conditions for the movement of minors and the suppression of trafficking in children in the Republic of Benin.</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Order No. 5254 IGTLs/AOF of 19 July 1954 on the work of women and pregnant women.</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law No. 2011-26 of 9 January 2012 on the prevention and punishment of violence against women</li> </ul>	



## Annex C: Screening Template for Environmental and Social Issues with Exclusion List

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

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

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

[illegible]

## 2. Subproject Activities

[illegible]

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

[illegible]



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

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5. Location of Subproject

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6. Land take:

----- Acres / m<sup>2</sup>/hectare (select unit)

Land Use of the Area for the Sub-Project

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

Comments:

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7. Site Description

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8. Land Cover and Topography

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

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

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

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

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



Flat ☐ Valley ☐ Slope ☐ Undulating ☐  
Hill ☐ Mountain ☐ Depression ☐

9. Infrastructure

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

Undeveloped site ☐ Partly developed site ☐ Existing route ☐  
Other (specify) .....

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

Estimated number and depth of the excavations, etc.

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iii. Any of the following located on-site within 50 meters from the edge of the proposed site?

Water supply source	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pipeline	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Power supply source (Transformer)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Electricity lines	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drainage	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify) .....				

9. Sources of Energy

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. Inventory of Existing Infrastructure at the Facility or Site

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks

12. Positive Impacts and Risks

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**Negative Impacts and Risks**

13. Air Quality

Would the proposed Sub-Project:

- i. *Emit during construction (Tick as Appropriate)*  
Dust ☐ Smoke ☐ VOCs ☐
- ii. *Expose workers or the public to substantial emissions?* Yes ☐ No ☐
- iii. *Result in cumulatively increased emissions in the area?* Yes ☐ No ☐
- iv. *Create objectionable odor affecting people?* Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments:

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14. Biological Resources

- i. *Would the proposed Sub-Project?*
- ii. *Have adverse effect on any reserved/protected area?* Yes ☐ No ☐
- iii. *Have adverse effect on wetland areas through removal, filling, hydrological interruption or other means?* Yes ☐ No ☐
- iv. *Interfere substantially with the movement of any wildlife species or organisms?*  
a. Yes ☐ No ☐
- v. *Be located within 100 m from an Environmentally Sensitive Area (natural habitat watershed, etc.)?* Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments

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15. Cultural Resources

a. *Would the proposed Sub-Project:*

- i. *Disturb any burial grounds or cemeteries?* Yes ☐ No ☐
- ii. *Cause significant adverse effect on any archaeological or historic site?* Yes ☐ No ☐
- b. *Alter the existing visual character of the area and surroundings, including trees and rocks outcrops?* Yes ☐ No ☐

c. *Comments:*



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### Water Quality and Hydrology

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

a. More than 100 meters ☐ 100 meters ☐ Less than 100 meters ☐

17. Will the sub project involve the use of water?

a. Yes ☐ No ☐

18. Indicate Source of water for the project

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19. Generate and discharge the following during construction:

Liquid waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	Liquid with oily substance	<input type="checkbox"/>
Liquid with human or animal waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	Liquid with chemical substance	<input type="checkbox"/>
Liquid with pH outside 6-9 range	<input type="checkbox"/>	Liquid with odor/smell	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

i. Yes ☐ No ☐

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

Yes ☐ No ☐

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

Yes ☐ No ☐

### **Comments**

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### Noise Nuisance

23. Would the proposed Undertaking:



24. Generate noise more than established permissible noise level?

a. Yes ☐ No ☐

25. Expose persons to excessive vibration and noise? Yes ☐ No ☐

**26. Comments**

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Waste Generation

**27. Sub Project waste generation**

i. Will the Sub Project generate construction waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. Will the Sub Project generate infectious waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. Will the Sub Project generate radioactive waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. Will the Sub Project generate pathological waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the Sub Project generate general waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the Sub Project generate chemical waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the Sub Project generate genotoxic waste?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Comments**

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Land take and Involuntary Resettlement

i. Will the Sub Project lead to?				
ii. Acquisition of Private Property (Temporal/Permanent)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. Physical Displacement of People (Temporal/Permanent)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. Damage to Peoples Assets (Temporary/Permanent)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. Economic Losses (Short term/Permanent)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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28. Other Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks (including GBV/SEA/SH, labor concerns, security risks etc.)

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## 29. Management of Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks

## 30. Summary

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Does the subproject involve acquisition of land or assets?			ESS5	If yes, activity should not proceed and will need to be redesigned to avoid impacts as this activity would not be eligible to receive WB financing
Is the subproject associated with any external waste management facilities such as a sanitary landfill, incinerator, or wastewater treatment plant for healthcare waste disposal?			ESS3	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Is there sound regulatory framework, institutional capacity in place for healthcare facility infection control and healthcare waste management?			ESS1	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Does the subproject involve recruitment of workforce including direct, contracted, primary supply, and/or community workers?			ESS2	LMP, SEP
Does the subproject involve transboundary transportation of specimen, samples, infectious and hazardous materials?			ESS3	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Does the subproject involve use of security personnel during construction and/or operation of facilities?			ESS4	ESIA/ESMP, SEP,
Does the sub project involve transportation and/or deployment ii FCV country?			ESS4	SRA, SMP, RSM
Will the sub-project/ project activity be implemented in high conflict or security risk (red) zone			ESS4	If yes, activity should not proceed and will need to be redesigned to avoid impacts
Does the sub project involve transportation and/or deployment in a potential area with a security concern?			ESS4	SRA, SMP, RSM
Is the subproject located within or in the vicinity of any ecologically sensitive areas?			ESS6	If yes, activity should not proceed and will need to be redesigned to avoid impacts
Are there any vulnerable groups present in the subproject area and are likely to be affected by the proposed subproject negatively or positively?			ESS1	Implement SEP measures for vulnerable peoples
Is the subproject located within or in the vicinity of any known cultural heritage sites?			ESS8	If yes, activity should not proceed and will need to be redesigned to avoid impacts



Does the project area present considerable Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) risk?			ESS1	ESIA/ESMP, SEP
Is there any territorial dispute between two or more countries in the subproject and its ancillary aspects and related activities?			<i>OP7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas</i>	If yes, activity should not proceed and will need to be redesigned to avoid impacts
Will the sub project and its ancillary aspects and related activities involve the use or potential pollution of, or be located in international waterways <sup>54</sup> ?			<i>OP7.50 Projects on International Waterways</i>	If yes, activity should not proceed and will need to be redesigned to avoid impacts )

### Conclusions:

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

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### **Environmental and Social Risk Management**

#### **Exclusion List**

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

- Activities that may cause long term, permanent and/or irreversible adverse impacts (e.g., loss of major natural and critical habitats)
- Activities that have a high probability of causing serious adverse effects to human health and safety (such as those in high risk conflict or insecure “red” zones or give rise to SEA/SH) and/or the environment
- Activities that may have significant adverse social impacts and may give rise to significant social conflict
- Activities that may adversely affect the rights and well-being of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups
- Activities on waterways
- Activities that will involve economic and/or physical displacement (i.e. activities under ESS5)
- Activities that are located within cultural heritage sites or may involve adverse impacts on cultural heritage
- Activities categorized as substantial and high environmental and social risk
- All the other excluded activities set out in the U-ESMF of this Project

<sup>54</sup>International waterways include any river, canal, lake or similar body of water that forms a boundary between, or any river or surface water that flows through two or more states.



## Annex D: Manuals

### Annex D1: Road Safety Manual for Staff and Consultants (as of February 2023)

#### 1. Part One: Security Framework

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

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

##### 1.1. Safety Principles : 50% Common Sense and 50% Rules

##### *Safety Definitions, Risk Assessment/Analysis and Management*

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

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

- Operational risks: car accidents, accidental contamination, minor incidents, medical evacuations;
- Criminal risks: NSO, like any other actor, can be a tempting and supposedly easy target;
- collateral risks: widespread political violence in an area that, while not specifically targeting NSO, will affect its agents and;
- political risks that specifically target state structures, violently or not, for their work/publication deemed favorable to a given group, its actions on the ground.

##### *Risk Management Strategies and Safety Policy*

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

##### **Active Safety**

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

It goes through two stages:

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



- ii. The responsibility of the population and the authorities for the security of the field teams, data collection can only take place normally in a climate of mutual trust and respect.
- iii. Ultimately, a well-designed collection operation is the first active security measure.

### Passive safety

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

- Safety is on the one hand an individual responsibility: each person must always assess the level of insecurity and adopt behaviors that do not harm.
- Everyone must therefore report any incident to their supervisor as objectively and clearly as possible.
- Avoid taking any position that may endanger others or yourself.
- Personal safety is worth more than hardware or money. Phones, tablets, GPS, vehicles, etc. are replaceable.
- Safety is also a collective responsibility: the behavior of each individual can have more or less serious consequences for the safety of the team.

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

### ***Safety Rules***

Why the rules? Here are some answers:

- i. They govern the organization according to the risks that weight on the team
- ii. They also have a preventive function (to avoid creating uncomfortable situations) and a curative function (how to react in these conditions?)
- iii. They rationalize behaviors and reactions in all circumstances and especially when the danger is important and any loss of objectivity can increase the risk
- iv. They save valuable time by discussing different options in advance, their advantages and disadvantages
- v. They allow for consistency in the team's reactions
- vi. They allow for a quick and orderly response in more turbulent circumstances when well thought out and written in a calm manner

## **1.2 Information Management and Confidentiality**

### ***Information Management***

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



## Basic principles

NSO Staff/Agent shall:

- i. Ensure data privacy in line with good international practice when collecting data for statistical purposes. Activities that involve collecting personal data, shall adopt and implement relevant measures, including inter alia, data minimization (collecting only data that is necessary for the purpose); data accuracy (correct or erase data that are not necessary or are inaccurate); use limitations (data are only used for legitimate and related purposes); data retention (retain data only for as long as they are necessary); informing data subjects of use and processing of data; and allowing data subjects the opportunity to correct information about them. Each PIU/RIU shall ensure that these principles apply through assessments of existing or development of new data governance mechanisms and data standards for processing Personal Data in connection with the Project by parties involved in Project implementation in accordance with good international practice and acceptable to the World Bank, including assessment or development of data sharing protocols, rules or regulations, revision of relevant regulations, training on personal data protection etc.
- ii. Be attentive and vigilant in the field and avoid interfering in activities unrelated to the investigation
- iii. Do not prejudge the importance or otherwise of a seemingly insignificant piece of information or event if it is unusual but note it and report it to NSO. It may not make sense to you individually, but when cross-referenced with other information, it may tell you something about the situation
- iv. Maintain vigilance
- v. Distinguish as much as possible between direct testimony and rumor, and above all discretion, not sensationalism

### **STAFF MUST:**

- Stay informed about the situation around him and open to general information;
- be critical of the information you receive and keep yourself informed;
- multiply the sources to verify the quality of the information; and
- indicate sources to other teams.

## ***Privacy Management***

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

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

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

### **1.3 Understanding the Environment**

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

- Check with administrative, military and local authorities;
- Identify and obtain information from national and international NGOs present on site;



- Identify key partners;
- Establish contact relevant UN agencies
- Identify contact persons.
- Staff must be very careful what they say. If they speak to journalists, they must refer to the hierarchy each time.
- **As a rule, no media interviews are conducted without the approval of NSO management.**
- Staff should be wary of speaking/discussing any aspect of the project over casual/social scenarios (like over meals and/or drinks).

**In addition, as the mission progresses, it shall:**

- Regularly inform the NSO Executive Director or a member of the Steering Committee about the location of the team. If possible, note the GPS coordinates of the area;
- Identify the nearest locality, the different places where the police or other actors can be contacted in case of need;
- Indicate any information on the road conditions, tracks between the different places where we work;
- Identify the risks of natural disasters and report any other useful information (check point of armed groups, etc.);
- Contact the health services to obtain information on the general health situation, particularly the diseases that are prevalent in the area (cholera, covid-19, hepatitis, Ebola, meningitis, etc.), the level of risk of contamination and the repercussions.

**1.4 Limitations of the safety guide:**

- It is not an absolute weapon against all the problems the team may encounter;
- A strategy can never address every situation the team may face. On the other hand, it must allow to find the elements of answers;
- It is more a state of mind than an exhaustive set of recipes;
- Beware of the false sense of security that the Safety Guide provides. Just because the risks have been described does not mean they have disappeared.

## **2. Part Two: Security Organization**

### **2.1 Organization of the Chain of Responsibility**

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

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

- information on the security situation;



- guidance on how to behave in the field;  
directions to get from one place to another

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

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

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

## 2.2 Security Protocol

### *Prior to Field Deployment*

Before the descent on the field, the following conditions must be fulfilled. Administratively, each of them makes sure that they are equipped with, among other things

- the mission order
- the message-carried
- the contracts of each agent
- the deployment plan
- badges
- pennant for visibility etc.

Logistically, it ensures that it is in possession of:

- the expected fuel quantity or equivalent dollar value
- the medicine box when it is provided
- administrative documents of the vehicle (car registration, technical file, insurance, driver's license)
- The vehicle toolbox
- Telephone contacts with the Director in charge of the activity and other members of the technical team, the Director of Resources, the Director General of NSO/ regional body

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

- A staff/agent in the field has mild symptoms or is confirmed positive
- Mild symptoms are presented by an individual in the households
- Covid-19 has occurred in the community where one works (plus confirmed positive cases)

Depending on the area of work and the evolution of the pandemic in the country, any staff (staff or consultants) or agent who will go to the field as part of an investigation should be tested negative in



order to reduce the risk of contamination if the Ministry of Health considers it necessary. Otherwise, testing is not mandatory. In addition, before going to the field, the teams will be given covid-19 kits consisting of nose plugs and hydro-alcoholic solutions.

### ***In the Field***

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

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

- Wash hands regularly with soap or use disinfectant;
- No handshake/greetings between team members and also with the survey population;
- Wear muffs/gloves;
- Avoid gatherings;
- Keep sufficient distance - at least one (1) meter - when face-to-face during training or meetings;
- Avoid touching the face without washing your hands; and
- Only go out when working or when necessary;

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

#### Preliminary steps before Collection

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

- i. Meet with the Prefect/Deputy Prefect or their representative;
- ii. Meet with the Mayor or his representative;
- iii. Meet with district medical officers and health center managers,
- iv. Meet with the neighborhood/village chief when in the enumeration area;
- v. Decline the identity of each team member;
- vi. Specify the reason for the visit and present his order of mission;
- vii. If the local administrative authorities (mayor and sub-prefect) are available, explain how the work will be done and specify the locations to be visited;
- viii. Ask them for information about the security situation in their area of jurisdiction;

#### Conduct in the households or structures to be surveyed

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

- i. Ask for the head of household/leader or, in his/her absence, an adult household member/resource person who can provide the information;
- ii. Declining its identity;
- iii. Specify the reason for the visit;
- iv. Obtain informed consent from the household head or beneficiary.

#### Conduct in Case of Force Majeure

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

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



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

When an explosion occurs, you should:

- Prevent panic, prevent disorderly flight, immobilize vehicles;
- Act with caution, a mine is never alone;
- Progress on foot and probe the ground (a very long and nervously exhausting operation);
- Simply mark (make a circle or cross) very visibly and inform the authorities if a mine or unexploded ordnance is present.
- While working in the field, a team may encounter an assault. In general, in the event of an assault, common sense principles apply:
  - no provocation (your life before all)
  - Do not oppose the demands of armed groups in a fierce manner but use tact. Do not risk your life for material values. **Give what is demanded of you if the exchange is not fruitful: vehicles, money, telephone, tablet, keys, etc.**
- remain calm and polite, remember that robbers are susceptible, often in a hurry, very nervous and determined, therefore very dangerous (do not look in the eyes or seek recognition);
- only one person speaks and decides, ideally the person who can communicate easily with the aggressor if you are in a group;
- if you are at home and there is a commotion outside, make sure that the doors are closed, that the staff stays with you inside and turn off the lights. **Under no circumstances should you open** (maintain contact with an outside person: other mission...);
- if someone does enter the home, remain calm and polite. Explain who you are and your mission. **Give what is asked of you: money, keys**
- if you are caught in a demonstration in town or during a journey, inform the local authorities and NSO as soon as possible, also have a calm and polite attitude, drive slowly to get out of the area and contact the coordination.

### Ethical Behavior

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

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

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

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

- the place of sexuality in culture
- implications of sexual relationships (refer to Codes of Conduct on prohibited behaviors)
- the consequences to an individual's community for having a sexual relationship with an officer.



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

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

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

The sexual exploitation of children has long been prohibited and condemned in all the participating countries. **In international legislation, sexual exploitation is considered as slavery.**

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

**Although it is not always easy to "know the exact age of a person", this cannot be accepted as an excuse.** If you really want to know, you can always ask someone who certainly knows the age range in which a person falls. NSOs and the regional bodies have a zero-tolerance policy regarding child abuse, including sexual abuse, and will cooperate with the law in the event of a prosecution.

**d) Sexual and moral harassment/bullying:** The term "sexual harassment" includes any verbal or physical conduct (inappropriate and unwelcome) directed at another person because of their gender. Bullying can be translated as the manifestation of a fear or a feeling of inferiority towards others. Again, it all comes back to the notion of mutual respect. Even if a person does not intend to threaten or harass, their attitude may well be perceived as such. *Child sexual abuse and forms of harassment* represent risks for staff, especially consultants, but also for the statistical operation (possible anger of the local population against the agents with consequences that can lead to the stopping of an operation, financial consequences). It taints the image of NSO and potentially of the donors. It can lead to anger and aggression from local people and undermine the security of all.

**The NSOs and regional bodies will not tolerate any situation of harassment and will react immediately in case of doubt.**

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

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

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

Negative image towards the outside world.

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

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



**g) Photos and journalism:** It is strictly forbidden to photograph:

- soldiers or military bases/facilities
- armed groups
- Civil engineering buildings (airports, train stations, bridges, banks, etc.)
- Religious or sacred works or persons without prior authorization. The same applies to the interior of public or private buildings, hospitals, etc.
- If staff wish to take photos for personal use or in connection with the activity, ask permission.

### ***Freedom of Expression***

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

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

### **Vehicle and Equipment Management**

#### **Free time out**

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

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

- On cultural specificity
- The security context and
- Any other significant details to keep in mind
- Clearly indicate schedules where applicable by location

#### **Use of vehicles in general**

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

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

#### **Use of motorcycles in particular**

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

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



### Speed limits

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

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

### Rules of conduct

The under listed are applicable:

- Seatbelts must be worn both in the **front and back**.
- Always respect the traffic regulations in force.
- Do not isolate yourself from your environment (air conditioning, loud music), be careful when driving.
- Be courteous and polite to authorities, other motorists and pedestrians (right of way, improper use of horn, etc.).

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

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

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

### Rules of conduct at checkpoints and in case of roadblocks

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

- keep calm and composure, reassure the most emotional people,
- always slow down when approaching a dam,
- At night, turn on your overhead light and put on the parking lights,
- attempt to quickly analyze the identity, motivations and mood of the operating agents (regular control by a legitimate authority or illegal control, etc.),
- do not turn off your engine unless instructed to do so,
- Designate/prefer only one non-threatening, courteous interlocutor and his translator if necessary (check the veracity of the translation);
- check that the driver, translator or staff should not resist if negotiation is impossible. His life and the life of the team is more important than your equipment or vehicle;
- remove your sunglasses, turn off the music;
- do not use a radio or turn down the volume;
- Present all documents, upon request, but not necessarily give them, unless there is a threat;
- no hasty moves, ask before you move;
- remain courteous and patient, neither threatening nor provocative;
- do not smile if the operator starts reading your documents backwards;
- never anticipate a request, wait to be asked to act;
- Avoid opening or leaving the vehicle unless you are told to do so;
- explain your mission or mandate, insisting on our neutrality and transparency, etc.;;
- in convoy, wait for all vehicles to pass;



- It is not useful to report your crossing of the roadblock by radio in a systematic way;
- in convoy, keep your initial position and maintain a distance between the immobilized vehicles;
- If there are difficulties or long waits, ask permission to notify NSO.

#### Who is transported?

Apart from the staff, the following may be transported:

- Civil servants and State employees on requisition of the competent authorities for professional reasons or in case of force majeure;
- staff of partner Organizations for common professional reasons; and
- exceptionally, local government personnel, for specific professional reasons related to the activity.

#### Prohibitions

Under no circumstances may the following be transported:

- armed persons;
- people in uniform (United Nations, military, police, police traffic...);
- hitchhikers, including children of any gender.

#### Field trips

To move safely, two basic rules must be respected:

- be reachable and locatable at all times, and;
- be able to move quickly.
- Trips must be planned and validated in advance (means/choice of vehicle, destination, routes, modifications, etc.).

#### Fuel

As a rule, vehicles must have half their tank full at all times. Define the way in which refueling is done (who? when? etc.), Existence of possible stocks

#### Maintenance

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

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

#### Equipment

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

#### Accidents

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



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

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

#### Financial flow management

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

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

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

#### ***Back from the field***

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

### **2.3 Risk assessment and definition of security levels**

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

#### **2.3.1 Level 0: peaceful environment**

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

#### **2.3.2 Level 1: Normal activities**

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

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

Other guidance to be followed:

- Each member of the mission travels with his phone, his ID card or badge;
- Each mission member can be reached at any time or must report any change in position;



- The outings are always done in pairs.

#### 2.3.3 Level 2: Safety-Related Activities

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

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

#### 2.3.4 Level 3: Containment

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

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

- No one leaves the house except with the agreement of the immediate supervisor. The team "confines itself"
- Regular telephone contact is made with other authorities (including medical), MINUSCA, UN agencies or NGOs in the region.

#### 2.3.5 Level 4: Withdrawal

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

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

Sub-Annex: **Evacuation Sheet, Incident Report**

#### Sheet 1: Responsibility

The Director of Resources is directly responsible for the safety of agents and is supervised by the Director General the NSO or responsible Director in the Regional Institution. As such, he/she regularly monitors the safety situation of agents and informs the Director General of the NSO daily.

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

#### Sheet 2: Safety Training

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

#### Sheet n° 3: Sanitary Evacuation

The decision to medically evacuate an NSO staff or consultant on a mission due to an accident/illness is made by local health personnel in coordination with the NSO General Management. In case of an accident, the procedure to follow is as follows:



- i. Contact a local medical official (head of the health facility or hospital doctor) in the vicinity to follow up on the case, describing the situation as clearly as possible in a calm manner. Number of injured, condition (as far as the team can tell), location of the accident. Specify the number of people to be evacuated by another vehicle;
- ii. Give them a clear and concise account of the situation, using the incident report; and
- iii. Contact medical personnel or act on their instructions.

**Provide the following information to medical staff:**

- Victim's name:
- Age
- Date of accident and/or illness.
- The reason for the evacuation. (e.g., no appropriate treatment in the work/mission area).
- Patient status.
- Make sure you have a medical certificate before evacuation.
- If the condition of the injured or sick person allows or requires transportation, it must be done with the accompaniment of a doctor/medical staff and on his or her own initiative.

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

Sheet n° 4 : Evacuation Plan

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

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

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

**NEVER EVACUATE AT NIGHT**

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

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

**If the evacuation is a temporary setback:**

- Specify the itineraries in a precise and complete way and the possible point of regrouping with other teams or NGOs.
- Add maps and plans if applicable
- Ensure that the entire team is present to evacuate,
- Notify and propose to other organizations or authorities on site of a temporary withdrawal,
- Notify the NSO General Management of the departure time and location chosen by the team,



- Contact General Management as soon as the team arrives at its destination and report on the situation during the trip,
- No return without consultation in the area with the General Management of NSO.

**Sheet 5: Reporting an incident in the field**

- What was the incident? What really happened? To what or to whom?
- Where and when did the incident occur?
- What were the conditions or circumstances under which the incident occurred (if known at this point)?
- Is the incident still ongoing or is it contained?
- Is there any loss of life or serious damage?
- What measures have been or are being implemented?
- Has NSO senior management been informed? If so, how specifically? What has been their response to date?
- Proposed action plan to prevent these incidents in the future.



## **Annex D2: Guidelines for the implementation of World Bank Project Activities in the Context of COVID-19**

### **1. Context**

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

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

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1pmUfU8jGnXn8JFHskvd\\_BxxoO-deJJ8T](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1pmUfU8jGnXn8JFHskvd_BxxoO-deJJ8T)

### **2. General Principles and Minimum Precautionary Measures**

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

- Wash your hands very regularly (with soap and water, or hydro-alcoholic gel);
- Cough or sneeze into your elbow or a tissue;
- Always stay more than a meter apart;
- Use a single-use tissue and dispose of it;
- Greeting without shaking hands, stop hugging;
- Avoid touching the face, especially the nose and mouth;
- Wear a mask when the one-meter distance cannot be respected.

### **3. Organization and conduct of field missions in a COVID-19 Context**

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

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

- If any project personnel exhibit symptoms that could be equated with COVID19, they may not participate in the mission.
- A supply of water for team hand washing must be available for the duration of the mission. This supply can be provided from the team's home base. However, if the mission is in an area where functional water points are available, the supply from the home base can be adapted.
- The team should stockpile adequate soap for handwashing. Soap should be used as a priority, so as to remain consistent with the team's prevention measures and the awareness messages disseminated to the communities. However, a supply of chlorine can be carried by the team for back-up or travel purposes. The water used by the teams for handwashing should then be chlorinated in the appropriate dosage.
- Alcohol-based gel can also be carried by team members. However, the gel should only be used as a back-up or during travel. Since this item is generally inaccessible to assisted communities, the use of hydro-alcohol gel by the team can generate tensions during interventions.
- The mission leader must ensure that his or her team washes its hands regularly.
- A stock of disinfectant wipes, or alternatively a stock of clean clothes/clothes with suitable detergent, must be available in each vehicle. The various parts of the vehicle (steering wheel, seat belts, handles) must be cleaned twice a day by the driver.
- As much as possible, the layout of the teams in the vehicles should remain the same during daily field trips.



- All equipment taken into the field (tablets, computers, pens, etc.) must be cleaned at least once a day with a disinfectant solution.
- In order to respect the government's instructions on safety distances, a maximum number of passengers will be allowed in the vehicles. A hardtop (with rear seats) can take a maximum of 6 passengers (including the driver). A double-cab pickup can take a maximum of 4 passengers (including the driver). A single cab pick-up will be able to take a maximum of 2 passengers (including the driver).
- Distancing rules and barrier measures must be observed at all times (coughing into your elbow, not spitting on the floor, not touching your face, etc.).
- The captain and/or driver is responsible for communicating these guidelines and precautions to the various parties involved to facilitate understanding and acceptance of the procedures and to avoid any misunderstanding. The wearing of gloves is strongly encouraged during these formalities (stamping of mission orders, collection of toll tickets, etc.).
- In case of deterioration of the situation (to be defined with the coordination), to obtain before any movement an authorization to circulate.
- Teams will be required to include these elements in their upcoming Mission ToRs, and this requires a no-objection opinion from the project leader. Teams will also be required to write a checklist to ensure that all COVID requirements are followed.

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

*Upstream the following elements must be taken into consideration:*

- To address potential access limitations, the team should take the opportunity during each data collection to obtain telephone contacts of key informants or households that can be interviewed remotely afterwards. Where appropriate, put in place clear procedures to protect and respect personal data;
- Ensure that all investigators and/or mission participants are aware of barrier measures and are in good health before leaving for the field. People with symptoms of COVID-19 (fever, cough, headache, etc.) should self-isolate and seek information on what to do from the health authorities and through the 1212 line;
- For both the focus groups and the household surveys, try to provide the teams with the information and awareness-raising materials on COVID-19 validated by the Ministry of Health and Population and WHO, in French and Sango, in order to distribute them to the communities visited and to the people interviewed.
- Disinfect the equipment used for data collection (phone, tablets, GPS, etc.), prior to collection and at least once a day, especially during "participatory" data collection exercises.

*While traveling to the site / location of the survey*

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

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

*For discussion groups*

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

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



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

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

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

*For housekeeping / door-to-door interviews*

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

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

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



## Annex D3: Road Moves and Convoy Security Guidance

This document reflects industry standard for road move and convoy security, as well as the basic principles to follow when conducting overland operational travel in insecure environments.

### Principles

Understanding the Context: Prior to departure, it is important to understand the threat environment along the proposed route. On a fundamental level, it is critical to **be aware of the threat actors** present in a given area and **whether your organization is particularly exposed to the threat, given the grievances or motivations** of those threat actors. Even if one is very familiar with the route and the surrounding environment, it is advisable to **get a situation report from local security forces**, as the threat dynamics can change over time.

Planning and Preparation: Be as prepared as possible for contingencies and **gather necessary information about the route**, road and weather conditions, health centers, security forces stations or patrols along the road, the destination, length of time needed for the journey, etc. Have **redundancies of communications equipment** and ensure the vehicles have **rudimentary repair equipment**.

Reasonableness: Not all of the following guidance needs to be implemented for every road journey. The farther the journey into unpopulated, higher-threat, or unfamiliar territory, the more of the guidance ought to be followed. If a journey is within a familiar city to a familiar destination, a minimum subset of the guidance can be followed, including the situation report of the threat context and the communication and basic trip plans.

### Journey Guidance

1. Develop trip plan with primary and alternate routes, desired time of arrival at destination, etc. Its contents should be kept confidential;
2. Test all communication devices, review communication plan (waypoints and destination) with all individuals embarking on the journey;
3. Share full trip plan with someone in your organization not embarking on the journey, including regarding communication, expected time of arrival at destination, emergency procedures;
4. Visually inspect the vehicle;
5. Confirm personal and vehicle emergency supplies are in the vehicles;
6. Confirm emergency procedures;
7. Communicate any deviation from trip plan to the contact not embarking on the journey;
8. Conduct a pre-departure briefing so that journey members are aware of their roles in case of an emergency; and
9. Ensure all journey members have emergency contact information for local security forces/police (be mindful to have the contacts coded should the threat environment require it)

### Security Risk Management Guidance

1. If trips to the same destination are undertaken on a regular basis, vary the routes taken and the time of day the journey is conducted; but conduct travel only during daylight hours;
2. If the threat environment is elevated, utilize available escort options from local security forces;
3. Always observe surroundings and practice situational awareness, prior to and during the journey;
4. Consider postponing the trip should credible reports or indicators inform in a particular period of time on a higher exposure to security threats.



## **Annex E: Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Template for Civil Works (New Constructions and Renovations with installations)**

### **Introduction**

The PIUs/ RIUs will need to develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (depending on activities and as reflected in the ESCP), setting out how the environmental and social risks and impacts will be managed for subprojects and activities under component 3. This ESMP template includes several matrices identifying key risks and setting out suggested E&S mitigation measures. The PIU/ RIU and their E&S consultants can use the matrices to assist in identifying risks and possible mitigations.

The ESMP should also include other key elements relevant to subprojects, such as institutional arrangements, plans for capacity building and training plan, and background information. The PIU/ RIU may incorporate relevant sections of the U-ESMF into the ESMP, with necessary updates.

The matrices illustrate the importance of considering lifecycle management of E&S risks, including during the different phases of the project identified in the U-ESMF: planning and design, construction, operations.

The issues and risks identified in the matrix are not exhaustive. The E&S consultants of the PIU/ RIU should review and add to them during the environmental and social assessment of a subproject.

The WBG EHS Guidelines, WHO technical guidance documents and other GIIPs set out in detail many mitigation measures and good practices and can be used by the Borrower to develop the ESMP. Proper stakeholder engagement should be conducted in determining the mitigation measures.

The ESMP should identify other specific E&S management tools/instruments, such as the OHS Plan, waste management plan, etc.



**Table 1 - Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measures during Planning & Designing Stage**

Key Activities	Potential E&S Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibilities	Timeline	Budget
Facility design – general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Structural safety risk</li> <li>- Functional layout and engineering controls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The design of the structures (new constructions) will be guided by the, World Bank EHSR and national building codes</li> <li>- Design and supervision of works and installation will be undertaken by certified professional engineers, planners and architects</li> <li>- Architectural and engineering designs, including Bills of Materials of proposed new constructions will be vetted and approved by the appropriate planning authorities in the respective countries</li> <li>- Ensure that a competent Authority undertakes the final inspection and certify all buildings and installations prior to handing over to the NSOs and Statistical Schools</li> <li>- The design and construction of buildings will meet the requirements of national building codes with energy saving building materials and furnishings e.g. sensor lights</li> </ul>	NSOs (PIU Environmental and Social Specialists)	To be determined	To be determined
Facility design - considerations for differentiated treatment for groups of higher sensitivity or vulnerable (the elderly, those with preexisting conditions, or the very young) and those with disabilities	Some groups may have difficulty accessing health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designated smoking areas will be provided within the new buildings</li> <li>- Disability and baby friendly washrooms will be provided in the new buildings</li> <li>- Ramps and where possible lifts will be provided in the new buildings</li> </ul>	NSOs (PIU Environmental and Social Specialists)	To be determined	To be determined
Design requirements of new Constructions	Lack of basic facilities will reduce the functionality of the buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The new buildings will have adequate water and toilet facilities</li> <li>- The new buildings will have adequate parking lots, disability parking spaces, canteens, sick bays, emergency exits etc.</li> <li>- Designs will keep in mind the risk of SEA/SH, especially when designing toilet facilities.</li> <li>- Design of the offices/school buildings will consider security features such as coded locking systems</li> </ul>	NSOs (PIU Environmental and Social Specialists)	To be determined	To be determined



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Building will be designed to meet universal access and life &amp; fire safety requirements/standards, the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE) standards as well as national building codes of the respective countries.</li> <li>- Civil works will be designed and supervised professional and competent engineers and architects (Consultant firms) competitively selected</li> </ul>			
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**Table 2- Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measures during Construction Stage**

Activities	Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibilities	Timeline	Budget
General construction activities: clearing and site preparation	Loss of vegetation and isolated trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Only areas required for construction work will be cleared</li> <li>- Vegetation will be established immediately after the construction activity is completed</li> <li>- Trees that will be impacted will be replanted fourfold and nurtured for six months</li> </ul>	Project Contractor	To be determined	To be determined
General construction activities: resource efficiency	Excessive use of raw materials, water and energy use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sand and aggregates will be procured from third parties suppliers certified by Environmental Protection Agency/Ministry of Environment and Local Government Authorities</li> <li>- No sand/borrow pits will be established the Project</li> <li>- Construction equipment will be switched off when not in use</li> <li>- Construction equipment will be serviced in line with the manufacturers specification</li> <li>- Leaks on water storage tanks and containers will promptly fixed</li> <li>- Cleaning of simple tools on site will be undertake in a container (tank) rather than under running water</li> <li>- Cleaning of construction equipment will be undertaken only when necessary</li> </ul>	Project Contractor	To be determined	To be determined
General construction activities – general pollution management	Construction solid waste and construction wastewater generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two (2) mobile toilets one (1) for every 15 male and one (1) for every 15 female and three (3) colored refuse bins will be provided on site;</li> <li>- Mobile toilets will be dislodged after close of work every day</li> <li>- Refuse will be collected by a private refuse collection company once a day and disposed-off at an approved landfill site</li> <li>- Off-cuts from pipes, cables and electrical fittings as well as broken tiles will be re-used by the Contractor for other civil works elsewhere;</li> <li>- Wood residue, cement blocks and other waste will be used as fill material;</li> <li>- Waste that cannot be reused will be transported to the approved landfill site</li> </ul>	Project Contractor	To be determined	To be determined



General construction activities – general pollution management	Air emission from construction equipment Noise Vibration Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Noisiest types of work will be concentrated into a short period as much as possible, and during least disruptive times of the day (between 6.00 am- 8.00am, after 5.00pm and weekends) so as not to disrupt work</li> <li>- Concrete mixers will be fitted with mufflers to minimize noise</li> <li>- Equipment and vehicles will be turned off when not in use</li> <li>- Equipment and vehicles will be serviced in line with manufacturers specifications</li> <li>- Debagging of cement will be done in an enclosed area by workers wearing appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as overalls, nose masks, hand gloves and earplugs.</li> <li>- Haulage and delivery trucks as well as equipment on haulage routes will be made to drive at a speed less than 20km/h</li> <li>- Trucks carrying sand and fine particles will be covered with tarpaulin</li> <li>- The construction site will be doused three (3) times a day to suppress dust</li> </ul>	Project Contractor	To be determined	To be determined
General construction activities – hazardous waste management	Spillage and/or exposure to fuel, oils, lubricant and paints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Empty paint and solvent containers will be collected and kept in a well-ventilated storeroom with a paved floor and returned to suppliers to be re-used;</li> <li>- Workers involved in painting will be made to use the appropriate PPEs e.g. gloves, nose mask and overall and boots</li> <li>- Lead based paints will not be used under the project</li> <li>- All hazardous substances and materials will be stored in appropriate locations with impervious surfaces and adequate secondary containment;</li> <li>- Oil, fuel and other lubricants storage areas will be at least 500 meters away from water bodies;</li> <li>- Oil traps will be installed on drains from storage areas and work zones;</li> <li>- Construction workers will be provided with adequate training on the use, storage and handling of hazardous substances;</li> <li>- Drip pans will be placed under equipment and vehicles during servicing and routine maintenance to collect waste oils/fuel and lubricant for re-use or sell to other entities, e.g. mechanics</li> <li>- The Contractor's workshop and fuel dump will be paved</li> <li>- Portable spill containment and clean-up equipment will be provided at appropriate locations on site and training in the use of the equipment;</li> </ul>	Project Contractor	To be determined	To be determined



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each hazardous material in stock will be kept within the storage area where substances are stored and at the site office</li> <li>- Daily inspection of oil/fuel and lubricant storage areas and construction equipment will be undertaken</li> <li>- Where there is evidence of spillage and leakage, contain and clean up spill, assess the activities carried out on site and review the operational procedures in place. Modify these where appropriate.</li> </ul>			
<b>General construction activities – Labor issues</b>	Contracts subverting labor laws practicing force and/or child labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All site workers (including employees of sub-contractors) will be given contracts specifying the type of work they are to undertake and their remuneration package as well as their conditions of service in line with in-country labor laws e.g working hours, break time, public holidays, overtime etc.</li> <li>- Contractual clauses (see Annex F) against SEA/SH as well as child and forced labor and discrimination by sex, ethnicity, as well as prohibiting forced and child labor etc. will be inserted in the Contractor's Contract document</li> <li>- Any incidence of child and forced labor will be reported to the responsible Government Authority /Agency representative on the Grievance Redress Committee and/or Supervising Engineer (Project Consultant)</li> <li>- Site Workers (including employees of sub-contractors) will have access to an accessible participatory work-based grievance system with a focal point for receiving and documenting grievances and providing feedback (see Annex H for a Sample Grievance Registration Form)</li> <li>- A Grievance Committee made up of the representatives of the Contractor (Management Level Personnel) Project Consultant and representative of the NSO (PIU Social Specialist) will be constituted to investigate and resolve worker grievances</li> <li>- Workers will be formally notified of their right to form or join existing labor unions in their country in line with their country's labor law</li> <li>- Contractors will hire contract workers through a systematic process managed by an HR office and avoid hiring "at the gate" to discourage spontaneous influx of job seekers including migrant labor and the incidence of child and forced labor</li> </ul>	Project Contractor	To be determined	To be determined
<b>General construction activities – Occupational</b>	Accidents, injuries and mortality involving site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Site workers will undergo medical screening before they are employed on site</li> <li>- The Contractor will provide a canteen (designated area for eating) on site for site workers and food vendors</li> </ul>	Project Contractor	To be determined	To be determined



Health and Safety (OHS)	workers working on new construction,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Site workers will be provided with PPEs (e.g. hard hats, safety boots, earplugs, reflectors, etc.)</li> <li>- The use of PPEs will be enforced at the site</li> <li>- Clear sanctions and rewards for non-compliance and compliance respectively will be provided in the Code of Conduct to be signed by workers</li> <li>- Potable water will be provided for site workers at all times</li> <li>- Daily toolbox meetings will be organized for site workers to sensitize site workers on OHS issues</li> <li>- A Site Supervisor will be employed to ensure compliance with occupational health and safety protocols on site e.g. wearing of PPEs, facilitate tool box meetings and ensure good housekeeping, among other roles</li> <li>- Prohibitive, warning and directional signs will be pasted at vantage points on site</li> <li>- The Contractor will be made to provide at least 3 fire extinguishers on site</li> <li>- Contact numbers of the nearest fire station and health facility will be pasted at vantage points on site</li> <li>- Training of site workers in OHS, fire prevention and combating (including fire drills) as well as hygiene will be undertaken once during the construction phase</li> <li>- The Contractor will notify the Supervising Engineer, PIU and the relevant authorities including Police, Local Councils of any accident/incident within 12 hours of its occurrence.</li> </ul>			
General construction activities – traffic and road safety	Accidents involving construction equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that delivery trucks and construction vehicles drive below the 20km/hr. speed limit</li> <li>- Trucks transporting friable materials (e.g. sand) will be covered with tarpaulin</li> <li>- The truck conveying the roofing sheets, purlins to the construction zone will carry appropriate warning signals such as red flags and rotating amber lights</li> <li>- All construction vehicles will be embossed with identification numbers at the rear, front and sides for easy identification</li> <li>- The Contractor will be responsible for cleaning up spillage on any road as well as fixing any damage to property, road and/or utilities within the road space to the satisfaction of regulators and the Supervising Engineer within 24 hours of occurrence</li> <li>- The Contractors will notify the Supervising Engineer and the relevant authorities including PIU, Police and Local Government Authority in the area of operation of any road accident within 12 hours of its occurrence</li> </ul>	Project Contractor	To be determined	To be determined



General construction activities – community health and safety (infectious diseases)	Incidence of water and sanitary related diseases such as malaria and cholera as well as community spread of infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All employees of Project Consultants, Contractors, and Sub-Contractors will be made to undergo sensitization on infection prevention</li> <li>- The Contractor will be required to provide clean running water, soap and tissue paper for use by the workers on the site daily.</li> <li>- An Environmental, Social, Health, and Safety Officer will be employed by the Contractor to ensure good housekeeping on site e.g. draining out pools of stagnant water on site after work every day</li> </ul>	Project Contractor	To be determined	To be determined
General construction activities- installations	Disruption in utility services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organizations in the project zone will be given at least a week’s notice ahead of any planned power outage/cut in water supply occasioned on account of the project (new construction or renovation)</li> <li>- The notice will be repeated 24 hours ahead of the planned outage or shut down</li> </ul>	Project Contractor	To be determined	To be determined
General construction activities- Community Health and Safety (GBV/SEA/SH)	SEA/SH risks such as rape and abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan will be implemented (see Annex G for details)</li> </ul>	Project Contractor	To be determined	To be determined
General construction activities – cultural heritage	Discovery of damage to cultural heritage	<p>The Chance Find Procedure outlined below will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stop working in the zone immediately following the discovery of a material of cultural, archeological, historical, paleontological or other cultural significance;</li> <li>- Report ‘the Find’ to the Project Consultant;</li> <li>- The Project Consultant shall verify the item or resource and notify the relevant Authorities e.g. EPA and other relevant stakeholders about “the Find”;</li> <li>- The Contractor shall cordon off the area and provide security to prevent unauthorized entry</li> <li>- Prevent and penalize any unauthorized person found within the inner perimeter of the restricted zone obtaining the cultural heritage resource; and</li> <li>- The Contractor shall re-start work in the area only upon approval by EPA and/or the appropriate State Agency</li> </ul>	Project Contractor	To be determined	To be determined



**Table 3- Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measures during Operational Stage**

Activities	Potential E&S Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibilities	Timeline	Budget
General Facility operation – OHS issues	- Electrical and fire hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide hose reels on the premises</li> <li>- Install smoke detectors, sprinklers and fire extinguishers as will be indicated in the fire drawings and report approved by National Fire Force as part of obtaining a fire permit for the project</li> <li>- Paste the contact numbers of the nearest fire station and Health Facility at vantage points on the premise</li> <li>- Designated emergency exits and assembly points will be provided and well labelled in all new construction</li> <li>- Workers (and students) at the offices/schools will be provided with basic training in fire prevention and fighting by personnel of the Fire Force in the respective countries at least once a year</li> </ul>	NSOs	To be determined	To be determined
General Facility operations – Waste Generation	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Septic tanks will be provided in each of the facilities</li> <li>- Refuse bins will be provided for refuse collection</li> <li>- Refuse will be lifted daily by a private entity and disposed of at an approved landfill site daily</li> </ul>	NSOs	To be determined	To be determined
General Facility operations-Labor issue	- NSO workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NSOs will hire contract workers through a systematic process managed by the Human Resource Directorate and avoid hiring “at the gate” to discourage spontaneous influx of job seekers.</li> <li>- A Code of Conduct will be prepared and signed by employees of NSOs, contract workers and entities they contract prohibiting child and force labor, discrimination by sex, ethnicity, religion etc. and inform them about sanctions for these practices</li> <li>- All contracted workers recruited by the NSOs will be provided with contracts</li> <li>- Employees of NSOs and contracted workers such as enumerators and data entry clerks will be sensitized on the Code of Conduct and their respective Civil Service Codes</li> <li>- Workers will be made to sign non-disclosure agreements</li> </ul>	NSO (PIU E&S Specialist)	To be determined	To be determined
Facility Cleaning		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adequate cleaning staff proportionate to the size of the facilities will be recruited to clean the office/school block</li> <li>- Cleaning staff will be provided with adequate cleaning equipment, materials and disinfectants for cleaning the offices/buildings</li> <li>- Review general cleaning systems, training cleaning staff on appropriate cleaning procedures will be undertaken every quarter.</li> </ul>	NSOs	To be determined	To be determined



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cleaners will be provided with appropriate PPEs: gowns or aprons, gloves, masks or closed work shoes.</li> <li>- Cleaners will be oriented in proper hygiene (including handwashing) prior to and after conducting cleaning activities; how to safely use PPEs (where required); in waste control (including for used PPE and cleaning materials).</li> </ul>			
<b>Stakeholder engagement – considerations for simple, accurate, accessible and culturally appropriate means of responding to grievances</b>	Lack of work-based Grievance Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A participatory tiered work-based grievance redress system with multiple uptake points will be established in the NSO offices with the Social specialist and Human Resource Director of the NSO as the focal point to received grievance and provide feedback to complaints</li> <li>- The Grievance Mechanisms will be time-bound and the right of the grieved party right to anonymity/confidentiality will be respected at all times</li> <li>- A participatory time-bound Grievance Redress Committee will be established in each NSO to investigate and resolve grievances involving workers. It will be made up of the Human Resource Director, the PIU Social Specialist and one representative of the Labor Union, Director General of the NSO (Management Level) and the aggrieved party</li> <li>- If the Grievance Committee fails to resolve the issue within a specified time period, it will be escalated to the Director General of the NSO.</li> <li>- Workers can also seek redress in court</li> </ul>	NSO/ PIU Social Safeguards Specialist	To be determined	To be determined
<b>Facility Operation-GBV /SEA/SH</b>	Incidence of SEA/SH among NSO workers and contracted workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan will be implemented (see Annex G for details)</li> </ul>	PIU GBV Specialist	To be determined	To be determined

**Table 4 - Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measures during Decommissioning**

Key Activities	Potential E&S Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibilities	Timeline	Budget
<b>Decommissioning of interim Facilities (Site Facilities)</b>	Failure to dismantle construction equipment and material residue after the execution of works can lead to accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All temporary structures erected by Contractor will be dismantled;</li> <li>- Dismantled parts including wood pieces and sand Crete blocks will be arranged according to type and prepared for transportation to Contractors workshops or sold to dealers for other civil works;</li> <li>- Unwanted wood residue and other waste will be hauled to the approved final disposal site at Kington.</li> </ul>	Project Contractor	To be determined	To be determined



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All construction equipment and machinery that are usable will be moved to a new project site or sent to the Contractors packing yard.</li> <li>- Non-usable equipment and metals will be sold as scrap to the scrap dealers</li> </ul>			
<b>Decommissioning of IT equipment</b>	Exposure to hazardous and non - hazardous e-waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Devices/equipment that hold data will be subjected 'deep clean', default factory settings prior to decommissioning</li> <li>- ITC equipment/devices that are not fit for purpose will dismantled by certified personnel in appropriate PPEs</li> <li>- Parts of non-functional IT equipment that can be re-used as monitors will be kept by the NSO or auctioned</li> <li>- Dismantled non-hazardous parts of equipment that cannot be re-used will be crushed and disposed-off at an approved landfill site</li> <li>- Hazardous parts of IT equipment such as empty printer cartridges will be returned to the supplier for disposal</li> </ul>	NSO (IT Department)	To be determined	To be determined



## Annex F: Sample Environmental and Social Clauses

To ensure the proposed mitigation measures the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) instruments are implemented by the Project Contractors as well as other responsible parties, the following Contractual Clauses are to be inserted in the Works Contract for the Contractor executing the works:

### General

1. In addition to these General Conditions, the Contractor shall comply with the mitigation measures in any specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the works for which he/she is responsible. The Contractor shall inform him/herself about such an ESMP and prepare his/her work method and plan to incorporate relevant provisions of that ESMP. If the Contractor fails to implement the approved ESMP after written instruction by the Supervising Consultant to fulfil his/her obligation within the requested time, the contracting National Statistics Office (NSO)/Regional Body reserves the right to arrange through the Supervising Consultant for the 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 and social performance requirement specified in an EMSP. In general, these measures shall include but not be limited to:
  - *Minimize the effect of dust on the surrounding environment resulting from clearing and earthworks, vibrating equipment, temporary access roads, etc. to ensure safety, health and the protection of workers and communities living in the vicinity dust producing activities.*
  - *Ensure that noise levels emanating from machinery, vehicles, and noisy construction activities (e.g. excavation) are kept at a minimum for the safety, health, and protection of workers within the vicinity and nearby communities.*
  - *Prevent oils, lubricants and wastewater used or produced during the execution of works from entering rivers, streams, and other natural water bodies/reservoirs, and ensures that stagnant water in uncovered trenches is treated in the best way to avoid creating possible breeding grounds for mosquitoes and organisms that can cause diseases.*
  - *Upon discovery of ancient heritage, relics or anything that might or believed to be of archaeological or historical importance during the execution and demolishing,' immediately report such findings to the Site Engineer so that the appropriate authorities may be expeditiously contacted for fulfilment of the measures aimed at protecting such historical or archaeological resources.*
  - *Implement soil erosion control measures in order to avoid surface run off and prevents siltation of waterbodies etc.*
  - *Ensure that garbage, sanitation and drinking water facilities are provided for construction workers.*
  - *Ensure that, in as much as possible, local materials are used to avoid importation of foreign material and long-distance transportation.*
  - *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 completion 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 mitigation/management measures can be implemented properly, and if necessary, adapt to changing and unforeseen conditions.
5. Besides the regular inspection of the sites by the Supervising Consultant for adherence to the contract conditions and specifications, the NSOs/Regional Bodies will appoint an officer to oversee the compliance with these environmental, social, health and safety conditions and any proposed mitigation measures. Relevant state authorities such as Local Government Authorities, Ministry of Environment and/or Environmental Protection Agencies in the participating countries and countries within which the Regional bodies are located may carry out similar inspection duties. In all cases, as directed by the Supervising Consultant, the Contractor shall comply with directives from such inspectors to implement measures required to ensure the adequacy of rehabilitation/mitigation measures carried out on the biophysical and social environment resulting from implementation of any works.
6. The Contractor shall appoint an environmental, social, health and safety officer to ensure internal compliance with environmental, social, health safety provisions in the ESMP and relevant national laws

#### **Water Resources and Waste Management**

7. All vessels (drums, containers, bags, etc.) containing oil/fuel/construction materials and other hazardous chemicals shall be bonded in order to contain spillage. All waste containers, litter and any other waste generated during construction shall be collected and disposed off at designated disposal sites in line with waste management regulations of the Local Government Area where the project is located.
8. Water from washing equipment shall not be discharged into roadside drains and water bodies
9. Used oil from maintenance works shall be collected and disposed-off appropriately at designated sites, be reused by the Contractor for other activities or sold for re-use locally.
10. 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.
11. The Contractor shall at all cost and time avoid conflict with water use of local communities.
12. Abstraction of water from wetlands shall be avoided.
13. No construction water containing spoils or site effluent, especially cement and oil, shall be allowed to flow into natural water drainage courses.

#### **Traffic Management**

13. Materials shall be delivered on site over the weekend or before 6-00am or after 7.00pm.

#### **Disposal of Unusable Elements**

14. Unusable materials and construction elements such as electro-mechanical equipment, pipes, cables, accessories and demolished structures will be disposed of in a manner approved by the Supervising Consultant in line with in-country laws.
15. The Contractor shall agree with the Supervising Consultant which elements are to be surrendered to the NSO/Regional Body premises, which will be recycled or reused, and/or those that will be disposed off at approved landfill sites.
16. Unsuitable and demolished elements shall be dismantled to sizes that fit on ordinary trucks for transportation to approved disposal sites.
17. Left over materials will be collected and used for other purposes.



## **Health and Safety**

18. In advance of the construction work, the Contractor shall mount an awareness and hygiene campaign.
19. Workers and local residents within the project vicinity shall be sensitized on health and safety risks associated with the works including transmission of COVID-19 and HIV/AIDS, fire outbreaks and incidence of GBV/SEA/SH as well as Occupational Health and Safety
20. The Contractor shall make available all his/her employees for all OHS and Emergency Preparedness Training/Demonstration Programs organized under the Project.
21. Adequate warning, directional and prohibitory signs etc. shall be provided at appropriate locations on site.
22. Construction vehicles shall not exceed maximum speed limit of 20km per hour.

## **Gender Based Violence, HIV/AIDS and STI Awareness**

23. The Contractor shall clearly state in his contracts with employees and third-party suppliers that he/she does not condone physical abuse, rape, defilement, illicit sexual behaviors and other gender-based violence together with sanctions for breaching these provisions.
24. The Contractor shall report any incidence of rape, defilement, Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (SEA) Sexual Harassment (SH) or other forms of Gender Based Violence and illicit sexual affairs to the nearest police station, One Stop GBV Center, Supervising Consultant and Environmental and Social Risk Management Specialist at the NSO PIU /RIU within 12 hours of receiving such as a report.
25. Survivor confidentiality shall be maintained, and all identifiers of the survivor will be excluded from any information or reports provided. Survivor shall immediately be referred to service
26. The Contractor shall support investigations of the perpetrator and the implementation of the accountability framework to determine the right punitive measures by the state.
27. The Contractor shall make available all his/her employees for all HIV/AIDS and Gender Based Violence Sensitization Programs organized under the Project.
28. A Code of Conduct, with a section dedicated for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Sexual Harassment and other forms of Gender Based Violence, will be prepared by Project Contractors for their employees and Sub-Contractors
29. The Contractor shall have the Code of Conduct explained to his/her workers in a language they understand; thereafter they will sign the Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct will include all punitive measures for any violations in relation to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Sexual Harassment and other forms of Gender Based Violence.
30. All employees and Sub-Contractors of the Project Contractor shall sign the Code of Conduct

## **Contractor's Environment and Social Management Plan**

31. Within 4 weeks of signing the Contract, the Contractor shall prepare an ESMP to ensure the adequate management of the health, safety, environmental and social aspects of the works, including implementation of the requirements of the General Conditions and any specific requirements of the ESMP prepared for the works. The Contractor's ESMP will serve two main purposes:
  - *For the Contractor: for internal purposes, to ensure that all measures are in place for adequate environmental, social, health and safety management, and as an operational manual for his employees.*
  - *For the NSO PIUs and RIUs, supported where necessary by the Supervising Consultant, to ensure that the Contractor is fully prepared for the adequate management of the environmental, social,*



*health and safety aspects of the project, and as a basis for monitoring of the Contractor's environmental, social, health and safety performance.*

32. The Contractor's ESMP shall provide at least:

- *A description of procedures and methods for complying with these general environmental and social management conditions, and any specific conditions specified in the sub-project site specific ESMP;*
- *A description of specific mitigation measures that will be implemented in order to minimize adverse impacts;*
- *A description of all planned monitoring activities and the reporting thereof; and*
- *The internal organizational, management and reporting mechanisms put in place for such.*

33. Environmental and Social Risk Management Specialists at the various NSO PIU or RIU shall review and approve the Contractor's ESMP before commencement of the works

### **Environmental and Social Reporting**

34. The Contractor shall prepare biweekly progress reports to the Supervising Consultant on compliance with these general conditions, the project ESMP, and his own ESMP. The format for a typical Contractor Environmental, Social Health and Safety Report is provided below as follows:

- *management actions/measures taken, including approvals sought from local or national authorities;*
- *Problems encountered in relation to Environmental, Social Health and Safety*
- *Report aspects (incidents, including delays, cost consequences, etc. as a result thereof)*
- *Changes of assumptions, conditions, measures, designs, and actual works in relation to HSE aspects; and*
- *Observations, concerns raised and/or decisions taken with regard to management of environmental and social risks/impacts during site meetings*

35. Reporting of significant incidents/accidents must be done within 24 hours. Such incident reporting shall be done individually.

36. The Contractor shall keep his own records on health, safety and welfare of persons, and damage to property. The biweekly reports shall include such records, as well as copies of incident reports, as appendices.

37. Details on the environmental and social performance will be reported to the Client through monthly progress reports prepared by the Project Contract and Supervising Consultant.

### **Labor Relations**

38. The Contractor and his/her sub-contractors shall not employ minors (18 years or below) as part of his casual or permanent employees

39. The Contractor and his/her sub-contractors shall not engage in forced labor of kind including forcing employees to work on statutory holidays

40. The Contractor shall not procure goods or services from third party suppliers that engage child or forced labor

41. The Contractor in his/her recruitment shall not discriminate by gender, religion and ethnicity etc.

42. The Contractor shall familiarize himself with the labor and social protection laws of the participation team and work within these laws.

43. All workers shall be given contracts specifying their tasks, responsibilities and Conditions of Service in line with labor laws of the respective participating country or country in which the regional body is located



44. The Contractor shall set up a fair, participatory time-bound and transparent work-based grievance system headed by a management member, which protects aggrieved employees against discrimination and persecution.
45. The Contractor shall prepare a Code of Conduct to be signed by all employees, after it being explained to them in a language they understand, to guide employees inter and intrapersonal relationships.
46. The Code of Conduct shall specify sanctions for assault, abuse, rape defilement and other gender-based violence as well as rewards and sanction for working with/out PPEs among others.

#### **Community Relations**

47. The Contractor shall inform organizations and households in the project zone of any impending power cuts or water supply disruptions at least a week ahead of the power outage/cut in water supply. The notice shall be repeated 24 hours ahead of the planned outage or shut down.

#### **Cost of Compliance**

48. 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 environmental and social impact.

#### **Sanction**

In application of the contractual agreements, the lack of respect of the environmental and social clauses, duly observed by the Contractor, could be a justification for termination of the contract



# Annex G- SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan for the HISWACA-SOP1 Project.

**NOTE: this is an EXAMPLE and a DRAFT version that will be revised and finalized once the GBV Consultant of the project has been recruited**

	Activity to Address SEA/SH risk	Steps to be taken	Timeline	Responsible	Monitoring (Who will monitor)	Output indicators	Estimated Budgets
<b>1</b>	<b>Sensitize Project Actors on the importance of addressing SEA/SH on the project, and the mechanisms that will be implemented</b>						
a)	Training on SEA and SH to include: a. Accountability and response framework. b. Responsibilities and reporting. c. Grievance mechanism and referral pathways. d. Confidentiality and whistle blower protection clauses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop SEA/SH training PowerPoint and Briefing Notes for project grantees and workers.</li> <li>Schedule separate training sessions for various project grantees and workers.</li> <li>Train project actors with the aid PowerPoint training materials prepared.</li> </ul>	Within first 3 months of project	E&S Specialists (GBV Consultant leading)	PIU Coordinator. ES Risk Management Team	1. Training content to aid sensitization of project actors available. 2. Project workers have clarity on SEA/SH prohibitions on the project and are empowered to contribute to mitigation and reporting of cases.	
b)	Continuous learning through annual refresher training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapt existing training material to facilitate refresher training.</li> <li>Organize and conduct annual refresher training for all project workers to enhance capacity for continuing SEA-SH mitigation, prevention, and response.</li> </ul>	Annually	E&S Specialists (GBV Consultant leading)	PIU Coordinator. E&S team	3. Project workers have clarity on SEA/SH prohibitions on the project and are empowered to contribute to mitigation and reporting of cases.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Assess SEA/SH risks in project sites and map out GBV prevention and response service providers able to provide care to SEA/SH survivors</b>						
a)	- Assess SEA/SH risk to inform risk mitigation strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate task related to SEA/SH risk assessment and GBV service providers mapping and capacity evaluation into Environmental and</li> </ul>	Within first 3 months of project	GBV Consultant and E&S team,	PIU Coordinator E&S team	4. SEA/SH risks assessed and analyzed within the studies	



	<p>- Map out and review capacity and quality of GBV service providers in the project area able to provide care and support SEA and SH survivors</p>	<p>Social Assessment or other relevant studies that will be done by the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the mapping and capacity review tools prepared by consultant that will conduct the task</li> <li>• Ensure that the report on GBV service mapping gives clear recommendation on the best service providers to be included in the response protocol of the project GM.</li> </ul>		Consultants hired for the evaluation		5. GBV Service mapping and capacity review conducted	
<b>3. Ensure project GM is sensitive to SEA/SH complaints</b>							
a)	Develop specific SEA/SH procedures within the project GM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review GM to ensure that its description includes confidential channels for reporting SEA/SH cases, its survival centered, and has referral pathways linked with GBV service providers.</li> <li>• Develop response protocols for each project implementation region using recommendation on GBV services mapped and evaluated (at minimum referral to medical, psychosocial and legal aid services should be available).</li> <li>• Review complaint intake forms/logbooks for SEA/SH complaints and develop ethical data sharing and storing protocols.</li> <li>• Ensure that Grievance Resolution Committee comprises of persons with experience in working on GBV and train them on the SEA/SH complaint management.</li> </ul>	Within 4 months after effectiveness of the project	GBV Consultant and E&S team	PIU Coordinator E&S team	Confidential and survival centered GM established.	



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult with community women in project host communities to designate persons that are accessible, safe, and trustworthy to become the entry points for SEA/SH complaints.</li> <li>Train the selected entry points on how to receive, refer and escalate SEA/SH cases to the Grievance Resolution Committee.</li> <li>Regularly consult women in project communities to enquire about the safety and accessibility of the GM procedures.</li> </ul>					
<b>4.</b>	<b>Strengthen Institutional capacity for SEA and SH risk mitigation and response</b>						
	<p>Support capacity of local systems to respond to GBV and SEA/SH (e.g. local NGOs/CBOs, health, legal/police, psychosocial services, etc.)</p> <p>i) Strengthen the reporting mechanisms &amp; procedures of local systems</p> <p>ii) Strengthen a survivor centered referral and response.</p> <p>iii) Strengthen coordination for better services with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize discussions and agreements with identified GBV service providers to formally outline process for referrals, tackling and feedback between the project and service providers on cases and how to handle data and to enhance ownership of the process of handling SEA/SH cases.</li> <li>Discuss and agree on financial and/or technical support arrangements with each service provider.</li> <li>Embark on periodic visits and engagement with service providers to review effectiveness and efficiency of reporting system, and interaction and resolution of cases.</li> <li>Organize annual stakeholders' forum to share information,</li> </ul>	After response protocol had been developed and annually thereafter	GBV Consultant and E&S team	PIU Coordinator and E&S team	Service providers are empowered to respond to SEA/SH related cases from the project. # of services supported # of actions/events organized	



	local/national GBV service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>receive and incorporate feedback for improvement.</li> <li>Coordinate with stakeholders on common communication or advocacy actions/ events/ policies/ protocols to prevent and respond to GBV, SEA/SH risks</li> </ul>					
<b>5. Ensure integration of SEA/SH requirements in procurement processes and contracts</b>							
	Incorporate SEA/SH requirements and expectations in all procurement documents for sub-contractors' and consultants' contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review the project Code of Conducts to ensure SEA/SH has been addresses and sanctions have been listed</li> <li>Review and ensure the adoption of specific SEA/SH measures in policies and procedures for all Project sub-contractors and consultants including signing of CoC.</li> <li>Organize trainings on SEA/SH and content of CoC for all project personnel and direct workers</li> <li>Ensure sub-contractors and consultant provide trainings to SEA/SH and content of CoC to all personnel and workers</li> </ul>	Throughout the project implementation. (Initial training before signing and refresher training at regular bases, at least every 6 months)	Procurement and E&S specialists  Contracts and Administrative Managers	PIU Coordinator E&S team	Sub-contractors and Consultants have the required guidance to meet SEA/SH requirements on the project.  % of staff who signed the code of conduct # of staff trained	
<b>6. Inform project stakeholders about SEA/SH risks and mitigation procedures</b>							
a)	Awareness raising to inform project stakeholders including project host communities on SEA/SH risks and mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate SEA/SH awareness raising on related risks and mitigation procedures into stakeholder consultations and engagements.</li> <li>Conduct awareness raising outreach campaigns to publicize SEA/SH reporting channels and response procedures in project</li> </ul>	Throughout the project implementation.	GBV Consultant	PIU Coordinator E&S team	# of awareness raising sessions/campaigns organized # of people reached (disaggregated by sex)	



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>host communities and with separate meeting with women and girls.</li> <li>Design relevant communication and information materials including posters and sticker on zero tolerance of SEA/SH to support sensitization exercise.<sup>[1]</sup></li> </ul>				Communication and information materials produced	
b.	Hold consultations with stakeholders to obtain inputs on potential SEA/SH risks related to project activities, and feedback on the mitigation measures planned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold separate consultations with men and women during site specific screening of E&amp;S risks in project implementation communities.</li> <li>Engage experienced female community facilitators to hold separate meetings with women and girls to explore potential E&amp;S risks envisaged on project activities<sup>[2]</sup> and discuss effectiveness of the prevention and response measures planned and implemented by the project</li> <li>Consider all additional SEA/SH risks raised and proposed mitigation measures to revise and amend the environmental and social management plan (ESMP).</li> </ul>	Prior to implementation of site-specific activities and throughout the project life	GBV Consultant  E&S team	PIU Coordinator E&S team	# of consultations held # of separate consultations with women held # of people participating in consultations (disaggregated by sex)	
<b>7. Separate toilet facilities for men and women and SEA/SH-free signage for construction/rehabilitation sites</b>							
a)	Provide separate toilet facilities for men and women in all project rehabilitation/work sites.	1. Screen and establish the existence of gender friendly sanitation facilities at all venues and sites identified for project activities with project workers and stakeholders	Throughout the project implementation	GBV Consultant	PIU Coordinator E&S Specialists	Safe and separate toilet facilities for women and men at all project venues and sites.	



		2. Provide mobile toilet facilities for community level venues and demonstration sites where separate toilet facilities for both men and women cannot be found.					
<b>8. Coordination, Monitoring, and Management</b>							
	Institute reporting, accountability, and feedback mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop monitoring indicators on the functioning of SEA/SH prevention and response system.</li> <li>• Institute biannual reports and feedback between grantees and the PIU and the World Bank</li> <li>• Include discussions on SEA/SH compliance into Project Team meeting agenda.</li> <li>• Undertake regular progress monitoring of SEA/SH prevention and response activities on project sites and provide feedback to improve performance.</li> </ul>	Throughout the project implementation	GBV Consultant E&S team	PIU Coordinator	Enhanced supervision and implementation of SEA/SH requirements and procedures	

<sup>[1]</sup> Communication materials will not include images showing violent acts or portraying women in humiliating positions.

<sup>[2]</sup> No questions about individual experience of violence will be asked.



## Annex H: Grievance Registry (for non-SEA/SH complaints)

Case no.	Date Claim Received	Name of Person Receiving Complaint	Where/ how the complaint was received	Name & contact details of complainant (if known)	Type of Claim  Add content of the claim (include all grievances, suggestions, inquiries)  *please note if the complaint was related to the project. If not, note it here and refer complainant to PIU for further processing	Was Receipt of Complaint Acknowledged to the Complainant? (Y/N – if yes, include date, method of communication & by whom)	Expected Decision Date	Decision Outcome (include names of participants and date of decision)	Was Decision communicated to complainant? Y/N If yes, state when, by whom and via what method of communication	Was the complainant satisfied with the decision? Y/N  State the decision.  If no, explain why and if known, will pursue appeals procedure	Any follow up action (and by whom, by what date)?



## Annex I: Land Documentation Senegal, Niger and Mauritania

Annex I1: **Senegal**

 <b>Republique du Senegal</b> Un Peuple - un But - Une Foi		<b>SECRETARIAT GENERAL</b>	
<b>MINISTRE de l'ECONOMIE DU PLAN ET DE LA COOPERATION</b>		<b>BUREAU DU COURRIER COMMUN</b>	
<b>FICHE DE COURRIER</b>			
Date du courrier : 18 <sup>r</sup> Mars 2021		Numéro d'ordre : <b>0000775</b>	
Référence courrier : N°000370/PR/DGU/SG/DPUAF/DAFA			
Expéditeur : PRESIDENCE		Date d'arrivée : 22 Mars 2021	
<b>OBJET :</b> Mise à disposition d'un site pour la délocalisation de l'Ecole de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique « Pierre NDIAYE » ENSAE et du future siège de l'ANSD.			
<b>VENTILATION :</b> ANSD copier / DC DGPPE	<b>RESPONSABLE :</b> ..... ..... ..... .....	SG <input type="checkbox"/> DC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Date : 23/03/2021 Mention : copie lecture Diuiste
<b>INSTRUCTIONS MINISTRE :</b> Date : ..... Mention : .....			



REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL

Un Peuple - Un But - Une Foi

Présidence de la République

Délégation Générale à la Promotion des Pôles  
Urbains de Diamniadio et du Lac Rose



N°...../PR/DGPU/SG/DPUAF/DAFA

Dakar, le

18 MARS 2021

LE DELEGUE GENERAL

**Objet :** Mise à disposition d'un site pour la délocalisation de l'Ecole nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique « Pierre NDIAYE » (ENSAE) et du futur siège de l'ANSD.

**Référence :** votre lettre N/REF.00301/MEPC/ANSD du 15 Février 2021

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'accuse réception de votre courrier par lequel vous sollicitez la mise à disposition d'un site dans le Pôle urbain de Diamniadio (PUD) pour y réaliser un projet de siège de bureau, un campus pédagogique et social pour le compte de l'ENSAE.

Eu égard à l'attention qu'a suscitée ce projet, je vous délivre, ci-joint, un extrait de plan cadastral d'une assiette foncière de 18 163 mètres carrés pour vous permettre d'y adapter votre programme et de le soumettre à nouveau à mes services.

A cet effet, je vous invite à me faire parvenir les versions numériques et papier des documents listés ci-dessous pour la suite de l'instruction :

1. La note conceptuelle du projet ;
2. Le programme détaillé des aménagements et des constructions en donnant la surface dédiée à chaque composante du projet ;
3. L'avant-projet architectural ;
4. Le planning de réalisation des travaux.

Je puis vous réaffirmer tout mon soutien pour la réalisation de ce projet phare pour la mise en œuvre du Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE).

Je vous prie d'agréer, **Monsieur le Ministre**, l'expression de ma parfaite considération.

**Pièce jointe (1) :**

- Extrait cadastral de l'assiette

A

**Monsieur Amadou HOTT**  
Ministre de l'Economie, du Plan et de la Coopération,  
Adresse : Rue René Ndiaye x Avenue Carde, 4017  
Tel : (+221) 33 889 21 06

**DAKAR**

**Ampliation :**

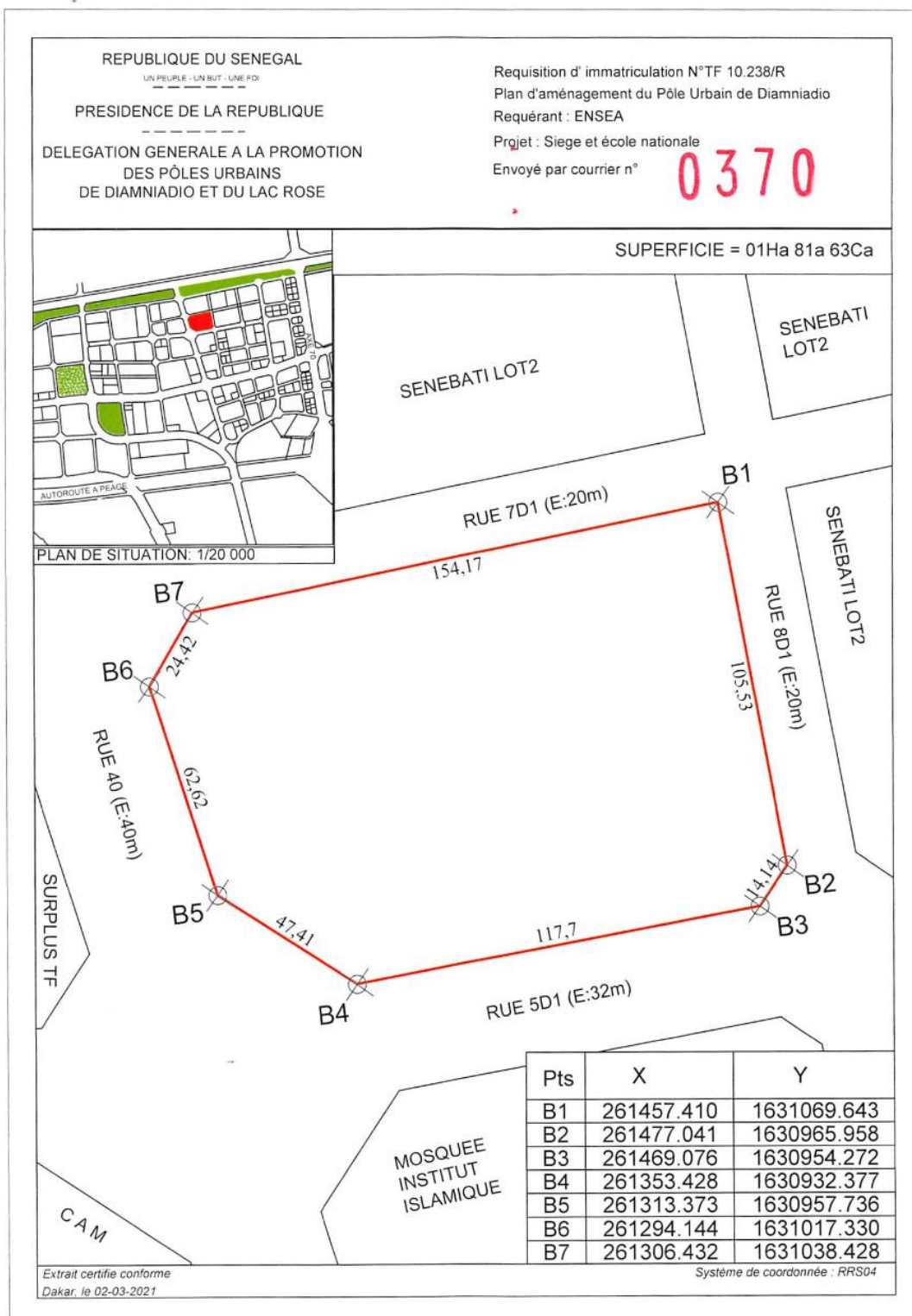
- Son Excellence Macky SALL Président de la République

Siège social : Cité Keur Gorgui, Lot 20 TF 680, Dakar

Téléphone : (+221) 33 869 63 62 - BP : Diamniadio Dakar 99 000 - E-mail : infos@dgpu.com









République du Niger



Fraternité – Travail – Progrès

MINISTÈRE DE L'URBANISME  
ET DU LOGEMENT

SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES DOMAINES DE  
L'ÉTAT ET DU CADASTRE

DIRECTION DU DOMAINE PUBLIC ET DU  
DOMAINE PRIVÉ NON BATI DE L'ÉTAT

Arrêté n° 00 01 55, MU/L/SG/DGDE/C/DDP/DP/N

Du 16 AOUT 2021

Portant affectation d'un terrain urbain, partie du  
foncier n°455 du Niger au Ministère du plan  
droit de jouissance à l'Institut National de  
Statistique (INS).

LE MINISTRE DE L'URBANISME ET DU LOGEMENT

- Vu la Constitution du 25 novembre 2010 ;
- Vu l'ordonnance n°59-113/PCN du 11 juillet 1959, portant réglementation des terres du domaine privé de la République du Niger ;
- Vu la Loi n° 2017-20 /PRN du 20 avril 2017, fixant les principes fondamentaux de l'urbanisme et de l'aménagement urbain;
- Vu le Décret n° 2021-235/PRN du 03 avril 2021, portant nomination du Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement ;
- Vu le Décret n° 2021-238/PRN du 19 octobre 2016, portant nomination des membres du Gouvernement modifié par le décret n° 2021-286/PRN du 03 mai 2021;
- Vu le Décret n° 2021-289/PRN du 04 mai 2021, portant organisation du Gouvernement et fixant les attributions des Ministres d'Etat, des Ministres et des Ministres Délégués ;
- Vu le Décret n° 2021-319/PM du 07 avril 2021, précisant les attributions des membres du Gouvernement;
- Vu le Décret n° 2021-430/PRN/MU/L du 10 juin 2021, portant organisation du Ministère de l'Urbanisme et du Logement;
- Vu l'arrêté n°105/MF/DOM du 18 mars 1978 portant affectation au Ministère de la Défense Nationale un terrain urbain sis à Gamkalé (Niamey), objet du titre foncier n°455 du Niger;
- Vu l'échange des lettres entre le Ministère du Plan, le Ministère de la Défense Nationale, le Ministère des Domaines, de l'Urbanisme et du Logement et la Banque Mondiale et notamment la lettre n°001186/MP/INS/DG du 28 décembre 2017, 5<sup>ème</sup> paragraphe ;
- Vu la nécessité de service ;



## ARRETE :

Article 1 : est affecté au Ministère du Plan pour servir à la construction des infrastructures de l'Institut National de la Statistique (INS), une partie du titre foncier n°455 du Niger initialement affecté au Ministère de la Défense Nationale pour les besoins de la gendarmerie nationale.

Article 2 : le terrain affecté couvre une superficie de huit mille (8.000) mètres carrés à déduire du TF N°455 du Niger d'une superficie totale de dix huit milles quatre cent soixante dix sept (18.477) mètres carrés.

Cette affectation est faite en contre partie de la mise à disposition du titre foncier n°2539 (partie) du Niger abritant les installations actuelles de l'Institut National de la Statistique, au Ministère de la Défense Nationale.

Article 3 : le service affectataire devra se soumettre aux servitudes de retrait, d'esthétique, d'hygiène et de voirie qui lui seront imposés.

Il devra en outre présenter aux autorités compétentes de la ville de Niamey en vue de l'obtention du permis de construire, les plans, coupes et façades des constructions à édifier, ainsi que le mode de clôture envisagé conformément aux dispositions de l'ordonnance n°59-113/PCN du 11 juillet 1959.

Article 4 : le présent arrêté sera enregistré, publié au Journal Officiel de la République du Niger et publié partout où besoin sera.

Article 5 : Les Secrétaires Généraux du Ministère de l'Urbanisme et du Logement, du Ministère de la Défense Nationale, du Ministère du Plan, le Gouverneur de la Région de Niamey et le Maire, Président du Conseil de la Ville de Niamey sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

### AMPLIATIONS :

PRN	1 à t-c-r
PM	1 à t-c-r
MU/L	1
MDN	1
MP	1
SG/MU/L	1
IGS/MU/L	1
GVR/NY	1
MPCV/NY	1
DGDE/C	1
DDPDP/NBE	1
DRU/L/NY	1
Intéressé	1
JORN	1
CHRONO	1



MAÏZOUMBOU LAOUAL AMADOU



**الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية**  
شرف - إخاء - عدل

**RÉPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE DE MAURITANIE**  
Honneur - Fraternité - Justice

**وزارة المالية**  
**MINISTÈRE DES FINANCES**  
المديرية العامة للعقارات وأمولاك الدولة  
DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES DOMAINES  
ET DU PATRIMOINE DE L'ÉTAT  
المدير العام *Le Directeur Général*

نواكشوط في 17 MARS 2023  
Nouakchott, le 17 MARS 2023  
الرقم 000037  
Numéro

**A Monsieur le Directeur Général de l'Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse  
Démographique et Economique (ANSADE)**

Objet : Siège de L'ANSADE

Référence : V/L N° 593 du 15/12/222

J'accuse réception de votre demande relative à l'attribution du terrain abritant le Siège de L'ANSADE.

Aussi, dans le but de diligenter votre demande, les services de la Direction Générale des Domaines et du Patrimoine de l'Etat ont réalisé un levé topographique de la parcelle abritant ledit siège.

Les résultats de ce levé topographique que j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-joint serviront comme élément essentiel à l'attribution du terrain à l'ANSADE en cours de finalisation.

Moctar Salem EL Mouna

-PJ :  
Levé topographique



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معلومات الإحداثيات		
النقاط	إحداثي X	إحداثي Y
Points	Coordonnée X	Coordonnée Y
	366040,4953	2003051,1445
	366189,1918	2003107,7057
	366176,1652	2003033,4233
	366063,6576	2002988,8402

معلومات الشريط				
الطرف	المسافة	الاتجاه	الزاوية	الارتفاع
Left	Right	Direction	Distance	Height
Dauche	Droite			

معلومات عامة	
Informations Générales	Willaya
ولاية	NOUAKCHOTT OUEST
محافظة	TEVRAGH ZEINA
حي	E-NORD
قطعة	S/N
مساحة	
محيط	422 m



Editionné et imprimé par : Ing. Oumar Diagana

المديرية العامة للعقارات و املاك الدولة  
مصلحة سجل المساحات العقارية  
**DGDPE**

Date: 10/03/2023

## AGENCE NATIONALE DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE L'ANALYSE DEMOGRAPHIQUE ET ECONOMIQUE

