

# Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP)

---

## **SAP: UPSCALING “NAATANGUEE” INTEGRATED FAMILY AND VILLAGE FARMS FOR A RESILIENT AGRICULTURE IN SENEGAL**

Senegal | Centre de Suivi Écologique

*December 2023*

# Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP)

---

## **SAP: UPSCALING “NAATANGUEE” INTEGRATED FAMILY AND VILLAGE FARMS FOR A RESILIENT AGRICULTURE IN SENEGAL**

Senegal | Centre de Suivi Écologique

## Table des matières

<b>Table des matières</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>TABLES</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>ACRONYMS</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>I. 7</b>	
<b>1.1. 7</b>	
<b>1.2. Legal and regulatory framework</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>1.3. National legal framework</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>II. 14</b>	
<b>III. 21</b>	
<b>IV. 21</b>	
<b>V. 22</b>	
<b>VII. 23</b>	
<b>VIII. 35</b>	
<b>IX. 35</b>	
<b>10.1. 36</b>	
<b>10.2. 37</b>	
<b>10.3. 37</b>	
<b>10.4. 37</b>	
<b>XI. 38</b>	
<b>11.1. 40</b>	
<b>11.2. 41</b>	
<b>11.3. 41</b>	
<b>11.4. 41</b>	
<b>11.5. 42</b>	
<b>11.5.1. 42</b>	
<b>11.5.2. 43</b>	
<b>11.5.3. 51</b>	
<b>11.5.4. 54</b>	
<b>11.5.5. 56</b>	
<b>11.5.6. 66</b>	
<b>XII. 67</b>	
<b>12.1. 70</b>	
<b>12.2. 71</b>	
<b>12.3. 71</b>	
<b>12.4. 71</b>	
<b>12.5. 71</b>	
<b>12.6. 71</b>	
<b>12.7. 71</b>	
<b>12.8. 71</b>	
<b>12.9. 71</b>	
<b>12.10. 71</b>	
<b>12.11. 71</b>	
<b>12.12. 71</b>	
<b>12.13. 71</b>	
<b>12.14. 71</b>	
<b>12.15. 71</b>	
<b>12.16. 71</b>	
<b>12.17. 71</b>	
<b>12.18. 71</b>	
<b>12.19. 71</b>	
<b>12.20. 71</b>	
<b>12.21. 71</b>	
<b>12.22. 71</b>	
<b>12.23. 71</b>	
<b>12.24. 71</b>	
<b>12.25. 71</b>	
<b>12.26. 71</b>	
<b>12.27. 71</b>	
<b>12.28. 71</b>	
<b>12.29. 71</b>	
<b>12.30. 71</b>	
<b>12.31. 71</b>	
<b>12.32. 71</b>	
<b>12.33. 71</b>	
<b>12.34. 71</b>	
<b>12.35. 71</b>	
<b>12.36. 71</b>	
<b>12.37. 71</b>	
<b>12.38. 71</b>	
<b>12.39. 71</b>	
<b>12.40. 71</b>	
<b>12.41. 71</b>	
<b>12.42. 71</b>	
<b>12.43. 71</b>	
<b>12.44. 71</b>	
<b>12.45. 71</b>	
<b>12.46. 71</b>	
<b>12.47. 71</b>	
<b>12.48. 71</b>	
<b>12.49. 71</b>	
<b>12.50. 71</b>	
<b>12.51. 71</b>	
<b>12.52. 71</b>	
<b>12.53. 71</b>	
<b>12.54. 71</b>	
<b>12.55. 71</b>	
<b>12.56. 71</b>	
<b>12.57. 71</b>	
<b>12.58. 71</b>	
<b>12.59. 71</b>	
<b>12.60. 71</b>	
<b>12.61. 71</b>	
<b>12.62. 71</b>	
<b>12.63. 71</b>	
<b>12.64. 71</b>	
<b>12.65. 71</b>	
<b>12.66. 71</b>	
<b>12.67. 71</b>	
<b>12.68. 71</b>	
<b>12.69. 71</b>	
<b>12.70. 71</b>	
<b>12.71. 71</b>	
<b>12.72. 71</b>	
<b>12.73. 71</b>	
<b>12.74. 71</b>	
<b>12.75. 71</b>	
<b>12.76. 71</b>	
<b>12.77. 71</b>	
<b>12.78. 71</b>	
<b>12.79. 71</b>	
<b>12.80. 71</b>	
<b>12.81. 71</b>	
<b>12.82. 71</b>	
<b>12.83. 71</b>	
<b>12.84. 71</b>	
<b>12.85. 71</b>	
<b>12.86. 71</b>	
<b>12.87. 71</b>	
<b>12.88. 71</b>	
<b>12.89. 71</b>	
<b>12.90. 71</b>	
<b>12.91. 71</b>	
<b>12.92. 71</b>	
<b>12.93. 71</b>	
<b>12.94. 71</b>	
<b>12.95. 71</b>	
<b>12.96. 71</b>	
<b>12.97. 71</b>	
<b>12.98. 71</b>	
<b>12.99. 71</b>	
<b>13. 77</b>	
<b>APPENDIX 1 – EXCLUSION LIST</b>	
<b>APPENDIX 2 – GRIEVANCE AND COMPLAINT REGISTRATION FORM</b>	
<b>APPENDIX 3: STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK FORMS</b>	
<b>APPENDIX 4: COMPLAINT RESOLUTION WORKSHEET (NOT RELATED TO SAS/HS)</b>	
<b>APPENDIX 5: SEA/HS INTAKE RECORD PART 1 (NAME/CODE REGISTRATION AND CONSENT SHEET)</b>	
<b>APPENDIX 6: SEAH Screening</b>	

## TABLES

Table 1: applicable policy and strategic instruments	8
Table 2: International legal instruments applicable to the project	10
Table 3: main provisions of the Environmental Code	12
Table 4 - Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	15
Table 5 - The environmental and social action plan (ESAP) of Natnagué farms	23
Table 6: GRM principles and implementation measures	38
Table 7: Types and reasons for complaints	41
Table 8: Roles and responsibilities of entities involved in the complaints management process at the local level	49
Table 9: Summary of GRM stages and associated deadlines	52
Table 10 : Processing times for sensitive complaints	54
Table 11: Summary of the stakeholders meetings	56
Table 12: Criteria for assessing the level of stakeholder influence	66
Table 13: Summary of appropriate methods of stakeholder consultation et information	67

## ACRONYMS

<b>ADIE</b>	State Information Technology Agency
<b>ANACIM</b>	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
<b>ANCAR</b>	National Agency for Agricultural and Rural Advice
<b>ANIDA</b>	National Agency for Agricultural Integration and Development
<b>AE</b>	Accredited Entity
<b>CDD</b>	Community driven development
<b>CC</b>	Climate Change
<b>CCA</b>	Climate Change Adaptation
<b>CCCC</b>	Climate Change Community Centers
<b>CNRF</b>	Nation center on forestry research
<b>CRA</b>	Climate-Resilient Agriculture
<b>CSE</b>	Ecological Survey Center
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund EE Executing Entity
<b>DEEC</b>	Directorate of the Environment and Classified Establishments
<b>DPV</b>	Plant Protection Department
<b>DREEC</b>	Regional division for the Environment and Classified Establishments
<b>ESIA</b>	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
<b>ESAP</b>	Environmental and Social Action Plan
<b>ESP</b>	Environmental and Social Policy
<b>E&amp;S</b>	Environmental and Social
<b>FC</b>	Farmers' Clubs
<b>GMOs</b>	Genetically modified organisms
<b>GRM</b>	Grievance redress mechanism
<b>ICPE</b>	Classified installations for the environment protection
<b>INP</b>	National Institute for soils studies
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>ISRA</b>	National Institute for Agricultural Research
<b>IRM</b>	Independent Redress Mechanism
<b>MOA</b>	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>MEEDTE</b>	Ministry of the Environment and ecological transition
<b>OFOR</b>	Rural Drilling Office
<b>PAN/LCD</b>	National Action Program to Combat Desertification
<b>PAGIRE</b>	Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management
<b>PMU</b>	Project Management Unit
<b>PSC</b>	Project Steering Committee
<b>PGAT</b>	General Territorial Development Plan
<b>PNAE</b>	National Action Plan for the Environment
<b>SNMO</b>	National Implementation Strategy on Climate Change
<b>SAP</b>	Simplified Approval Process
<b>SEAH</b>	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment risk
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>VCE</b>	Violence Against Children

## INTRODUCTION

The proposed project of the Naatangué farm model in Senegal compared to previous practices lies in its systematic use of localized irrigation, diversification and integrated approaches and capacity building procedures adapted to the economic and financial environment. The Naatangué farm model promotes sustainable agriculture practices that focus on improving soil fertility, water management, and crop yields for smallholder farmers.

The Naatangué family farms (FFN) are a cross between the “Tôkkoor” (a Senegalese agricultural tradition) and the Brazilian experience of Integrated and Sustainable Agro-Ecological Production (ISAEP) farms. These "Tookkoor" were important for food security with productions such as cassava and small livestock (farmyard birds, small ruminants), and also served as a storage place for rainy season production (granaries). Naatangué family farms often cover an area of 1 to 2 ha and have individual ownership.

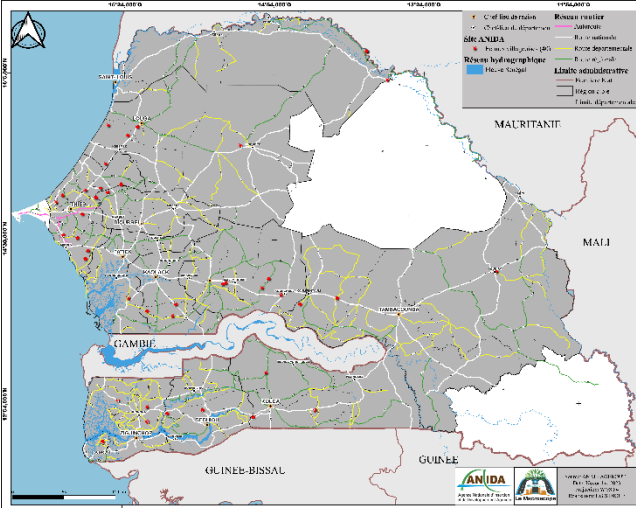
These vulnerabilities will be addressed by an intervention that is based on improving the resilience of agricultural productive system by strengthening practices and capacities in low-emission climate-resilient agriculture. Technical, planning and monitoring capacities at the institutional level will further contribute to this objective.

CSE, as the lead Executing Entity (EE) will collaborate with ANIDA (Ministry of Agriculture), DEEC (Ministry of the Environment and ecological transition - MEDDTE) to execute the project's activities. A group of experts from the included departments and organizations will implement measures to prevent and manage environmental and social risks.

This annex describes how the project will comply with the GCF Environmental and Social Policy, and includes the following sections:

- the project; Environmental and Social Risk Screening of
- E&S Risk Management Plan;
- Compliance with National Policies and
- regulations;
- Summary of the consultative process;
- Stakeholder engagement plan;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Implementation Arrangements

Project Description	
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Upscaling “Naatangué” integrated family and village farms for a resilient agriculture in Senegal</b>
<b>Location</b>	Senegal in the areas of Thiès, Saint-Louis, Louga, Tambacounda, Kolda, Kaolack, Kaffrine and Ziguinchor

	
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Agriculture, Water Management, Soil</b>
<b>Brief Project Description</b>	<p>This project seeks to reduce the vulnerability of small producers and family farms to climate change through the modernization and intensification of production systems, as well as through the better integration of opportunities for Naatangué's agro-silvo-pastoral system into small farms.</p> <p>Specifically, the project aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Establish Naatangué farm models for sustainable agriculture in 8 regions (Component 1);</li> <li>● Strengthen the capacity of agricultural advisors and smallholder farms (Component 2);</li> <li>● Empower farmer entrepreneurship through market integration and accelerating new agricultural markets (Component 3).</li> </ul> <p>The project will be implemented in areas with high agricultural potential located in the regions of Thiès, Saint-Louis, Louga, Tambacounda, Kolda, Kaolack, Kaffrine and Ziguinchor. In total, the project is expected to impact 46,940 direct beneficiaries.</p> <p><b>Village farms</b></p> <p>The project includes several activities aimed at improving productivity and sustainability by consolidating and pooling individuals into integrated village farms. A total expected 40 village farms will be established across the country. As part of the consolidation exercise, the proposed project will acquire and install solar equipment for drip irrigation for the village farms, including preparing tender documents, carrying out technical analysis for testing water availability, and awarding contracts for the acquisition of a solar pumping system, and 4,622 solar panels of 260 watts each to be distributed and established in the farms, with a maximum capacity of 1.2 KW per farm, depending on the needs. The number of panels ranges from 30 to 75 per farms depending on the farm's need and the pump's power. Furthermore, they will be scattered around the village farms.</p> <p><b>Family farms</b></p> <p>The project's first activity is to identify 100 beneficiaries for the family farms, using data from ANIDA's database of requests. A selection committee will evaluate the requests against pre-defined criteria, including age (youth favoured), gender, land ownership, and legal formalization. Upon receipt of the files, the project will define the specific elements required for the beneficiaries' farm activities, such as market gardening, arboriculture, or animal production. This activity aims to ensure that the beneficiaries meet the criteria and have access to the necessary resources for a successful farm.</p>

	A group of experts from the included departments and organizations will implement measures to prevent and manage environmental and social risks.
--	--

## I. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS POLICIES

### I.1. Legal and institutional framework for environmental, health and safety management

Senegal has a set of strategic policies and procedures as well as legal and regulatory instruments for environmental management. This section is the result of an analysis of the regulatory and legislative aspects which govern the project.

The following Table 1 presents the policy and strategic instruments applicable to agricultural farms.

*Table 1: applicable policy and strategic instruments*

Policies	Content	Links to the project
Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE)	The PSE constitutes the benchmark for economic and social policy in the medium and long term. The environment constitutes a high priority axis of the PSE. Indeed, through the PSE, Senegal is committed to integrating the principles of sustainable development into national policies and to reversing the trend noted in relation to the loss of environmental resources.	The project fits perfectly with the three main axes of the PSE: Inclusive growth (AXIS 1) will contribute to reducing inequalities and financing human development programs (AXIS 2) and good governance (AXIS 3) in an efficient and sustainable manner. The project contributes to the conservation of agricultural products, the opening up and evacuation of agricultural products in the context of the fight against poverty and poor nutrition.
<b>Compact</b> Food Sovereignty and Resilience	It is a Pact for Food Sovereignty and Resilience (COMPACT) whose investment needs are estimated at 1,500 billion FCFA over a period of five years (2023-2027). COMPACT is expected to carry out 75,000 hectares of hydro-agricultural developments, including 25,000 ha in rehabilitation and 50,000 ha in new creations in the Senegal River valley and massive support for increasing production and agro-transformation. -industrial of targeted value chains.	<u>On the agricultural level</u> , the ANIDA/CSE project is part of a Post Dakar 2 context which saw the adoption of the Pact for Food Sovereignty and Resilience (COMPACT). COMPACT is in close relation with the said project.
Agricultural Sector Development Policy Letter	The LPSDA is based on water control, the continued modernization of family farms, the emergence of agricultural and rural entrepreneurship, the good structuring of sectors with trained and informed professional organizations, the adoption and the	The project fits with the LPSDA. In the sense that it promotes a strengthening of agricultural entrepreneurship.

<b>Policies</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Links to the project</b>
	generalization of the quality approach, the strengthening of research and agricultural advisory support and sustainable land management.	
Second Generation Senegalese Agriculture Acceleration Program	The objective of PRACAS II is to achieve food security and nutrition within a very short time frame but also to increase agricultural employment from priority products characterized by high development potential and added value. important.	The project is consistent with the objectives of PRACAS which is to promote food security and improved nutrition.
The Industrial Redeployment Policy (PRI )	This industrial policy developed in 2004 aims to upgrade industrial companies and endogenous development. Upgrading consists of raising the level of performance of industrial enterprises.	This policy is in line with the project in the sense that it makes it possible to improve the performance of industrial companies, particularly in the agri-food sector.
National Sustainable Development Strategy (SNDD)	The SNDD aims to bring coherence between policies, strategies and programs on the one hand, and on the other hand, to promote better synergy between the various actions.	The SNDD fits well with the Natangué project, in particular with axis 2 which concerns Promotion of sustainable modes of production and consumption and more specifically Axis A2 (Agriculture).
Sectoral environmental policy letter	Environmental policy is in line with the search for conditions of sustainability for economic and social development, compatible with ecologically rational management/exploitation of natural resources and the environment.	The project takes into account the environmental dimension through the development and implementation of Environmental and Social Management measures (ESAP). As a result, the project fits with the 2016-2020 Environmental Sector Policy Letter.
Livestock Development Policy Letter	The strategic orientation of the sector takes into account the constraints of the agricultural sector in general and the sound management of natural resources.	The project must comply with the guidelines of this letter, particularly in terms of natural resource management.
National Strategy and National Action Plan for the Conservation of Biodiversity	The biodiversity conservation strategy places particular emphasis on the need to preserve sites of great biological diversity.	The project must comply with this strategy which allows the preservation of the biological diversity of the sites and its surroundings.
National Action Program to Combat Desertification (PAN/LCD)	Several regions of Senegal are subject to the phenomenon of desertification and degradation of natural resources. Senegal's NAP/LCD is part of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD), signed in Paris on June 17, 1994.	The project should comply with the guidelines of this program in developing a soil preservation and conservation strategy (reforestation) to sustainably combat desertification in this area of the Senegalese Sahel.
National Implementation Strategy (SNMO) on Climate Change	In Senegal, as in other very poorly industrialized countries, the UNFCCC does not require a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, but the country is asked to protect itself from the harmful effects of climate change.	The project must contribute to the preservation of air quality. Air quality (particulate and gaseous pollution) in this rural area is considered good. Project activities should preserve this balance.
Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management (PAGIRE)	The PAGIRE action plan focuses on the control of resources, quality, quantity, and their adequate distribution in time and space in order to guarantee the sustainable implementation of socio-economic projects.	The project must develop a strategy for managing and preserving water resources.
National Action Plan for the Environment (PNAE)	It allows the country to identify its environmental priorities and define the bases of effective planning and management systems for natural resources and the environment. It is a global framework which identifies, on the one hand, the problems and the actors concerned and, on the other hand, recommends concerted solutions.	“Natangué” fits with the National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE) because it intervenes in the key areas of this plan, namely agriculture and livestock, and takes into account the management of the social and environmental impacts of activities. related to the project.
General Territorial	The PGAT aims to promote the viability of	The project is consistent with the

<b>Policies</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Links to the project</b>
Development Plan (PGAT)	territories and development poles, with the development of integrated economic poles, the territorialization of public policies, the valorization of the potential of eco-geographic entities, the updating and implementation of the Plan as well as that the reconfiguration of the territorial division scheme in a participatory and consensual manner The variation of the Plan is reflected at the regional level by the development of the SRATs.	PGAT which aims to promote the viability of territories and development centers, with the development of integrated economic centers.
Forest policy of Senegal (2005-2025)	Senegal's Forestry Policy provides for several actions, including the creation of a coordination framework for the management of natural resources, the rationalization of forestry exploitation and the empowerment of local communities in the management of local forest resources.	The project fits well with Senegal's Forestry Policy (2005-2025) in the sense that the project aims to restore soils and degraded lands through the implementation of actions to combat erosion and reforestation and the implementation defends.
Action Plan for the management of hazardous waste	This plan aims first to provide a set of information on current waste management practices, the legislative, regulatory and institutional framework and generation sources, then to define a set of guidelines that can help fill the gaps noted. Currently and, finally, to propose pilot actions to be carried out to respond to current concerns.	During the procurement process, in the tender documents, the candidate providers will be required to add a management plan for the proper disposal of damaged and solar panels which have reached end of life stage as part of their offer Other hazardous waste can be expected from certain activities such as antibiotics etc. However the risks were deemed minimal.
Policies and systems for professional integration and job creation in Senegal	The main instruments are: the Priority Investment Guarantee Fund (FONGIP), the Sovereign Fund for Strategic Investments (FONSIS), the National Bank for Economic Development (BNDE).	The project is an economic lever that will promote professional integration and job creation.

## 1.2. Legal and regulatory framework

Table No. 2 presents the international legal instruments applicable to the project.

*Table 2: International legal instruments applicable to the project*

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Instruments</b>	<b>Regulated area</b>	<b>Relevance to the project</b>
Africa/ West African sub-region	African Convention for the Protection of Natural Resources adopted in Algiers on March 15, 1968; Entered into force on June 16, 1969; Ratified by the State of Senegal on March 26, 1972	Natural resources	Activities must not be a source of degradation of natural resources
	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child Ratified on July 31, 1990	Rights of children under 18	Prohibition of employment of minors who have not reached the minimum age required; VCE (violence against children) on construction sites
	Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights relating to the rights of women date Effective date: November 25, 2005	Protection and promotion of women's rights in Africa	Discrimination in employment based on gender and GBV must be prohibited within the framework of the project

Institutions	Instruments	Regulated area	Relevance to the project
	Ratified on December 1, 2004		
	Convention relating to the status of the Senegal River, signed in Nouakchott on March 11, 1972	Protection of the characteristics of the river regime, its conditions of navigability, agricultural or industrial exploitation, the health state of its waters, the biological characteristics of its fauna or flora, its body of water	Project activities must not be a source of pollution of runoff water which may reach banks and water bodies.
	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights Adopted in Nairobi on September 23, 1981	Article 24 which enshrines the right of people to a healthy environment	The project must respect the right of populations to live in a healthy environment
United Nations	Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Adopted December 10, 1948 Ratified on May 9, 1963	Promotion and protection of inalienable and universal civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights with the aim of enabling Man, regardless of his sex, or his race, color, religion, to enjoy the rights and opportunities necessary for his flourishing	Any attack on the physical and moral integrity and rights of workers and local residents must be prohibited.
	Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage adopted in Paris on November 16, 1972. Ratified by Senegal on 13-Feb-76	This convention specifies the conditions under which cultural heritage must be protected.	In the event of a chance discovery of remains on one of the future sites, the prescribed national procedure will be followed.
	United Nations Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (May 22, 2001).	Reduction/elimination of discharges persistent organic pollutants resulting from production/use, import/export	The use of pesticides is prohibited. Composting methods will be promoted.
	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Came into force on September 3, 1981	The application of action measures resulting from the provisions of this Convention would enable women and girls to fully enjoy their rights and to better prevent and effectively deal with rape, female genital mutilation, trafficking . , trafficking and other exploitation of women and girls.	No discrimination or GBV should be tolerated within the framework of the project
	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 (ICESCR); Ratified by Senegal on February 13. 1978	Ensuring “economic, social and cultural equality between men and women”	Discrimination in employment based on gender and GBV must be prohibited within the framework of the project
	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Ensure “the equal right of men and women to enjoy all civil	Discrimination in employment based on

Institutions	Instruments	Regulated area	Relevance to the project
	Adopted in 1966 (ICCPR)	and political rights	gender and GBV must be prohibited within the framework of the project
	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) <b>Entry into force: January 4, 1969</b>	The application of action measures resulting from the provisions of this Convention would enable women and girls to fully enjoy their rights and to better prevent and effectively deal with rape, female genital mutilation, trafficking, , trafficking and other exploitation of women and girls	Discrimination and mistreatment of foreign workers must be combatted
	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) 2010 Ratified by Senegal on September 7, 2010	Promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by persons with disabilities and to promote respect for their intrinsic dignity	Prohibit discrimination of people during recruitment
	<i>National action plan to combat GBV and promote human rights (October 2015 ).</i>	Gender-based violence and human rights	Discrimination in employment based on gender and GBV must be prohibited within the framework of the project

### 1.3. National legal framework

#### ❖ ***Constitutional Law No. 2016-10 of April 5, 2016 revising the Constitution of the Republic of Senegal***

The constitution of Senegal promulgated on in 2016 affirms the right of every individual to a healthy environment is guaranteed by article 25-2. This constitutionalization of the right to a healthy environment is likely to serve as a basis for any development policy in Senegal. This study is part of this logic of regulatory compliance to avoid any harm in the implementation of the project on the human and biophysical environment. Also note that an Environmental Compliance Certificate will not be required by national law for this project as it is categorized as C.

#### ❖ ***Bill No. 2001/01 of January 15<sup>th</sup> 2001 previous Environmental Code***

The Environmental Code of January 15, 2001, drawn up by the Republic of Senegal, regulates classified installations, deals with water pollution, noise pollution, air pollution and unpleasant odors. It is particularly concerned with the preservation of surface water, groundwater, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone.

#### ❖ ***Bill No. 2023/15 of August 2<sup>nd</sup> on the new Environmental Code (not yet effective)***

Senegal now has a new Environmental Code. It replaces that of 2001. Bill No. 13/2022 on the Environmental Code was adopted on Wednesday June 7, 2023 at the National Assembly level.

The objectives of this bill are the rational exploitation of resources, the adaptation of the environmental legal framework to the new national and international context and the fight against different kinds of pollution and nuisances. It thus aims to strengthen the framework for the management of harmful and dangerous substances and waste, the supervision of transport operations

of dangerous materials, the consequence of the principle of responsibility of legal entities and the strengthening of management systems for mining activities.

This project also brings major innovations, in particular the strengthening of the definitional framework, the improvement of the legal and operational system relating to the environmental assessment process. Improving the living conditions of populations while respecting the balance of their relationships with the surrounding environment and the establishment of a specific regime of responsibilities guaranteeing repair of damage caused to the environment.

The main provisions of the Environmental Code and its Implementing Decree are summarized below.

**Table 3:** main provisions of the Environmental Code

Regulated domain	References	Provisions	Relevance
Waste management	<b>Chapter III</b>	Any person who produces or holds waste must ensure its elimination or recycling themselves or have it eliminated or recycled by companies approved by the Minister responsible for the environment. Failing this, it must hand over this waste to the local authority or to any company approved by the State for their management. This company, or the local authority itself, can sign contracts with producers or holders of waste for their elimination or recycling. Recycling must always be done according to standards in Senegal.	During the procurement process, in the tender documents, the candidate providers will be required to add a management plan for the proper disposal of damaged and solar panels which have reached end of life stage as part of their offer. Other hazardous waste can be expected from certain activities such as antibiotics etc. However the risks were deemed minimal.  <i>As reflected in the Exclusion List, no storage or disposal of</i>
	Article L 31		
	Article L 37	The elimination of waste by producing and/or processing structures must be carried out with authorization and supervision from the Ministry responsible for the environment which sets requirements.	
	Article L 41	The immersion, incineration or elimination by any process whatsoever of waste in continental, maritime or sea-fluviowaters under Senegalese jurisdiction is prohibited.	
	Article L 42	Burial in the basement can only be carried out after authorization from the Minister responsible for the environment who sets technical requirements and specific rules to be observed.	
	Order on the management of used oils of 05-10-2007:  Section 3	It's forbidden: - to deposit or allow used oils to flow, anywhere where they may pollute the environment, in particular in or on the ground, in surface water or groundwater, in sewers, pipes or collectors; - to carry out the combustion of used oils unless it is carried out under the conditions provided for in article 2; - add or mix with used oils: water or any foreign matter such as solvents, cleaning products, detergents, other fuels and other materials before or during collection, or before and during storage; -during storage and collection: mixing used oils with PCBs or other hazardous waste; -to get rid of used oils, except to hand them over to approved companies.	

Regulated domain	References	Provisions	Relevance
			<i>hazardous materials will take place on the lands or territories of indigenous peoples, including the transhumance corridors</i>
<b>Environmental Impact Study</b>	<b>Chapter V</b> Article L 48	Any development project or activity likely to harm the environment, as well as policies, plans, programs, regional and sectoral studies must be subject to an environmental assessment.	<b>Projects are C classified and will have minimal impacts and risk therefore an EIS will not be necessary</b>
	Article L 49	The impact study is part of an already existing authorization, approval or concession granting procedure; The main actors involved in the environmental impact study procedure are the developer and the competent authorities. The impact study is drawn up at the expense of the promoter and submitted by him to the Ministry in charge of the environment which issues a certificate of authorization after technical opinion from the Department of the Environment and Classified Establishments.	
<b>Protection and development of receiving environments</b>	<b>Title III/Chapter I</b> Article L 60	The characteristics of the waste water discharged must enable the receiving environments consisting of continental waters and marine waters to meet the objectives assigned to them.	<i>There are low risks related to pollution due to the small scale of the intervention and the current traditional practices being used in operations.</i>
	Article L 61	The Minister responsible for the environment, in conjunction with the ministers concerned, determines the substances whose discharge, spilling, deposit, immersion or introduction directly or indirectly into continental and marine waters must be either prohibited, is subject to prior authorization from the environment and sanitation authorities.	
	Article L 63	All spills, flows, discharges, direct or indirect deposits of any nature likely to cause or increase the pollution of continental waters and/or sea waters within territorial limits are prohibited.	
	Article L 70	Any violation of laws and regulations relating to the prevention of water pollution is punished in accordance with the criminal provisions in force. Any person guilty of an offense which harms a natural environment and thereby damages the interests of users of this environment is civilly liable, under the conditions provided for by law, for the damage thus caused to any other person . physical or moral.	
	Article L 71	The civil liability of the polluter is engaged, in the absence of any fault, when the establishment at the origin of the damage caused is an establishment "at risk".	

## II. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK SCREENING, CATEGORIZATION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The Environmental and Social Risk screening was conducted for this project in 2019 and the ESS confirms that the project is categorized as C. While DEEC adopts a threshold based assessment (Integrated farms less than 200 hectares, which means they are C classified based on Senegal law)<sup>1</sup>, CSE has adopted a risk based approach by screening against the IFC performance standards as required by the GCF revised ESS policy. The screening will be supplemented by an exclusion list developed for this particular project to ensure that the ESS risks and impacts are within the low category.

Based on similar Naatangué farms in the past, such kinds of project have been classified as C by the DEEC therefore not requiring further Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

In addition, the ESS screening as shown below, reflects that the project activities have minimal to no Environmental and social impacts and risks aligned with the SAP requirement.

*Table 4 - Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks*

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	Answer
(Yes/No)	
<b>PS 1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts</b>	
Are there any additional environmental, health and safety requirements under the national laws and regulations and relevant international treaties and agreements?	No
As it was stated in the Senegalese regulatory frameworks	
Are the identification of risks and impacts based on recent or up-to-date information?	Yes
CSE is the Accredited Entity for this project. The ESS risk screening was conducted according to our own procedures in line with the GCF revised ESS policy, IFC performance standards, Senegal national law and international best practices. A stakeholder engagement was initiated at the project design and will be continued throughout the project implementation. Furthermore, a project level GRM will be established and discussed during stakeholder engagement.	
<b>PS2: Labour and working conditions</b>	
Does the project/program pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project/program construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes
OHS may be expected mainly due to small construction works related to the installation of solar panels in village and family farms, the construction of henhouses, shallow tube wells and fish farms. It is also expected some low impacts risks related to operations such as milk processing, poultry etc...	
Does the project/program involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to	No

<sup>1</sup>Nomenclature of classified institution for environmental protection –ICPE

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	Answer
(Yes/No)	
comply with national and international labor standards?	
As part of the AE procurement policy, when procuring service providers, a small due diligence is conducted for companies preselected to make sure that they comply with basic national ESS policy which includes National and International Labor standards. Furthermore, CSE has a list of approved service providers compliant with CSE procurement criteria and public procurement code.	
Does the project/program engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to the health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
The beneficiaries in the family farms live in the farm so therefore they don't need any security personnel. For the village farms since it's a community farm, the beneficiaries take turns in ensuring the farms security.	
<b>PS 3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention</b>	
Would the project/program potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
The project sites are not adjacent to any countries. Potential adverse and transboundary impacts are not anticipated due to minimal environmental and social impacts from project construction and operations.	
Would the proposed project/program potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
We anticipate generation of hazardous waste from damaged solar panels or end of life solar panels.; Biological waste from the limited use of antibiotics in case of force majeure is also expected with the guidance of ANIDA's veterinary. Non-hazardous waste from small scale construction works is also expected.	
Will the proposed project/program potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	Yes
For the disinfection of the henhouses, the use of quick lime is expected.	
Does the project/program propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	No
It is included in the exclusion list that the project will not use chemicals or materials subjected to international bans or phase outs.	
Will the proposed project/program involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Yes
The project will not promote the application of pesticides that have negative effect on the environment or human health. The only pesticides that are going to be potentially used are those registered and monitored by Senegal in line with WHO guidelines. The last activity proposed under the improvement of village farms involves the establishment of compost pits for waste management and recovery of organic fertilizer. The composting techniques will improve soil productivity on farms and protect the environment from degradation.	

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	Answer
(Yes/No)	
Does the project/program include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No
There will be minimal use of water due to the drip irrigation system and the construction works is at small scale.	
<b>PS4: Community health, safety and security</b>	
Would elements of project/program construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
Due to the small scale nature of works and short duration safety risks to local communities are foreseen to be minimal.	
Would the project/program pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
The quantity of quicklime will not be significant and it will be procured on a need basis. Therefore, the quicklime will not be stored in the farms. Any excess of products or containers will be disposed according to ANIDA waste management procedure certified ISO 9001.	
Does the project/program involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
All the infrastructure under this project are small scale infrastructure.	
Would failure of structural elements of the project/program pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	NO
The infrastructures are not located in a high density area.	
Would the proposed project/program be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
There has been no recent historical record of earthquakes and subsidence in the proposed areas, sites will be carefully selected avoiding landslides prone areas.	
Would the project/program result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
Stagnation of water will be avoided by implementing good housekeeping practices during construction. With regard to aquaculture, the fishes eat mosquitos larvae which prevents occurrence of vector borne diseases. HIV/AIDS infection is not anticipated as there won't be no huge influx of workers.	
Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
As we have stated above, the project does not encroach on transhumance corridors (see exclusion list).	
<b>PS 5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement</b>	
Would the project/program potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial	No

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	Answer
(Yes/No)	
physical displacement?	
For the family farm as part of the selection criteria, a candidate beneficiary has to be owner of the land and it should be free from any encumbrance. From the village farms, AE will make sure that there is no displacement full or partial taking place.	
Would the project/program possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
Is there a risk that the project/program would lead to forced evictions?	No
For the family farm as part of the selection criteria, a candidate beneficiary has to be owner of the land and it should be free from any encumbrance. From the village farms, AE will make sure that there is no displacement full or partial taking place.	
Would the proposed project/program possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
It is added in the exclusion list and selection criteria.	
PS 6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources	
Would the project/program potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes	No
The intervention sites are not high density or sensitive areas. The project is located in areas dedicated for agricultural use. There will be no conversion of lands.	
Are any project/program activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
The project will not be located within or adjacent to protected habitats. Such provision will be included in the exclusion list	
Does the project/program involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	No
The intervention sites are not high density or sensitive areas. The project is located in areas dedicated for agricultural use. There will be no conversion of lands.	
Would project/program activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
The project will not pose any risks to endangered species. Such provision is included in the exclusion list.	
Would the project/program pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
Species will be selected under the control of ANIDA technical teams. No GMO will be used. Such provision will be included in the exclusion list.	
Does the project/program involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development,	No

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	Answer
(Yes/No)	
or reforestation?	
The farms are located in agricultural lands so there won't be no harvesting of natural forests, plantation development or reforestation.	
Does the project/program involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	Yes
There will be fish harvesting involved in this project related to the creation of fishponds. However, the operations of such fish ponds will be minimal.	
Does the project/program involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction	No (see explanation above)
Does the project/program involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No (see explanation above)
Would the project/program generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No (see explanation above)
Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities, which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	No (see explanation above)
<b>PS 7: Indigenous people</b>	
Are indigenous peoples present in the project/program area (including project/program area of influence)?	Yes
<p>In Senegal, pastoralists are mainly located in the Louga region and part of the St - Louis region (Podor department in particular), where they practice extensive transhumant livestock farming in sylvo -pastoral zones, their activities extending to agricultural transit zones (such as the Kaolack and Kaffrine regions) and host zones such as the Tamba and Kolda regions.</p> <p>As for the area of the project, pastoralists indigenous peoples belong mainly to the Peulh ethnic group and are distributed into two different groups. A first group is composed of entirely nomadic Peulh that inhabit the transhumance corridors in the nearby area of the project. The transhumance corridor will not be involved in the implementation of the project (see Exclusion List), and access and use of it will not be disrupted by the project. Therefore no impact will be caused to entirely nomadic Peulh.</p> <p>A second group of pastoralists are semi-nomadic Peulh groups that inhabit the project area and are also beneficiaries of the project . An inclusive approach, participatory approach will make sure the needs and concerns of these peoples are addressed and benefitted accordingly.</p>	
Is it likely that the project/program or portions of the project/program will be located on	Yes

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	Answer
	(Yes/No)
lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	
The project will have no impact in the transhumance corridors, but a group of seminomadic, agropastoralist Peulh that inhabit inside the area of the project will be beneficiaries of the project.	
Would the proposed project/program potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	Yes
<p>The Project will have no impact in the transhumance corridors. This is reflected in the <b>Exclusion List, and will avoid any impact to nomadic pastoralist Peul.</b></p> <p>However, there is a risk of conflict between agro-pastoralists and farmers due to the straying of livestock. This risk is low and it will be addressed through the existing agreement building frameworks that exist at the local level. Some of those frameworks are implemented in collaboration with the administrative authorities <b>and Indigenous Peoples</b>, and aim to manage and limit conflicts. In addition, in most agro-pastoral areas, with the guidance of agricultural councils and some ongoing projects, agro-pastoralists and farmers have developed partnerships through which farmers allow livestock to enter agricultural plots during the post-harvest period to clean and fertilize the soil. This has reduced conflict in many areas across the country. <b>The project will work to consolidate these existing practices.</b> In addition, the project will develop fodder cultivation on farms to contribute to the fodder productivity of the area and ensure better availability of fodder.</p> <p>As for the Peul that live inside the project areas, the project will not impact negatively their livelihoods, land, territories or natural resources. They will benefit from the project in a beneficial way, that supports their way of life.</p>	
Does the proposed project/program involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
There is no risk of restricting access to land and resources, such as water and pasture, or reducing transhumance routes. The exclusion list takes care of all this.	
Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
There is no risk of restricting access to land and resources, such as water and pasture, or reducing or restricting access to transhumance routes, as reflected in the exclusion list.	
Would the project/program adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
No. The development priorities of the entirely nomadic pastoralists will not be impacted by the project, as	

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	Answer
	(Yes/No)
activities in the transhumance corridor are included in the Exclusion List. On the other hand, the seminomadic agropastoralists that are part of the beneficiaries will participate actively in the design and implementation of the project which ensures that their priorities are respected	
Would the project/program potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
Traditional means of subsistence are not changed, local know-how is capitalized on. The project will not promote sedentarization or semi-sedentarization. This will be included in the exclusion list.	
Would the project/program potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Traditional means of subsistence are not changed; local know-how is capitalized on. The project will not promote sedentarization or semi-sedentarization, or the commercial use of Indigenous Knowledge by third parties. This will be included in the exclusion list.	
<b>PS 8: Cultural heritage</b>	
Will the proposed project/program result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture?	No
Such culturally sensitive areas will be excluded.	
Does the project/program propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Culturally sensitive areas will be excluded.	
<i>Capacities are very limited at sub-national level in Senegal. There is a risk that the demands of the projects will not be able to be fulfilled in this regard. But it covers 8 of the 14 regions of the country.</i>	
Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
As we explained in the previous section, the project does not encroach on transhumance corridors (see exclusion list). Cases of cattle straying can occur. To limit possible conflicts linked to livestock straying, the project takes charge of securing farms with fencing (wire and/or vegetation), only when the farms are not on a transhumance route.	

## EXCLUSION LIST (APPENDIX 1)

This section includes project exclusions to be applied to the project/programme.. The list is complementary to (a) the IFC's Exclusion List, (b) activities that would change the categorization of the project, and (c) in alignment with national and local laws and regulations that apply - by projects listed in “Annexe 1 and Annexe 2” of the Senegalese Environment Law of 2001-.

This exclusion list will be supplemented by the nomenclature of installations classified for the protection of the environment, which makes a more complete categorization according to size, production capacity, number of persons or heads, etc.

## CATEGORIZATION

The environmental and social selection process or “screening” completes the national procedure for environmental assessment, particularly with regard to the sorting and classification of sub-projects. The determination of the environmental and social categories of activities will be determined by the result of the environmental and social screening. The following 12-step approach must be adopted to ensure that the environmental and social dimension is taken into account in the project life cycle:

### *Step 1: Identification of the location of the site and the main technical characteristics of the project (E&S Filter)*

The project notice will include a clear indication and description of the activities and the environment of the potential site for the establishment of a family and/or village farm, the planned developments, etc. These elements may come from the sub-project execution files.

### *Step 2: Completion of the Selection form and determination of the type of specific instrument for safeguarding projects: Selection and environmental and social classification of projects*

After having identified and defined a project, the first step of the process will concern the selection and classification of the activity to be carried out within the framework of the project, to be able to assess its impacts on the environment. The completion of the initial selection form will be carried out by the Environmental Safeguard Specialist (SSE), the Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) at CSE, the representative of the Municipality and the DREEC concerned. They will carry out the environmental and social selection of the planned activities in order to determine the opportunity and, where applicable, the extent of the specific environmental and social work to be done.

The completion of the initial selection/sorting form, including guidance on the impact and risk management framework, will be based, as mentioned previously, on national regulations (classified dangerous installations nomenclature and Annex 1 and 2 of the environmental code) and to the GCF Environmental and Social Safeguard and SEAH guidelines.

At the end of the E&S classification based on national law (Senegalese Environmental Code), the project will be placed in one of the following categories:

- **Category 1:** “projects likely to have major negative environmental and/or social impacts”;

- **Category 2:** “projects likely to have site-specific negative environmental and/or social impacts less severe than those of Category 1 projects and likely to be minimized through the implementation of mitigation measures or the integration of internationally recognized design criteria and standards”

To be in compliance with the requirements of technical and financial partners (IFC, GCF, etc.), it was suggested that the activities of the project likely to have significant direct or indirect impacts on the environment are classified into three categories:

- **Category A :** Project with certain major environmental and social risk;
- **Category B :** Project with moderate environmental and social risk;
- **Category C :** Project without significant impacts on the environment.

***Step 3: Validation of the environmental classification of the project***

Validation of the classification must be carried out by the Department of the Environment and Classified Establishments (DEEC).

Based on the screening, low impact environmental and social risks have been identified therefore an ESAP has been developed in order to mitigate those potential ESS risks.

The ESAP will:

- Define the procedures and methodologies for environmental and social planning, evaluation, approval and implementation of the activities of the Project sub-components to be financed;
- Define ad hoc roles and responsibilities and outline feedback procedures, intended to ensure that environmental and social concerns are taken into account;
- Determine the needs for training, capacity building and other technical assistance for the adequate implementation of the arrangements made;
- Evaluate the costs of implementing the recommended measures and;
- Provide schedule for the implementation of mitigating measures.

In addition, since the location of the family farms have not been identified yet, the same screening procedure will be used to identify potential ESS risks. CSE will ensure that the planned project activities in the family farms will stay within the ESS C Category.

## III.

## IV. ENVIRONNEMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN - ESAP

The environmental and social action plan includes measures that will be implemented to address ESS risks.

(See table 5)

Table 5 - The environmental and social action plan (ESAP) of Natnagué farms

Activity	Potential Impacts/Risks	Significance of Impact/Risk	Mitigation or Preventive Measures	Implementer	Calendar	Cost/Budget (F CFA)
<sup>2</sup> "Naatangué" family farms developed and operational						
Activity 1.1.1. Selection of beneficiaries for Naatangué family farms	<i>Risk of frustrations for candidates that are not selected</i>	Low	Foster dialogue with local communities in order to define the level of acceptability of the selection criteria Apply selection procedures	PMU	Before the selection of beneficiaries	No cost
	<i>Risk of discrimination and non-involvement of vulnerable people</i>	Low	Application of eligibility criteria provided in the Annex 2 in the Term Sheet".	PMU	Before the selection of beneficiaries	No cost

<sup>2</sup> Family farms do not exist, they are going to be built from scratch, however Village farms already exist and are going to be upgraded therefore no new construction involved in Village farms.

Activity	Potential Impacts/Risks	Significance of Impact/Risk	Mitigation or Preventive Measures	Implementer	Calendar	Cost/Budget (F CFA)
Activity 1.1.2. Family Farm Planning and Farm Development	Occupational hazards (occurrence of occupational accidents and illnesses) for site personnel	Low	<p>Develop a simple health and safety plan</p> <p>Hold information and awareness sessions for site personnel on safety rules</p> <p>Follow-up of agricultural development work and strict compliance with the protection and safety rules of the site</p> <p>Equip staff with PPE to prevent accidents</p>	Construction companies	During the development work	Integrated into companies' offerings

Activity	Potential Impacts/Risks	Significance of Impact/Risk	Mitigation or Preventive Measures	Implementer	Calendar	Cost/Budget (F CFA)
	<i>OHS may be expected mainly due to small construction works related to the installation of solar panels</i>	Low				
	<i>Organic waste production</i>	Low	Application of ANIDA's Waste Management procedure/Training of beneficiaries	<i>Beneficiaries/ANI DA</i>	<i>During implementation</i>	

Activity	Potential Impacts/Risks	Significance of Impact/Risk	Mitigation or Preventive Measures	Implementer	Calendar	Cost/Budget (F CFA)
	<i>Inert waste production</i>	Low	Reuse as backfill, fence reinforcement, etc. Application of ANIDA's Waste Management procedure/Training of beneficiaries	<i>Beneficiaries/ANI DA</i>	During implementation	
	<i>Risks of poor working conditions for site personnel</i>	Low	Develop a simple health and safety plan  Respect work schedules  Equip staff with PPE	<i>companies</i>	During the development work	Integrated into companies' offerings
	<i>Air Pollution &amp; Ingestion and Inhalation of Dust Particles</i>	Low	Develop a simple health and safety plan  Watering and compacting truck lanes	<i>Construction companies</i>	During the development work	Integrated into companies' offerings

Activity	Potential Impacts/Risks	Significance of Impact/Risk	Mitigation or Preventive Measures	Implementer	Calendar	Cost/Budget (F CFA)
			Provide staff with appropriate PPE (dust mask)			
	Generation of noise pollution (noise from machinery)	Low	<p>Develop a simple health and safety plan</p> <p>Use machines in good condition and work outside of off-duty hours</p> <p>Provide staff with appropriate PPE (earmuffs or earplugs)</p>	Construction companies	During the development work	Integrated into companies' offerings
<b>Consolidation of the 40 village farms</b>						
Upgrading of structures (buildings, fish ponds, chicken coops, livestock pens, etc.)						
	Disturbance/annoyance to wildlife	Low	<p>Limit noise by using equipment in good condition</p> <p>Regular maintenance of construction machinery</p>	Construction companies	During the development work	Integrated into companies' offerings
	Risk of Wildlife Habitat Loss	Low	<p>Stay within the permitted limits of the sites</p> <p>Ban deforestation</p>	Construction companies	During the development work	Integrated into companies' offerings
	Risk of Sexual Exploitation,	Low		PMU	From the	Included

Activity	Potential Impacts/Risks	Significance of Impact/Risk	Mitigation or Preventive Measures	Implementer	Calendar	Cost/Budget (F CFA)
	<i>Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH) during the execution of project activities</i>		<p>Establishment of a mechanism for the prevention and management of GBV/SEAH cases</p> <p>Signing and Enforcement of a village farms Code of Conduct</p> <p>Conduct GBV/SEAH awareness and communication sessions</p> <p>Setting up an GRM</p>		<i>start of the project and throughout the construction phase</i>	in the project budget
Activity 1.2.1. Acquisition and installation of solar equipment	<i>Generation of hazardous waste (e-waste) from solar panels (broken and end of life solar panels)</i>	Low	<p>Ecological management of hazardous waste (storage in leak-proof containers, handing over to approved buyers): Get in touch with approved recycling channels (e.g. the State Information Technology Agency ADIE)</p>	Environmental Safeguarding Specialist	During the operation of the farms	Included in the project budget
	<i>Health risk linked to the spread of sexually</i>	Low	<i>Raise awareness among site staff and</i>	Social Safeguarding	During the operation of	Included in the

Activity	Potential Impacts/Risks	Significance of Impact/Risk	Mitigation or Preventive Measures	Implementer	Calendar	Cost/Budget (F CFA)
	<i>transmitted infections including (STI/HIV/AIDS)</i>		<i>communities about the prevention of STI/HIV-AIDS with the support of the Health District and/or a specialized NGO</i>	Specialist	the farms	project budget
	<i>Risk related to crop attack by pests (crop pests) and seed-eating birds</i>	Low	<i>Training farmers to guard against pest attacks  IEC Sessions Involvement and protocol with DRDR/DPV</i>	Agricultural Advisors	During the operation of the farms	Included in the project budget
	<i>Risk of non-mastery of techniques by beneficiaries</i>	Low	Training and awareness-raising for beneficiaries	Agricultural Advisors	During the operation of the farms	Included in the project budget
	<i>Risk of non-adoption by beneficiaries of these new practices</i>	Low	Training and awareness-raising for beneficiaries	Agricultural Advisors	During the operation of the farms	Included in the project budget
	<i>Risk of conflict related to poor targeting of beneficiaries for capacity building in organizational development and entrepreneurship</i>	Low	Promote dialogue with local populations in order to define the level of acceptability of the selection criteria	Social Safeguarding and Gender Specialist	Before the start of the training courses	-

Activity	Potential Impacts/Risks	Significance of Impact/Risk	Mitigation or Preventive Measures	Implementer	Calendar	Cost/Budget (F CFA)
	<i>Risk of dissatisfaction due to product quality</i>	Low	Technical monitoring Capacity building on technical routes	ANIDA	Throughout Operation	-
	<i>Risk of or poor sales</i>	Low	Secured marketing (sales contract and sales to buyers coming from the city, and supermarket)	ANIDA	Before signing contracts with potential buyers	-
<i>Operation of agricultural farms (operation of fish ponds)</i>	<i>Pressure on water resources to feed fish ponds</i>	Low	Sustainable Use of water/Working in a Closed Loop	Environment and Social Safeguarding Specialist	Throughout the operation	-
	<i>Risk of silting due to bank erosion</i>	Low	bank stabilization with plant material	ANIDA/Beneficiaries	Throughout the operation	Included in the project budget
	<i>Risk of drowning</i>	Low	installation of a im-high fence	ANIDA	During the development of ponds	Pi rayon carré fois cou d'un metre
	<i>Risk of contamination of fish pond drain water</i>	Low	Reusing water from fish ponds to irrigate agricultural plots	Environmental Safeguarding Specialist	Throughout the operation	-
	<i>Risk of food safety due to antibiotics use</i>	Low	Four weeks fallow period at the end of each cycle.	ANIDA/Beneficiaries	Throughout the operation	-
	<i>Risk of the development of epizootics</i>	Low	Ban on alien species  Regular monitoring of diseases and parasites	Environmental Safeguarding Specialist	Throughout the operation	-

Activity	Potential Impacts/Risks	Significance of Impact/Risk	Mitigation or Preventive Measures	Implementer	Calendar	Cost/Budget (F CFA)
			Elimination of sick individuals, in case of viral diseases (immediate information to the competent administration (ANA);  Disinfection and treatment of ponds;			
	<i>Generation of liquid waste from fish farms</i>	Low	Reusing water from fish ponds to irrigate agricultural plots	Environmental Safeguarding Specialist	Throughout the operation	-
	<i>Risk to biodiversity (flight of individuals through habitat invasion, competition for food, predation on wild individuals and native species, transmission of pathogens/Risk of genetic modification</i>		Favour herbivorous species (tilapia, carp, etc.) Encourage the use of organic matter-absorbing biological systems  Prohibit biological interactions, Prohibit the possibility of escape, the introduction of exotic species, etc.  Properly maintain the facilities, implement control	Environmental Safeguarding Specialist	Throughout the operation	-

Activity	Potential Impacts/Risks	Significance of Impact/Risk	Mitigation or Preventive Measures	Implementer	Calendar	Cost/Budget (F CFA)
			<p>measures and keep the facilities in a good state of health in order to avoid the transmission of pathologies to the environment.</p> <p>Implement biosecurity measures to limit the introduction of pathogens into livestock</p> <p>Promote the use of plant-based feeds</p>			
Farm operations (cultivation areas)	Waste generation (crop residues)	Low	Reusing crop residues for livestock feed Composting and organic fertilizer production	Environmental Safeguarding Specialist	Throughout the operation	-
	Risk of deterioration of soil and water quality with the increased need for agricultural inputs (fertilizers, phytosanitary products)	Low	Avoid the use of chemical pesticides (if applicable, use those approved by the CPMP)	Environmental Safeguarding Specialist Agricultural Advisors	Throughout the operation	-
	Risk of pesticide waste (expired pesticides and packaging) being	Low	Proper management of pesticide waste [packaging (cans,	Environmental Safeguarding Specialist	Throughout the operation	-

Activity	Potential Impacts/Risks	Significance of Impact/Risk	Mitigation or Preventive Measures	Implementer	Calendar	Cost/Budget (F CFA)
	<i>abandoned on-site</i>		drums, bags, paper, plastics or empty containers], expired or obsolete products, used PPE).  Collection and handing over to specialized structures for disposal (e.g. VPD, CSS, etc.).	Agricultural Advisors		
<i>Operation of agricultural farms (poultry operations and operation of processing units)</i>	<i>Waste generation (solid waste)</i>	<i>Low</i>	Reuse of waste as organic fertilizer after composting	Environmental Safeguarding Specialist  Agricultural Advisors	Throughout the operation	-
	<i>Risks related to waste water and rinse water</i>	<i>Low</i>	Recycle the water for to irrigate agricultural plots	beneficiaries	Throughout the operation	-
	<i>Risk of product contamination (chickens &amp; milk)</i>	<i>Low</i>	Dispose of the rest of the waste in the authorized channels Ensure the cleaning of the machines and the hygiene of the units	Environmental Safeguarding Specialist  Agricultural Advisors	Throughout the operation	-
	<i>Risk of cold chain disruption</i>	<i>Low</i>	Make sure the batteries are still working	Environmental Safeguarding Specialist  Agricultural Advisors	Throughout the operation	-

Activity	Potential Impacts/Risks	Significance of Impact/Risk	Mitigation or Preventive Measures	Implementer	Calendar	Cost/Budget (F CFA)
	<i>Hazards related to hazardous materials such as refrigerants</i>	Low	Ensure the use of approved refrigerants Ban the use of refrigerants such as R 404A and R 507	Environmental Safeguarding Specialist  Agricultural Advisors	Throughout the operation	-

## V. STAKEHOLDER CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIONS

The success of the project's environmental management strategy, particularly the mitigation and environmental monitoring/surveillance plans, will require capacity building of institutional stakeholders in terms of:

- i) upgrading knowledge in the field of protection of the environment, resources and the means of existence and subsistence of populations.
- ii) improving means of environmental and social monitoring/surveillance.
- iii) development of a decision support tool to facilitate the consideration of the gender dimension and GBV/SEAH aspects in all project activities.

The institutional capacity building plan will address the concerns of the technical services documented through public consultation and analysis of the needs and capacities of the actors involved in the GHG of the project.

## VI. MEASURES TO RAISE AWARENESS AMONG POPULATIONS IN THE PROJECT AREAS

Actions to raise public awareness and social mobilization will be necessary in the sub-project sites.

The project's Environmental and Social Safeguards Experts will have to coordinate the implementation of information and awareness campaigns among local communities bordering the sub-project sites.

Activities are micro-scale at farm and community-level, and it can be assumed that the eligible activities list is a solid guideline for not causing any risk.

In case considerable doubts arise about the eligibility of a specific activity, it will be considered not appropriate for implementation under the current project. THE PRECAUTION PRINCIPLE WILL BE ADOPTED.

The Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition (via DEEC and its regional offices), as a key partner and of ANIDA/CSE, will provide further guidance to project decisions when applicable.

In this process, local authorities, associations (OCB) and local NGOs must be involved at the forefront.

## VII. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

They aim to strengthen human and material resources with a view to facilitating the implementation of the measures provided for by the ESAP.

Thus, the PMU ESS Specialist along with CSE and ANIDA's Environmental Safeguard Specialists (ESS), Social and Gender Safeguard Specialists will be responsible for preparation and more effective monitoring in order to ensure effective consideration of the aspects environmental, social and gender aspects in this project. The mission of the ESS and the SSSG will be structured around the following day to day axes:

- (i) Ensure the application of the environmental and social management procedure in sub-projects;
- (ii) Coordinate training and awareness activities for national and local stakeholders on the need to take environmental and social issues into account in sub-projects;
- (iii) Carry out periodic supervision of the implementation of the ESAP.

## VII.1. Institutional arrangements

The institutional arrangement of the project is as follows:

### ***The Project Executing Entities:***

It will be carried out by:

- CSE the first executing entity which will handle all procurements to be undertaken under the project's implementation. The PMU will be placed under supervision of CSE and will be housed within CSE.
- The National Agency for Agricultural Integration and Development (ANIDA) which will act as the second project executing entity and will manage the implementation of each of the components.

ANIDA, in its capacity as co-beneficiary of the GCF fund and its achievements in the experimentation of pilot farms, will ensure technical supervision of the project thanks to a National Coordinator. Considering the extent and geographical distribution of beneficiaries and pilot farms, zonal branches of ANIDA will ensure zonal coordination of activities. Furthermore ANIDA is ISO9001 certified and is in the process of getting the ISO14001 certification.

Each of the five (5) Zone Coordinators will be reinforced with human and material resources, in particular: i) 1 Zonal Coordinator; (ii) 1 agricultural engineer or equivalent; (iii) 2 agricultural technicians; (iv) 1 Environmental Protection Officer (with knowledge of issues related to climate change and Environmental and Social safeguards); (v) 1 responsible for social protection and gender and SEAH; (vi) support staff (assistants, secretaries and drivers).

### ***The project management unit or PMU under the supervision of the CSE***

The PMU will be created and placed under the supervision of the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE), in its capacity as an entity accredited by the GCF.

The PMU will ensure coordination, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the project. It will be made up, at the national level, of key personnel recruited after selection, with a National Coordinator, an administrative and financial assistant, an ESS Specialist and a monitoring-evaluation specialist, they will be supported by CSE's Environmental Safeguard Specialist (SSE) and Social and Gender Safeguard Specialist (SSSG) to ensure preparation and more effective monitoring in order to ensure effective consideration of the project environmental, social and gender aspects.

### ***The Department of the Environment and Classified Establishments (DEEC)***

The DEEC will (i) validate the environmental and social classification of activities, however it's C classified (ii) ensure external environmental and social monitoring of project activities and approval of possible environmental studies.

At the local level, the DEEC will rely on the Regional Directorates for the Environment and Classified Establishments (DREEC).

***The CRSE:*** It will be responsible for environmental monitoring under the direction of the DREEC which provides its secretariat.

The ESAP supervisory arrangements shall summarize key areas on which focus of critical risks to implementation, how these risks will be monitored during implementation and agreements reached with the key stakeholders including contractors.

Supervision of the ESAP, along with other aspects of the project, covers monitoring, evaluative review and reporting and is designed to:

- ☞ Activity 1: to ensure the application of mitigation and maximization measures in this ESAP;
- ☞ Activity 2: to carry out regular inspections on the work site and report any non-conformities;
- ☞ Activity 3: identify, in collaboration with the project coordinator, the alternative measures to be put in place to solve any unforeseen problems that may arise during the works; and
- ☞ Activity 4: to ensure that the works are carried out in accordance with the environmental requirements of Senegal and the GCF.

It is vital that an appropriate environmental supervision plan is developed with clear objectives to ensure the successful implementation of this ESAP.

## VII.2. Environmental and social monitoring and evaluation framework

Monitoring and evaluation are complementary. Monitoring aims to correct “in real time”, through continuous monitoring, the methods of carrying out interventions and operating infrastructures. As for the evaluation, it aims (i) to verify whether the objectives have been respected and (ii) to draw operating lessons to modify future intervention strategies. The first level of monitoring concerns surveillance or proximity control.

The second level is environmental and social monitoring.

Environmental and social monitoring is a continuous and iterative process of collecting and analyzing information, intended to assess the implementation of the environmental and social requirements of a project at all stages of its life cycle. It makes it possible to periodically and regularly measure the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the environmental and social aspects, effects and risks of a project in relation to predefined measures.

Monitoring will be carried out “*externally*” by the DEEC. As for the evaluation, it aims (i) to verify whether the objectives have been respected/achieved and (ii) to draw operating lessons to modify future intervention strategies. The evaluation (or audit) will be carried out mid-term and at the end of the project by independent consultants.

## VII.3. Environmental and social monitoring

Environmental monitoring will mainly concern the construction phase as well as the O&M phase. It is intended to guarantee the effectiveness of the implementation of the measures recommended in the ESAP. It should make it possible to activate, if necessary, the clauses relating to sanctions provided for in company contracts for non-compliance with EHSS and social measures.

The control missions will have to verify the application of the mitigation measures using the monitoring indicators defined in their start-up reports validated by the PMU.

The consultation files of specialized design offices must include, in addition to technical control, environmental and social monitoring. This aspect must therefore be integrated into their contracts. The following dedicated staff and profiles will be considered. In addition, specialized personnel will also be mobilized at the PMU level to supervise the work.

## VII.4. Monitoring indicators (social, water, underground, etc)

These indicators will be regularly monitored during the implementation and progress of activities and will be incorporated into the monitoring/evaluation system of the agricultural farm development project.

## VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM - GRM

### VIII.1. General Principles of GRM

The project must ensure the establishment of an inclusive, adapted and informed procedure to receive, process and record/document grievances and complaints from complainants, affected persons and organizations interested in the project. The PMU will indeed ensure the establishment of several frameworks at several levels/echelons to take charge of the processing and monitoring of grievances and complaints addressed to the project.

This procedure must be easily accessible and digestible by members of the affected Community and must be communicated to them. It must also guarantee the confidentiality of complainants.

Furthermore, it will be desirable to seek solutions to complaints by favoring a collaborative approach with affected communities, civil society organizations and the administrations concerned.

The complaints management mechanism must not prevent legal recourse when complainants are not satisfied with the treatment of their complaints by the various conciliation bodies provided for this purpose. If the project fails to satisfy the complainants, it has the obligation to inform of the possibility of appealing to legal proceedings.

In addition to the project-level GRM and the judicial system, GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism as an option for resolving complaints and ensure that it is communicated to the communities. The mechanism of GCF's procedures will be communicated to the communities.

*Table 6: GRM principles and implementation measures*

GRM Principles	Enforcement measures
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop the GRM with strong participation of representatives of all groups and stakeholders including vulnerable and marginalized groups and individuals who would be affected or could be affected by project activities, notably women and girls, who are particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation or other potentially harmful, but unintended, impacts.</li> <li>• Develop the GRM with strong participation of representatives of all groups and stakeholders.</li> <li>• Fully integrate the GRM into project activities, particularly the ESAP;</li> <li>• Involve populations or user groups at each stage of the process, from design to monitoring and evaluation, including implementation;</li> <li>• Consult specifically with women and girls (in small, separate groups led by a woman) to confirm the accessibility and security of entry points and procedures for handling complaints related to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment SEAH</li> </ul>

GRM Principles	Enforcement measures
Security/privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect the anonymity of complainants if necessary to ensure their protection;</li> <li>• Ensure the necessary confidentiality in the event of sensitive complaints such as GBV and SEAH complaints;</li> <li>• Respect the wishes, choices, rights and dignity of people filing a complaint, their physical and moral integrity, their private life, etc., without discrimination</li> <li>• Limit the number of people with access to sensitive information such as that relating to GBV and SEAH,</li> <li>• Carefully assess the potential risks for those making complaints or those affected.</li> </ul>
Presentation of all options to complainants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearly disclose the different levels of complaint management, including recourse to the Judge of the Regional Court of the complainant's territorial jurisdiction, if applicable.</li> </ul>
Context and relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Localize the GRM so that it is adapted to the local context, complies with local governance structures and fits into the specific framework of the implemented project.</li> <li>• Design the mechanism in a participatory manner by consulting its potential users and all other stakeholders.</li> </ul>
Accessibility to the mechanism / Variety of entry points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broadly disseminate the mechanism to target groups, overcoming linguistic, geographical, intellectual, financial barriers, etc. ;</li> <li>• Clearly explain the procedures for filing a complaint;</li> <li>• Diversify the possibilities or channels for filing complaints;</li> <li>• Assist people with particular access problems, those who are excluded or who are most marginalized or vulnerable.</li> </ul>
Impartiality/objectivity/Neutrality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the impartiality of people who participate in investigations;</li> <li>• Ensure that no person with a direct interest in the outcome of the investigation participates in the processing of the complaint concerned.</li> </ul>
Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearly inform stakeholders of how to access the GRM and the different procedures that will follow once they have done so;</li> <li>• Communicate the purpose and function of the mechanism transparently. To this end, we can use the media to pass information to as many people as possible;</li> <li>• Inform the parties concerned about the progress and results of complaints and treatment.</li> </ul>
Predictability/Speed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respond promptly to all complaints;</li> <li>• Present a clear treatment process, with deadlines for each step;</li> <li>• Demonstrate promptness in handling complaints.</li> </ul>
Simplicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate understanding of the complaints handling process for all stakeholders</li> </ul>
Retroactivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Return information to stakeholders/complainants on activities affecting them.</li> </ul>

GRM Principles	Enforcement measures
Approach focused on victims of GBV/SEAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any response and prevention action regarding cases of GBV and SEAH will require balancing respect for the legality of the process with the requirements of a victim-centered approach in which choices, needs, safety and the welfare of the victim remains at the center for all questions and procedures;</li> <li>As such, all measures taken should be guided by respect for the choices, needs, rights and dignity of the victim, which must be favored in the complaint management process.</li> <li>All appropriate measures should be taken to protect actual or potential victims, including ensuring their anonymity, physical safety and distance from suspected perpetrators – in the event of possible retaliation due to reporting of actual or alleged, perpetrated by Covered Persons in connection with a project-related activity.</li> <li>Provide any covered person who has been the victim of an act of SEAH perpetrated by another covered person as part of the project activities with the following advice and support: (i) Information and advice on formal reporting options and informal, helplines and victim support lines available; (ii) Information about available medical and support services; (iii) Information on therapeutic support, particularly psychosocial and stress-related; (iv) Information on available, low-cost health insurance options and services; (vi) Information and referral to external local services specializing in sexual harassment, violence against women, violence against LGBTIQ+ people, including gender non-conforming people, or support for male victims of violence, wherever possible; (vii) Support and advice on how to report to local authorities and what to expect in such a case, particularly if the alleged behavior constitutes a criminal offence.</li> </ul>
Approach focused on the well-being and best interests of the child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considerations regarding children: All of the guiding principles listed above apply to children, including the right to participate in decisions that affect them.</li> <li>If a decision is made on behalf of a child, the best interests of the child should be the primary guide, and the child's legal guardian should be involved in that decision whenever possible without exposing a child at additional risks.</li> </ul>

## VIII.2. Definition of GRM

The complaints management mechanism is a system that is established to:

- Strengthen the capacity of vulnerable people and communities to defend their rights;
- Strengthen the capacity of the beneficiary community to locally address and resolve their conflicts;
- Strengthen and establish the project's accountability among beneficiary communities while encouraging citizen engagement and participation;
- Ensure continuous improvement in the quality of intervention of the project and its partners by learning from complaints received.

More specifically, the complaints management mechanism is designed to:

- Provide responses within a reasonable time to complaints;
- Support the transparency of the process of implementing project activities;
- Reduce inclusion and exclusion errors;

- Know the limits of processes/mechanisms in order to make improvements that best respond to reality;
- Increase the level of citizen engagement and participation in the implementation of the project.

### VIII.3. Objective of the GRM

The main objectives of the GRM are:

- Determine the different levels of complaint processing;
- Analyze the formal and non-formal systems for managing existing disputes and appeals in the country, particularly in affected areas, particularly in the event of damage to the property of natural or legal persons, loss of income, physical relocation, nuisance during farm development work;
- Review current conflict resolution procedures within communities in affected areas, paying particular attention to vulnerable people;
- Describe the process by which people affected by the activity can submit their grievances for review and redress;
- Propose a mechanism that is transparent, culturally appropriate and accessible to all parties affected by the activity free of charge and without fear of reprisal;
- Define the procedures for filing complaints;
- Identify the person(s) responsible for setting up and managing the GRM;
- Guarantee speed in resolving conflicts;
- Propose an effective mechanism for communicating information between the project team and those involved in the implementation of activities;
- Identify the human, material and financial resources necessary to make the mechanism operational;
- Propose a plan to strengthen the capacities of those involved in the complaints resolution mechanism;
- Define the information and communication strategy on the existence and means of referral to this mechanism, including communication of the response to complainants;
- Propose a monitoring-evaluation system for the project's GRM.

### VIII.4. Typologies of potential GRM complaints

The table below presents the types and reasons for complaints that could be received during the implementation of the project:

Table 7: *Types and reasons for complaints*

Types of complaints	Reasons for complaints
<b>Complaints from communities</b> related to harm and inconvenience caused by the execution of project works and the presence of season workers in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Traffic disruption ;</li> <li>● Disruption of socio-economic activities;</li> <li>● Pollution and nuisances of all kinds: alteration of quality by the production of dust, production of noise, alteration of the quality of surface and/or underground water, pollution of the environment and the living environment by construction site waste ;</li> <li>● Increased risk of accidents due to the introduction of new tools and involving people or animals;</li> <li>● Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) or Violence Against Children (VCE) suffered by the populations surrounding the project sites;</li> <li>● Proliferation of STIs/HIV and other epidemiological pathologies;</li> <li>● Conflicts between Project workers and local communities for various</li> </ul>

Types of complaints	Reasons for complaints
	reasons.
<b>Community complaints related to discrimination in access to project benefits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High and unsatisfied expectations of communities regarding the project, for example the recruitment of young people from villages in the project area;</li> <li>• Failure to take into account the gender dimension and/or the rights of vulnerable people: exclusion of women, the elderly, people living with disabilities or with HIV/AIDS from project activities due to stigmatization;</li> <li>• Feeling of marginalization (individual or group) regarding the target beneficiaries of socio-economic development actions;</li> <li>• Discrimination in the targeting and choice of beneficiaries of project benefits (Communities, Villages, Producer Organizations, households, producers, etc.).</li> </ul>
<b>Complaints from workers</b> related to non-compliance with their working conditions and rights guaranteed by labor legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-compliance with labor legislation on remuneration and deductions from wages, leave, working hours, etc.</li> <li>• Non-compliance with occupational health and safety standards exposing workers to professional risks (risk of accidents on the construction site, health risks linked to handling and exposure to waste and dangerous substances);</li> <li>• Non-payment of employee salaries regardless of the type of commitment (formal, informal or tacit).</li> <li>• Exploitation, Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH) in the workplace.</li> </ul>
<b>Sensitive complaints</b>	<b>Complaints related to GBV and SEAH</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cases of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH);</li> <li>• Hiring minors on construction sites;</li> <li>• Misappropriation of minors (under 15 years);</li> <li>• Human trafficking cases.</li> </ul>
	<b>Complaints related to fiduciary deviance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corruption</li> <li>• Fraud</li> <li>• Concussion</li> <li>• Conflicts of interest</li> <li>• Thefts, hijackings</li> </ul>

### VIII.5. Complaints management mechanism tools planned for the project

#### VIII.5.1. Non-formal conflict management tools in project localities

The traditional conflict resolution procedure is more direct and flexible because complainants go directly to community leaders (village chief, notables, imam, customary and/or religious leader, etc.) to have their grievances and complaints addressed. . If the conflict is not resolved at this level, the complainants are referred to formal levels provided for within the framework of the project with the report of non-conciliation.

It appears important that the project must promote and support local conflict management mechanisms and tools so as not to damage social cohesion.

The elements of understanding and orientation relating to the prevention and management of community conflicts at the local level reveal that the means and mechanisms must be fundamentally based on:

#### ✓ Prevention

Prevention as a means and mechanism for regulating conflicts is essentially based on the tacit enactment of community rules to preserve the common living together of the populations concerned by the study. It emerged from the consultations that a set of social rules such as respect for others, for the property of others, and social and religious hierarchies provide the basis for the prevention necessary to avoid the outbreak of conflicts between people and communities. The home of the village chief, the place or hut of the elders are places for recording, analysis and prevention of community and extra-community social conflicts. These secondary socialization spaces play extremely important roles, especially in rural and peri-urban areas.

✓ reconciliation and conciliation

These two (2) mechanisms are widely used in Senegal. They result in family, clan and religious mediation (Iman, Customary Guide, etc.) to prevent the protagonists from referring to the police or the courts to resolve conflicts. Kinship and family clan ties being very present in the project areas, their use proved effective according to the neighborhood leaders and notables interviewed.

The rule is to do everything possible to ensure that conflicts and clashes between people and communities do not end up before the courts, because socially it is frowned upon to be the cause of the imprisonment of a neighbor or a member of the community.

#### VIII.5.2. Formal conflict management tools planned for the project

##### ➤ Complaints management procedure

It is necessary to provide for the following steps in the complaints management process:

- *Dissemination of information; on the availability of means of collecting and recording complaints and grievances and the location where each means of collection is located;*
- *Reception, recording and acknowledgment of receipt of complaints;*
- *Sorting, categorization, examination of the admissibility of complaints after the necessary investigations in conjunction with local officials in the complaints management mechanism;*
- *Examination of the complaint, investigation and verification;*
- *Internal and external handling of complaints;*
- *Closing of complaints and archiving;*
- *Monitoring, evaluation and reporting;*
- *Judicial recourse;* It is important that these legal remedies are known to the complainants and that they are assisted by the project in pursuing them.

NB: Legal recourse may be initiated by the complainant if community, regional, departmental and central approaches do not allow the conflict to be resolved. However, the use of the GRM does not prevent referral to the courts.

##### ➤ Dissemination of information

The procedures provided for by the Grievance Mechanism (GRM) will be widely disseminated to all stakeholders involved in the Project. The information will focus in particular on the following points: (i) why the GRM; (ii) the importance and benefits of GRM; (iii) the objectives targeted by the GRM; (iv) the structures in charge of GRM; (v) the referral channels and tools provided for by the GRM; (v) claims processing times; (vi) the remedies and avenues of appeal provided for.

The information will be disseminated at all levels to allow potential complainants to be familiar with the GRM procedures in order to use them if necessary. The telephone number, postal and email addresses of those responsible for the project will be made public. Specifically concerning complaints relating to GBV and which relate in particular to sexual harassment, harmful religious practices and

traditions, gender inequalities, the Social Safeguarding specialist of the project will be responsible for disseminating the necessary information.

The dissemination of information will extend to the project's intervention areas and its final beneficiaries (populations, community organizations, development projects, civil society, decentralized administrative authorities, local authorities, etc.).

The Project will clearly explain the procedure for implementing the GRM. Communication channels (media, community relays, local conflict management frameworks, etc.) available and adapted to the context will be used to convey the message. Communications materials will be produced to disseminate information taking into account the training and education levels of the targeted stakeholders to facilitate the perception of the information regardless of the level of the target.

The materials will be in an accessible location in a form and language that is accessible to the public. Providing information to the public will notably use community radio channels and the local press. Furthermore, the information will be displayed in the municipalities concerned so that anyone can consult it.

In this regard, community radio and television entertainment sessions will be prioritized and regularly held to inform communities and other relevant stakeholders. The Project will also use presentation brochures and displays.

- Reception, recording and acknowledgment of receipt of complaints
- ✓ Reception

Concerning the visibility of the complaint's reception offices, it would be necessary to provide a signage which must be visibly affixed in any appropriate place displaying the places for filing complaints, the telephone line numbers of the GRM Focal Point, the telephone numbers of the Managers in the municipality concerned or failing that, the ANIDA contact number. At the local level, offices for processing level 1 must be provided and at the regional and departmental level, offices for processing level 2.

To ensure better proximity, focal points will be trained in the villages to support populations in completing complaint forms and supporting them in the procedures related to the implementation of the GRM.

A complaint from a stakeholder (an individual or groups of individuals) is received by the project focal points. These focal points, who must have a satisfactory level of French language and are known in the locality for their action in favor of the populations, will be designated at the local, Departmental or Regional level.

The mechanism provides for the possibility of filing anonymous complaints or grievances if the nature of the complaints requires it.

It is also possible to file a written complaint in a codified national language (Ouolof, Pulaar, Diola, Sérère, Mandingue, Soninké, etc.) or another international language (English, Portuguese, Spanish, etc.)

- ✓ Registration

In order to facilitate the collection or receipt of complaints during the implementation of the project, ANIDA is putting in place a process consisting of noting the receipt of a complaint on the GRM register which includes different tools:

- a complaints registration form;
- a register book; And
- a complaints and/or suggestion box;

The registration of the complaint will be carried out by the offices set up and the complainants will be assisted by the focal point. A toll-free number and an email address will be communicated to the public on the ANIDA website, or periodically during announcements in the media.

The complaints register contains at least the following elements:

- *the complaint reference number;*
- *the date the complaint was filed;*
- *information about the complainant: first name, last name, gender, age and telephone number);*
- *the place of residence of the complainant;*
- *the person (local, departmental, regional and central level) who received the complaint;*
- *the brief description of the complaint (nature, facts, issues);*
- *the compensation expected by the complainant .*

Complaints collected at the ANIDA level will be referred to the local level for examination and processing.

Complaints will be recorded in a file and recorded in a register for archiving and monitoring with a view to generating a digital database.

Complaints will be recorded at the level of the municipalities where the project is implemented, in the premises of a service provider which will be chosen for this purpose, or any other location which will be chosen by the Complaints Management Committee following the principles of accessibility and easy recognition of the location where the recording means is located.

All complaints received through any of the following channels (non-limiting) will be recorded:

- *form to fill out ;*
- *letter ;*
- *email to a secure email address accessible on the ANIDA website;*
- *SMS;*
- *phone call ;*
- *Fax fax;*
- *physical presence;*
- *by mail ;*
- *or by the municipality.*

The complaints registration form will be completed for this purpose as a record of each complaint. A model complaint registration form with the date of the complaint, contact details of the complainant and a description of the complaint is recorded in Appendix 2.

#### ✓ Acknowledgment of receipt

All complaints will be systematically acknowledged within 5 working days.

An acknowledgment of receipt will be issued for each complaint transmitted in writing. While for complaints submitted directly to the focal points in person, by telephone call, by SMS, by fax, the acknowledgment of receipt will be materialized by providing the complainant with the reference number of the complaint. Concerning complaints submitted by email, an acknowledgment of receipt will be made. The focal points will support those who do not speak the official language to complete the complaints form and will confirm receipt of the complaint upon receipt of the accused. The transmission of the acknowledgment of receipt will use the same means of receiving the complaint, if another means that is not faster is not provided (telephone contact for example).

The letter of acknowledgment of receipt issued will be made for both admissible and inadmissible complaints.

✓ **Sorting, categorization and examination of the admissibility of complaints**

Complaints will first be sorted based on reasons, dates of registration, location or any other criteria.

Complaints received and recorded in the registers will be categorized into two groups: sensitive complaints and non-sensitive complaints. Even if in land matters, most complaints are sensitive, certain complaints pose fewer difficulties and are considered non-sensitive:

- Non-sensitive complaints generally relate to material errors and would concern in particular: complaints relating to administrative procedures; errors or disagreements relating to the identification and valuation of property; disagreements over plot boundaries; factors linked to pollution (noise, atmospheric, water, etc.); the process of implementing project activities; non-payment of salaries of employees used by service providers or project partners, choice of sites, etc.
- Sensitive complaints would relate in particular to: social conflicts between localities or private interest groups relating to access to electricity, serious misconduct, corruption of project staff for the award of contracts by a company, embezzlement of project materials, abuse of power, discrimination, serious harm to the environment by project activities, non-compliance with social clauses, forced evictions without compensation, replacement costs and methods of compensation, omissions in the census PAP, gender-based violence or sexual abuse/harassment in the area where project activities are implemented, accidents involving a third person; the nature of rights over land; the destruction of property and/or services of a local resident following project activities, etc.

Regarding the management of sensitive complaints related to gender and vulnerability, it can be noted that the situation of women in terms of access to electricity for their income-generating activities is quite precarious. Structures such as the National Parity Observatory (ONP) could play an important role in better taking into account their energy concerns (access to electricity). The Observatory's mission is to monitor, evaluate and formulate proposals aimed at promoting parity between men and women in public policies and plays an alert and anticipatory role and ensures compliance with the provisions of the law relating to the economic and social advancement of women. Complaints will be available in different locations:

**At the local level:** registers will be set up in the headquarters of municipalities, the homes of neighborhood delegates or village chiefs, sub-prefectures or prefectures; anyone wishing to file a complaint must contact this local authority; the complainant can be guided in particular by the focal points, sub-prefectures and village chiefs for better accessibility to the system. Telephone numbers will be made public and accessible to allow certain people to contact ANIDA directly to find out about the system or make a grievance or complaint.

**At the departmental level:** registers will be available from the Departmental Complaints Committees (CDP) and the Technical Committees set up. These structures which are at the level of districts, regions and departments have the advantage of understanding all the technical services interested in the project. In addition, a cell phone will be made available to the committee, to allow complainants to make free calls. These telephone numbers will be made public and accessible.

**At the national level:** the methods of referral which will be made public and accessible to all are recorded below:

- a platform ( electronic mail) managed by ANIDA;
- a toll-free telephone number for direct contact with designated ANIDA staff dedicated to complaints management;
- a telephone number accessible with an Internet connection.

Concerning the admissibility of complaints, namely the process of determining whether a registered complaint may be subject to a compliance review and/or a Problem Resolution Initiative, or may not be subject to none of these processes, *a priori* , all complaints relating to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in relation to project activities are admissible.

The admissibility of other complaints related to the project begins at the categorization phase by the project manager at the level of the Local Complaints Management Committee to validate the categorization of complaints.

At the local, regional and departmental level, the categorization and admissibility of the complaint after preliminary analysis will be carried out in a concerted manner between the Project Manager, the focal point with obligation to report to the mayor of the municipality concerned. If the complaint is not admissible, it will be rejected and the complainant will be informed in writing of the reasons for this decision. Among the grounds for inadmissibility, the complaint may be considered abusive, frivolous or manifestly ill-founded or it was not transmitted in accordance with the established procedure or that the complainant does not have the required interest in taking action.

If the complaint is deemed admissible and the information is sufficient for a solution to be implemented immediately, it will be adopted via written agreements between the complainant and ANIDA.

If the information is not sufficient, ANIDA will carry out a more in-depth analysis of the information received in order to manage the complaint. The file will be treated confidentially and securely. In any case, ANIDA will follow up on all complaints.

In the event of an internal solution, a detailed written response explaining the process that was initiated to resolve or investigate the issue will be provided.

The Project Coordinator or at the local level the project manager will validate and sign all formal responses to complainants before sending. If an investigation is necessary, it may take more time to fully resolve the complaint.

Consequently, the complainant should be informed according to the most suitable method, favoring the principle of parallelism of forms (in writing, SMS, telephone, or email in particular) within ten (10) working days from the date of registration of the complaint. the complaint regarding the follow-up given to his complaint. If processing requires a longer period, it may be extended by five (5) days.

- ✓ Review of complaints, investigation and verification

Complaints will be investigated at different levels.

***Local or community level:***

The Local Complaints Management Committees (CLGP) created by decree serve as interfaces between the communities and the Project via the Project branch. They are responsible for mediation in first instance which they are required to initiate within a maximum of **48 hours** from the date of referral. These Committees take the form of a Conflict Commission.

In order to facilitate the transmission of complaints to the CLGP, focal points are planned in each village concerned by the Project and they will rely on the expertise of the Local Development Support Centers (CADL).

Each focal point will have to explain the MGP implemented within the municipality. Therefore, any written or verbal grievance or transmitted by SMS received by the focal points of natural and/or legal persons on the intervention sites or in the context of the conduct of activities, is notified in these complaint registers which are made available to them.

(CLGP) which can adapt to community conflict resolution mechanisms. They will notably be composed of the following entities:

- President: the Mayor or his representative or the village chief concerned or his representative;
- Rapporteur: The Head of the CADL;
- Members :
  - *The President of the Commune Land Commission or the Commission responsible for managing land conflicts;*
  - *The project representative;*
  - *A representative of the farmers' association at the local level;*
  - *A representative of the breeders' association at the local level;*
  - *A representative of dynamic community associations in the area;*
  - *The Social Facilitator recruited by the project;*
  - *A youth representative;*
  - *A representative of women.*

The CLGP can enlist the services of resource persons whenever necessary.

The complainant or his representative is invited to participate in the meeting.

The complaint is examined within 10 working days of the referral. The duration of processing the complaint may be extended by 5 days if additional investigations are necessary.

In its response to the complainant, the CLGP provides information on at least the following points:

- explanations of the process and results of the investigation;
- the proposed solution(s);
- if applicable, the procedure for implementing the proposed solution(s), including the deadlines for execution of the proposed solution(s).

The CLGPs will be installed in the **Departments, Communes and villages** of project intervention. They constitute structures for receiving and managing complaints either by processing them locally or by transmitting them through hierarchical channels to ANIDA.

The committee referred must periodically inform the Prefect and Sub-Prefect of the complainant's district of residence of the progress of the complaint.

The following table provides information on the entities and their functions:

*Table 8: Roles and responsibilities of entities involved in the complaints management process at the local level*

Structures/Entities	Focal points	Roles and responsibilities
Village	Village chief or his representative; Chairman of the commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mediation and conciliation</li> <li>- Monitoring and processing complaints at the level of the villages concerned</li> </ul>
Municipality	Mayors, municipal councilors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mediation</li> <li>- Complaint tracking</li> <li>- Support for understanding disputes and complaints</li> </ul>
Department	Departmental advisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mediation and conciliation</li> <li>- Monitoring and processing complaints at the level of the departments concerned</li> </ul>
CADL	Head of CADL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mediation</li> <li>- Support for organization of training on GRM</li> <li>- Support to stakeholders for the implementation of the GRM</li> </ul>
ANIDA/CSE	ANIDA ESS Specialist and CSE ESS Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mediation</li> <li>- Support for organization of training on GRM</li> <li>- Support to stakeholders for the implementation of the GRM</li> </ul>
PMU/CSE	Local project manager/Climate Finance Unit Project Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring of complaints registered in offices</li> <li>- Registration of complaints in registers;</li> <li>- Transmission to the Departmental Committee of complaints that cannot be processed at the local level in the event of non-conciliation by the CLGP (local community of complaints management)</li> <li>- Facilitating access for complainants to registers and telephone number set up for registration;</li> <li>- Ensure that each complainant has received an acknowledgment of receipt;</li> <li>- Delivery of acknowledgment of receipt for complaints filed on air</li> <li>- Informing complainants about the progress of their case</li> <li>- Makes the means available to the social facilitator in mediating the dispute</li> </ul>
Representative local and community associations	Association representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mediation</li> <li>- Facilitation of the work of the commission of inquiry in the field;</li> <li>- Support in preparing the claim</li> </ul>

### **Regional and departmental levels:**

The Regional and Departmental Complaints Management Committees (CRDGP) will be installed by the Project in all areas intervention of the Project.

This appeal body intervenes if the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution proposed at the local level or in the event of inadmissibility of his request. The CRDGP has a period of ten (10) days from the date of referral to rule on the complaint. If necessary, this period may be extended by five (5) days.

Each committee will be composed of the following people:

- *The representative of the Mediator of the Republic at the local level;*
- *The project manager, different from the manager who sat in first instance;*
- *A member of the Departmental Expenses Assessment Commission;*
- *The Regional Cadastre Inspector or his representative;*
- *Village chief;*
- *A representative of the Law Shop;*
- *A representative of Civil Society, an NGO focused on the protection of rights.*

This structure intervenes in relation to decisions taken at first instance, a member having sat at the level of the Local Committee cannot intervene at the level of the Regional or Departmental Committee in order to respect the impartiality of the decision-makers.

### **National level**

A National Complaints Management Committee (CNGP) is planned at the central level and this Committee will only meet exceptionally to directly examine certain complaints which cannot be resolved at the local, regional or departmental level. Thus, it will have to rule on community conflicts, community complaints ( *risks of social frustrations, social and territorial equity* ) and conflicts relating to GBV of a certain scale. However, the Committee can also self-refer to any sensitive complaint. Due to the nature of these complaints, the principle of confidentiality of their processing must be respected.

The CNGP is composed of:

- *the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Equipment, Rapporteur;*
- *the Minister of the Interior or his Representative;*
- *the Minister of Justice or his Representative;*
- *The Minister of Community Development, Social and Territorial Equity or his Representative;*
- *the Representative of the Minister of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection;*
- *the Representative of the High Council for Social Dialogue;*
- *the Representative of the Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development;*
- *the Representative of the High Council of Territorial Communities (HCCT);*
- *the Representative of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CESE);*
- *The Mediator of the Republic;*
- *The National Parity Observatory;*
- *ANIDA”;*
- *The Project Coordinator.*

In addition, the CNGP can bring in all the skills capable of supporting it in resolving the complaints it handles, including GCF's GRM.

#### **✓ Judicial settlement**

All measures must be taken to promote the amicable resolution of complaints through the mechanism set up for this purpose (except complaints related to GBV/SEAH), but complainants are free to initiate

legal proceedings, if they wish. Thus, complainants must be informed of their freedom to have recourse to justice, and of the implications of resorting to legal action. However, the expenses will be borne by the project if its responsibility is incurred.

#### VIII.5.3. Monitoring and evaluation/Reporting

All complaints will be recorded in a database to facilitate monitoring. Likewise, a quarterly report on the status of complaints processing will be produced and will be included in the project's periodic activity report. In case the complaint is related to the project, it is indicated whether the complainant received services and the duration of processing the complaint in question.

In addition, interviews will be conducted with the various stakeholders to gather their opinions on the functioning of the mechanism. The complainant's satisfaction with the handling of his complaint must be measured, in order to make the necessary corrections for the continuation of the project, if necessary.

Likewise, a description of the complaints recorded according to their typology will be made in the quarterly reports, at the same time as the initiatives developed by the Project to bring the activities concerned into compliance or resolve the problems that caused these complaints, and therefore, to the prevention of this type of complaint.

An individual file will be created for each applicant and will include the complaint form, the closure form, the minutes resulting from the verification outputs, the payment statements (if the applicant has ultimately obtained financial compensation), and any document falling within the framework of complaint management. Complaints related to GBV will be kept at the level of the GBV service provider who registered the complaint, in a lockable space to guarantee confidentiality.

#### VIII.5.4. Closure of the complaint

Resolved complaints are closed using a form co-signed by the president of the management committee according to the level of resolution of the complaint (village, municipality, department, region), the complainant(s) in (03) three copies. A copy of the signed form is given to the complainant, another, archived at the level of the committee that led the process, and the last copy, sent to ANIDA for archiving (physical and electronic). Likewise, complaints for which the applicant has chosen to initiate legal proceedings will be subject to closure at the Project level, to indicate that all attempts at amicable settlement have been exhausted.

The complaint must be closed after five (05) working days from the date of implementation of the response.

#### VIII.5.5. Archiving

ANIDA" will set up a centralized physical and electronic archiving system for filing complaints. All supporting documents established in the settlement process will be recorded in each file created on behalf of the complainants.

The archiving system will provide access to information on: i) complaints received ii) solutions found and iii) unresolved complaints requiring further intervention.

#### VIII.5.6. Summary of GRM stages and associated deadlines

The table below summarizes the different stages of the GRM and the associated deadlines:

Table 9: Summary of GRM stages and associated deadlines

Steps	Time limit
<b>Step 1 :</b> Dissemination of information on the availability of means of collecting and recording complaints and grievances and the location where each means of collection is located	6 months
<b>Step 2 :</b> Reception, recording and acknowledgment of receipt of complaints	1 day
<b>Step 3 :</b> Sorting, categorization, examination of the admissibility of complaints after the necessary investigations in conjunction with local officials in the complaints management mechanism	5 days
<b>Step 4 :</b> Examination of the complaint, investigation and verification	5 days
<b>Step 5 :</b> Internal and external processing of the complaint	5 days
<b>Step 6 :</b> Closure of complaints and archiving	5 days ( <b>closing</b> ) Throughout the project ( <b>archiving</b> )
<b>Step 7 :</b> Monitoring, evaluation and reporting	Throughout the project
<b>Step 8 :</b> Legal recourse	Deadlines for legal proceedings

➤ *Handling sensitive complaints*

Sensitive complaints are complaints related to alleged cases of GBV/SEAH and alleged cases of fiduciary deviance and which, due to their sensitivity, must be handled in a confidential and ethical manner.

➤ *Definition of a complaint for GBV/SEAH*

In the context of the project, complaints relating to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and acts related to Exploitation, Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH) refer to those made following alleged acts of sexual violence. perpetrated on intervention sites (rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, diversion of minors, pedophilia, sexual exploitation and abuse), particularly against women and children (minor girls or boys), by people acting directly or indirectly, in the name and/or on behalf of the project (contractors, suppliers, site employees, project agents, etc.).

Sexual violence refers to any form of non-consensual sexual contact, even if it does not result in penetration. For example, attempted rape, as well as unwanted kissing, caressing, or touching of the genitals and buttocks. There are different types of sexual violence, the main ones being:

**Rape:** refers to non-consensual penetration (however slight) of the vagina, anus or mouth with a penis, another part of the body, or any object.

**Sexual harassment:** refers to sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and any other verbal or physical behavior of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment is not always explicit or obvious. It can include implicit and subtle acts, but always involves power and gender dynamics in which one person with power uses their position to harass another based on their gender. Sexual behavior is undesirable when the person subjected to it considers it undesirable (for example: looking someone up and down; kissing or kissing; making sexual innuendo; brushing against someone to extort pleasure; whistling and making calls with the intention of flirting, giving personal gifts to seduce, etc.);

Sexual favors: are a form of sexual harassment consisting in particular of making promises of favorable treatment (e.g. promotion) or threats of unfavorable treatment (e.g. loss of employment) based on sexual acts, or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behavior;

Malicious solicitations of children: are behaviors that allow an attacker to gain the trust of a child for sexual purposes. For example, an offender may establish a trusting relationship with a child and then seek to sexualize that relationship (for example, by encouraging romantic feelings or exposing the child to sexual concepts through pornography, sending electronic messages of indecent content to a

recipient whom the sender believes to be a minor, with the intent of inciting the recipient to engage in or submit to sexual activity.

***i. Definition of a complaint for fiduciary deviance***

In the context of this Project, complaints relating to fiduciary deviance refer to those addressed following alleged acts of corruption, fraud, embezzlement, conflicts of interest, theft or misappropriation, relating to resources or Project property, committed in the context of carrying out the activities or structures put in place to ensure its implementation.

***ii. Filing and recording of sensitive complaints***

Given their particularly sensitive nature and the risks they may pose to the project, access to information relating to sensitive complaints will be limited to the Regional Project Coordination.

All complainants with sensitive complaints, reported to the complaints management committees and linked to alleged cases of GBV/SEAH (rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, diversion of minors, pedophilia, sexual exploitation and abuse) and cases suspected fiduciary deviance (corruption, fraud, embezzlement, conflicts of interest, theft, embezzlement), will be referred to the Regional Project Coordination (the Regional Coordinator and the Gender Specialist).

To file a sensitive complaint, the complainant will contact the Regional Coordinator or the Gender Specialist, by traveling or through other channels (phone call, text message, or WhatsApp (call, voice, written) ). The referral can also be made through an intermediary (parent, relative, local authorities, NGO specializing in GBV/SEAH, human rights association, etc.).

Information concerning the contacts of the Regional Coordinator and the Gender Specialist (first and last name, position, telephone number, head office address, etc.) will be communicated to potential complainants by the presidents and secretaries of the complaints management committees.

On the instructions of the Project Area Coordinator, the Gender Specialist records the complaint and sends him the completed complaint form.

***iii. Handling sensitive complaints***

The Project Area Coordinator verifies the merits of the complaint. If the complaint is well-founded, the handling of sensitive complaints may require recourse to a structure competent in handling GBV/SEAH cases, to territorial authorities (e.g. the prefect of the department), to the police or to the courts. .

For proven cases of GBV/SEAH, in addition to the above-mentioned remedies, the Project Gender Specialist will connect (via the specialized structure) the victim of GBV with a service provider specializing in GBV issues (NGOs, Associations, etc.) which offers services and benefits to victims.

The GBV/SEAH complainant must be informed by the GBV/SEAH service provider of the outcome of the verification once it has concluded. Before that, the GBV/SEAH service provider takes the time to put in place a safety plan for the complainant, if this proves necessary. The perpetrator is also notified by the appropriate representative within his/her structure, only after the complainant has been informed. The GBV/SEAH service provider continues to play a support role with the survivor while respecting the choices and wishes of the latter.

Handling a GBV/SEAH complaint will involve connecting the GBV survivor with assistance services (medical, psychosocial, security, emergency accommodation services, etc.) and support, if desired, in the legal processing of the complaint (drafting and filing a complaint with the Police).

For these cases of GBV/SEAH complaints, only the specialized structure will have access to confidential and identifiable information concerning the complainant. The Project Gender Specialist and other members of the PMU concerned will be regularly informed, in order to collect their opinions and suggestions. Only non-identifiable information will be shared with the PMU and GCF such as the alleged perpetrator's relationship to the project, age and gender of the survivor.

The monthly reports from the Regional Coordination on the management of sensitive complaints will detail cases of GBV/SEAH incidents and fiduciary deviance in a manner consistent with best practices of confidentiality and ethics in the collection and communication of information related.

*Table 10 : Processing times for sensitive complaints*

Activity	Deadline
Registration of the complaint	3 days after filing the complaint
Transmission of the complaint form to the Regional Project Coordinator	2 days after registration of the complaint
Complaint handling procedure	10 days after reception of the complaint form
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 days</b>

Sensitive complaints will be kept/backed up by the Regional Coordination via an archiving system in a locked space to guarantee confidentiality.

## IX. SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS

Stakeholder consultation is one of the fundamental principles of environmental assessment. Carried out at all stages of a project - at the design phase, implementation phase and post-project - it allows better decision-making through feedback. With a view to financing by the Green Climate Fund (CGF), consultation of local and national stakeholders is an essential element for achieving the national ownership criterion.

Thus, for the purposes of developing the Environmental and Social Action Plan –ESAP- for this project, a consultation campaign was carried out in the five (5) Coordination zones<sup>3</sup>. The objective of this consultation is to present the project to the various stakeholders and to collect their points of view, recommendations and suggestions allowing its optimization.

### IX.1. Methodological approach

Stakeholder consultations were organized in a participatory and inclusive manner with administrative authorities, local communities, technical services and beneficiaries.

The discussions took place through individual interviews in French and focus groups in Wolof (local language) presented in the appendix of the main report.

The identification of stakeholders was based on their direct or indirect involvement in the implementation process of this project. First of all, a list of targeted actors was discussed with the project leaders: the CSE which is the accredited entity (EA) and ANIDA the Executing Entity (EE). Then, the ANIDA project concerning eight (8) regions of Senegal, the sampling was done according to the location of the zone coordinations: the region of Thiès for the West zone, the region of Saint-Louis for the North zone, the Kaolack region for the Center zone, the Kolda region for the South zone and the Tambacounda region for the East zone. As for targeting beneficiaries, two farms are chosen by the zone coordinators according to:

- The location (the farms are in two distinct municipalities or are the closest);

<sup>3</sup> ANIDA 5 coordination zones cover all of the regions in Senegal

- The size of the farm;
- The farm model (village or family).

On this basis, the following categories of actors were met initially between November 8 and 10 at the national level, then from November 13 to 23, 2023 in the five zone coordinations:

- Administrative authorities (sub-prefects);
- Local communities;
- Technical services at national, regional and departmental levels, and
- Beneficiaries
- Womens,
- Vulnerables groups (IPs, handicaps etc...)
- Young people, qnd
- Civil society (NGO/CSO)
- Etc.

## IX.2. Results of consultations

The summary of the meetings is described below, by category of actors in each zone.

Table 11!; Summary of the stakeholders meetings

Region/Location	Target group category	Questions and concerns	Answers from AE
National level	Technical services	<p>The project is an excellent initiative that will stimulate youth employment and reduce poverty by creating diversified sources of income. Although the environmental impacts are minor, ANIDA must take into account the following recommendations for the project's sustainability and social acceptance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish the soil's reference condition in order to know which crops and cultivation techniques to use. Soil quality also influences the type of irrigation to be developed;</li> <li>- Managing water quality ;</li> <li>- Ensure the commitment of producers before any development in order to avoid a loss-making investment;</li> <li>- Involve technical departments and strengthen collaboration;</li> <li>- Securing farms to protect them from animal depredation and livestock straying, and to prevent conflicts between farmers and breeders;</li> <li>- Promoting equity;</li> <li>- Define zones for the sustainable management of natural resources ;</li> <li>- Improving animal health and welfare on integrated poultry and dairy farms;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most of our concerns have been taken into account in the financing of this project.</li> </ul> <p>There are plans to acquire:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) kids for soil analysis to assess the reference situation and monitor soil quality.</li> <li>2) the drip irrigation system is preferred for better water management.</li> <li>3) for existing village farms, the commitment of producers is ensured from the moment of selection, but is also reinforced by the organization set up by ANIDA on the farms, in particular the meetings held to prepare the agricultural campaigns.</li> <li>4) technical departments may need to work with ANIDA to support and share information, particularly with decentralized environmental departments as part of the project's environmental monitoring.</li> <li>5) plant species dedicated to securing farms have been identified and will be integrated into village and family farms to combat animal straying and act as win10dbreaks.</li> <li>6) animal health and welfare are taken into account through the technical support of ANIDA's animal</li> </ol>
Western region/Thies	Technical services		

Region/Location	Target group category	Questions and concerns	Answers from AE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recovering organic waste;</li> <li>- Respect the 15 km safety distance on both sides in areas where medium- or high-voltage lines cross;</li> <li>- Contact DGPRES to find out about the state of the water table;</li> <li>- Ensure that the workforce is available to meet objectives. Payroll has a major impact on farm profitability;</li> <li>- Consider ways of recovering plant debris, for example by developing bio-coal;</li> <li>- Introduce value-added species for hedges and windbreaks. In addition to protecting crops and soil, they can also provide a source of income through the sale of firewood or timber. At the same time, hedges and windbreaks help reduce water consumption;</li> <li>- Integrate similar projects into planning documents,</li> <li>- Respect commitments for better follow-up;</li> <li>- Drawing up rental contracts ;</li> <li>- Set up storage and processing units for perishable products to reduce losses;</li> <li>- Measuring and sharing groundwater withdrawal volumes;</li> </ul> <p>Trade fairs and sharing networks are an</p>	<p>production experts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7) sustainable management will be ensured through best practices developed on village and family farms.</li> <li>8) organic waste will be recovered and recycled through compost pits and biodigesters to be built as part of the project.</li> <li>9) the exclusion list for the farms took into account safety distances from high and medium-voltage power lines.</li> <li>10) the village farms already built are based on DGPRES documentation made available to ANIDA. These water points are already integrated into the DGPRES database. It should be noted that wells tap into surface water tables (which fill up during the rainy season), while boreholes tap into deep water tables, whose reserves are very large.</li> <li>11) in village farms, the workforce made up of producers is permanently on the farms to make them profitable.</li> <li>12) a waste management plan takes care of plant debris.</li> <li>13) the integration of trees on farms is a component of ANIDA's environmental policy, with an emphasis on species with high added value, because of the benefits they bring to the farm (windbreaks, hedges, soil protection, reduced water consumption, etc.).</li> </ul>

Region/Location	Target group category	Questions and concerns	Answers from AE
		<p>excellent way to market products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Target functional MSEs,</li> <li>- Installation of piezometers or monitoring of borehole water quality</li> <li>- Input aid for producers ;</li> <li>- Training of technicians for better monitoring of activities;</li> <li>- Involve SAED, which is responsible for valley development, and ANCAR;</li> <li>- Communicate with beneficiaries on the conditions of input subsidies. Many projects have failed due to a lack of communication;</li> </ul> <p>For the sustainability of the project, beyond the training of producers, it will be necessary to ensure rigorous follow-up and to create a network for the exchange of experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the long term, we need to consider the use of fecal sludge as a fertilizer and the development of biogas;</li> <li>- strengthen collaboration with technical departments, particularly for monitoring activities;</li> <li>- improve ANIDA's communications</li> </ul> <p><u>Need to build capacity in</u> human resources and environmental and social management</p>	<p>14) village and family farm models will be consolidated with the project to be integrated into all planning documents and scaled up.</p> <p>15) commitments will be made and lessons learned will be capitalized on as part of the project.</p> <p>16) if necessary, rental contracts will be envisaged with agreements between producers and promoters.</p> <p>17) the project's financing takes into account the value chain of agricultural and livestock production by setting up storage and processing units.</p> <p>18) measurements and withdrawals of water from village farms are known through ANIDA's agricultural advisory system. It should also be noted that all boreholes in Senegal are subject to authorization by the DGPPE, and that ANIDA respects this provision for all its developments.</p> <p>Marketing :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- water quality in the village farms targeted by the project is known, and is monitored by ANIDA's agricultural advisory service.</li> <li>2- strengthening producers' marketing capacities by setting up functional cooperatives. All stages of marketing can be supervised by the producers' cooperative.</li> <li>3- ANIDA, in conjunction with the cooperatives set up, will work closely with the technical services (ANCAR, SAED, etc.) involved in the same fields. Whether it's subsidies, group purchasing or marketing, the</li> </ol>

Region/Location	Target group category	Questions and concerns	Answers from AE
			<p>cooperatives set up will take charge of all these aspects.</p> <p>Sustainability of the project beyond producer training.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) sludge from fecal matter will be used, but the project will also take charge of biogas production on animal production farms.</li> <li>2) monitoring of activities could involve technical services through collaboration with ANIDA.</li> <li>3) ANIDA's communication is developed through events, but also through internet networks (ANIDA website). Community radio stations could also be approached, as could local NGOs.</li> <li>4) the project's environmental and social management framework, together with an environmental and social management plan, will be piloted by CSE's environmental expertise and ANIDA in collaboration with the environmental technical services.</li> </ol>
Centre/Kaolack region	Technical services	<p>ANIDA has a strong design capability, but unfortunately its weakness lies in development.</p> <p>To avoid losses, potential customers must be approached in advance of production, so that production can be calibrated to demand.</p> <p>Parceling for better productivity, collectivization is more appropriate for input acquisition and marketing.</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration between ANIDA and</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) In order to promote the development of its farm models, ANIDA is strengthening its skilled and diversified human resources.</li> <li>2) Selling before producing is an approach that is being popularized on ANIDA farms through capacity-building for producers.</li> <li>3) Whether it's parcelling out or collectivization, the cooperatives set up in conjunction with ANIDA will take care of these aspects.</li> <li>4) collaboration between ANIDA and the technical services</li> </ol>

Region/Location	Target group category	Questions and concerns	Answers from AE
		<p>technical departments at all levels,</p> <p>Careful selection of development zones,</p> <p>Limit development zones to make them more productive</p> <p><u>Institutional capacity-building needs</u></p> <p>Capacity-building in agroforestry, information technology, financial management and environmental and social management</p>	<p>will be strengthened in every respect.</p> <p>5) the intensification of farm activities while respecting the environment will be adopted as part of the project.</p> <p>Institutional capacity building.</p> <p>1) agroforestry, information technology, financial management and environmental and social management are well addressed in the project's activities.</p>
	<p>Beneficiaries</p> <p>Darou Mbitéyène and Waar Wi village farms in Keur Madiabel</p>	<p><u>Need for social support:</u></p> <p>Finalize the layout of the farmhouse, as some equipment has yet to be installed;</p> <p>Installation of hedges</p> <p>Help in the fight against depredation,</p> <p>Help with access to financing to cover farm expenses (labor costs, purchase of farm inputs and equipment);</p> <p>Fertilization of soils subject to water or wind erosion.</p>	<p><u>Other farm models produced by ANIDA are currently in operation, and were visited during the firm's consultation.</u></p>
	<p>Local community</p> <p>Keur Madiabel Town Hall</p>	<p>Enhance the space at the center of family farms by developing fish ponds,</p> <p>Reinforce security by placing a wall in front of the fence to prevent trespassing and stray livestock.</p> <p>Create a functional consultation framework</p>	<p>1) The development of fish farming on family farms is taken into account within the framework of the project.</p> <p>2) The farms will be secured by a wire fence reinforced</p>

Region/Location	Target group category	Questions and concerns	Answers from AE
		<p>with the town hall.</p> <p><u>Capacity building:</u> conflict management, project management, tendering, environmental and social management.</p>	<p>with dedicated forest species.</p> <p>3) As a stakeholder, the mayor's office is ANIDA's gateway, participating in the entire process from identification to implementation and even sustainability of the project.</p> <p>4) capacity-building on conflict management, project management and environmental and social management is carried out on the farms on the basis of internal MSE regulations that take into account the concerns of young people and women. This aspect will be strengthened under the project by setting up cooperatives.</p>
South/ Ziguinchor and Kolda regions	Beneficiaries Kafesse farm (Ziguinchor)	<p>For the past three (3) years, a dispute has pitted the farm's producers against a Spanish promoter approached by ANIDA. At the end of the contract, the promoter refused to pay the producers. For some producers, ANIDA had failed in its mission of support, not having felt involved in ensuring that the producers received their funds. This situation is said to have led to the departure of half the farm's workforce, i.e. some forty growers.</p> <p>The producers' constraints are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fuel costs (approximately 800,000 Frs per week);</li> <li>- Transport for marketing outside the</li> </ul>	<p>1) <b>Reminder:</b> the kaffesse farm is one of 40 problem farms targeted by the project for consolidation. Among the problems identified are the high cost of fuel, equipment maintenance and outdated fencing.</p> <p>2) The dispute is due to the promoter's failure to honour his commitments, as the costs were high and the profits made did not enable the promoter to honour his commitments to the growers, and the contract was terminated.</p> <p>That's why we believe that the project's solar installation, repairs, fence reinforcement and capacity building will provide solutions to the problems encountered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the cost of fuel and maintenance will be reduced with the</li> </ul>

Region/Location	Target group category	Questions and concerns	Answers from AE
		<p>field, a truckload costs between 60 000 and 70 000 Fr ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the cost of equipment maintenance;</li> <li>- wild animal depredation, vermin attacks and livestock straying,</li> <li>- the farm's isolation, especially in winter.</li> </ul> <p><u>Need for social support:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Replacement of the dilapidated fence;</li> <li>- Agricultural training;</li> <li>- Processing and recovery of crop residues ;</li> <li>- Bushfire prevention and management. One bushfire burned 0.25 ha in 2021.</li> </ul>	<p>installation of solar power;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- increased production will encourage the development of transport services (carts, tricycles, etc.). In addition, ANIDA could help producers to obtain contracts that include the buyer's responsibility for transport.</li> <li>- The problem of animals running loose has been solved by repairing and reinforcing the farm fence;</li> <li>- the problems of marketing, processing and valorization of crop residues, bushfire prevention and management, and predation will be addressed through capacity building for producers.</li> </ul>
	Ferme Bodeyel Abdoul (Kolda)	<p>Constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient drip irrigation network ;</li> <li>- Insufficient water basins ;</li> <li>- Ransacking of plants by wild animals (monkeys),</li> <li>- Insufficient agricultural equipment ;</li> <li>- Difficult marketing conditions ;</li> <li>- Difficulty for women to combine domestic tasks with farming obligations.</li> </ul> <p><u>Need for social support :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training in agriculture, marketing techniques, administrative</li> </ul>	<p>1) On the farms targeted by the project, these concerns are taken into account during project implementation.</p>

Region/Location	Target group category	Questions and concerns	Answers from AE
		<p>management, well use and maintenance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Setting up processing units and training,</li> <li>- Provision of equipment for the safe slaughter of chickens.</li> </ul>	
	Technical services	<p>Collaboration with technical services is limited. The development of farms must emanate from a social demand that guarantees their success. We also need to consider the reasons why some farms are not functional, or why they operate intermittently. This is why the involvement of technical services at every stage (design, implementation) is so important. Activities such as ANIDA's should be subject to a strategic environmental assessment or impact study to take account of environmental and social issues. Recommendations have been formulated as part of the environmental screening.</p> <p><u>Institutional capacity-building needs of the regional environmental monitoring committee:</u></p> <p>Pest and pesticide management,</p> <p>Packaging management,</p> <p>Biomedical waste management</p>	<p>1) Collaboration with the technical departments will be essential for this project.</p> <p>The conclusions of the present environmental and social management framework study for the project confirm its classification in category C of the Senegalese nomenclature.</p> <p>All ANIDA sites were subject to environmental screening by the authorities (deconcentrated environmental services) at the time they were set up.</p> <p>1) Pest and pesticide management as well as packaging management are taken into account in ANIDA's waste management plan.</p>

Region/Location	Target group category	Questions and concerns	Answers from AE
		<p><u>Complaints management mechanism</u></p> <p>Projects such as PACASEN and PIPADHS have set up their own complaints management mechanisms in the municipalities where they operate. There is also the departmental expenditure assessment commission, chaired by the prefect, which deals with community complaints. However, for reasons of efficiency and effectiveness in complaint management, it would be more appropriate to create a single platform.</p>	<p>2) the only biomedical waste that can be considered is that resulting from contamination, in which case the State of Senegal takes charge.</p> <p>3) Complaints management mechanism :</p> <p>ANIDA has not had to record any complaints to date, as its procedures help to limit any potential complaints. These procedures include the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ANIDA exclusion lists for site identification ;</li> <li>- a beneficiary selection procedure involving all social strata;</li> <li>- organization of beneficiaries through MSEs and cooperatives on farms.</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, it's not a problem to have other complaint management mechanisms in the locality; the key is for each mechanism to communicate effectively and for project managers to be able to engage in dialogue.</p>
East/Tambacounda	Technical services	<p>Strengthen communication and collaboration with administrative authorities and technical services at all stages of the project;</p> <p>Decentralize decision-making and budget management to optimize project implementation; build the capacity of institutions and producers; strengthen communication/awareness-raising with</p>	<p>1) communication and collaboration with administrative authorities and technical services exist and will be strengthened within the framework of the project</p> <p>2) ANIDA's services are already decentralized across 5 Coordination Zones in Senegal. ANIDA works in close collaboration with local and administrative authorities.</p> <p>3) communication and awareness-raising already exist, as ANIDA provides farmers with a permanent agricultural</p>

Region/Location	Target group category	Questions and concerns	Answers from AE
		producers.	advisor on the farm.
	Producers	Input support ; Training in best cultivation practices	1) the project strengthens producers' capacity in all aspects of good agricultural practice.

## X. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

ANIDA and the CSE have undertaken a stakeholder consultation and have voluntarily opted for an inclusive approach by involving all local actors. This approach complies with the texts and laws in force on local development and decentralization.

It therefore implies:

- The populations of the villages benefiting from the village and family farms (village chief and notables, representatives of women and representatives of youth);
- Local authorities (Mayor, municipal councilors of the villages where the farms are located);
- The administrative authority (sub-prefect of the district where the farm is located);
- Local technical services such as the Local Development Support Center (CADL), the ANCAR (National agency for agricultural and rural advice) Rural Agricultural Advisor and any other local level service;
- ANIDA.

### X.1. Key stakeholders

Stakeholder analysis determines the likely relationship between stakeholders and the project, and helps identify appropriate consultation methods for each stakeholder group during the life of the project. The analysis below is based on several categorizations and assessments. For stakeholders, their level of influence on the project was assessed on three simple levels (high, medium and low). A stakeholder's level of influence is defined by their ability to influence the outcomes of the Project or to persuade or force stakeholders to make decisions and adopt a course of action with respect to the Project.

Table 12: Criteria for assessing the level of stakeholder influence

Influence level	Criteria
<b>High</b>	<p>Individuals or organizations in this category are considered "natural stakeholders" because of their high levels of influence. Collaboration with these individuals or organizations is therefore essential to ensure their buy-in throughout the project. These are the actors whose actions can modify the project or even block the project. These are the actors who must be involved at all stages of the project's implementation. The following are classified in this category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CSE and ANIDA, especially the regional branches (the five zonal coordinations);</li> <li>• The Public Sector (Government, State technical services, Universities, Research Centres and Institutes) directly in charge of monitoring the project;</li> <li>• The funder;</li> </ul>
<b>Medium</b>	<p>Individuals or organizations in this category attach great importance to the success of the project and therefore wish to be kept informed of its progress. These are the actors whose actions can lead to a rethinking of the implementation of the project and lead some stakeholders to adopt certain positions towards the project. They do not have the ability to block the project but can slow down or delay its implementation. These are actors who must adhere to the implementation of the project and with whom close collaboration must be ensured. These stakeholders must be informed/sensitized at all stages of project implementation. The following are classified in this category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiary communities;</li> <li>• Agricultural producers' organizations;</li> <li>• The private sector (agro-industrial companies);</li> <li>• Consumer associations</li> </ul>

Influence level	Criteria
<b>Low</b>	These are the actors who have a very low level of influence in the implementation of the project. Individuals or organizations in this category are closely related to the project. They place little importance on its success and have no particular influence on the achievement of the objectives. The strategy to be put in place is to monitor these stakeholders in case their levels of power and/or interest increase.

## X.2. Engagement plan

Performance Standard 1 requires "Borrowers" to consult with stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle, beginning their engagement as early as possible in the project preparation process and within timeframes that allow for meaningful consultations with stakeholders on the project design. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder consultation will be commensurate with the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.

This section describes the principles of methods that could potentially be used for stakeholder engagement in the project context. Some of the most common methods used to consult with stakeholders include: Phone/email/SMS; One-on-one interviews; Workshops/discussion groups; Distribution of newsletters; Newspapers/magazines...

Table 13: Summary of appropriate methods of stakeholder consultation et information

Information tools	Objectives	Target participants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Correspondence</li> <li>Phone Call</li> <li>Email</li> <li>Meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminating information to interested parties</li> <li>Inviting stakeholders to meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders involved in implementation;</li> <li>Stakeholders with an influence or interest in the implementation of the project</li> </ul>
<b>Web Sites CSE and ANIDA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation of the project and components (text, video, sound clips, photos) Possibility to consult the safeguarding documents Possibility to submit a complaint/grievance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders involved in the implementation of the project Stakeholders who have an influence or interest in the implementation of the project; Anyone visiting the website</li> </ul>
<b>Web meeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminate information to interested and affected parties;</li> <li>Allow stakeholders to speak freely on sensitive issues, including vulnerable people and women;</li> <li>Build relationships with affected stakeholders;</li> <li>In-depth investigations of the socio-economic aspects of households prior to the work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders involved in implementation;</li> <li>Stakeholders with an influence or interest in the implementation of the project</li> </ul>
<b>Meetings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Present project information to a group of stakeholders;</li> <li>Sharing of results;</li> <li>Validation of studies and plans; Stakeholder engagement;</li> <li>Disseminate and discuss the plausibility of technical information;</li> <li>Facilitate the sharing of opinions, concerns and opinions among stakeholders;</li> <li>Formalize the documentation of these opinions where appropriate;</li> <li>Build an impersonal relationship with high-level stakeholders;</li> <li>Encouraging the membership of producer networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders involved in the implementation (administrative authorities, technical services) –</li> <li>Stakeholders with an influence or interest in the implementation of the project (women's networks, youth networks, producers' associations, agricultural industries)</li> </ul>
<b>Village Meetings and Awareness Campaigns</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Present project information to a wide range of stakeholders, especially</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders likely to be affected by the implementation of the project: grassroots</li> </ul>

Information tools	Objectives	Target participants
	communities; - Share non-technical information; Sharing of the job opportunities offered by the project; - Share environmental and social safeguard studies; - Sharing the GRM; - Facilitate meetings with power point services, magnetic boards, posters, etc. - Provide information on the technical aspects of the project; - Inform the parties about the complaints management mechanism; - Provide the outlets affected by the work.	communities, beneficiary communities of the project
Social media (Facebook, Instagram and TicTok, WhatsApp)	- Present information on the project and the status of project implementation; - Receive feedbacks on project activities	- Stakeholders involved in the implementation (administrative bodies potentially affected); - Stakeholders with an influence or interest in the implementation of the project (prefectures, municipalities, local communities); - Stakeholders likely to be affected by the implementation of the project
Press Releases Radio – TV - Community Radio - Community Television	- Disseminate accurate information over a specific period of time - Popularizing the GRM - Informing about the philosophy and steps of the project	Stakeholders likely to be affected by the implementation of the project to grassroots communities of all categories
Visit to the project sites	- Show the parties the areas affected by the project; - To show the applicability of the results of the studies carried out - Exchange of experience between farmers	- Stakeholders involved in implementation; - Stakeholders with influence or interest in the implementation of the project; - Stakeholder affected by the project

In general, the results of the public consultations revealed that the activities planned under this Project have a strong commitment from stakeholders because the expected results will enable the beneficiary communities to meet vital needs that are still the subject of priority actions. The methods of engagement initiated so far by ANIDA focus mainly on community-level meetings and meetings, which seem to be quite effective. But they must be supported by a better involvement of communication professionals and the use of social networks.

However, the methods of consultation with stakeholders will be tailored to the intended targets and themes addressed. For example, in all communication strategies described in this document, issues relating to the impact of project activities on girls and women will be addressed and in particular on the risks of SEAH... Girls and women will also be informed of the content of the Code of Conduct that will be prepared and signed by all stakeholders and they will be consulted on safe and accessible ways in which survivors of SEAH could report misconduct by project staff, they will also be informed of the services available to survivors of SEAH in their communities.

These consultations will focus on general trends related to SEAH risks and the challenges/barriers that community members (especially women and girls) face and should not in any way attempt to identify survivors of violence. However, if a person, during or after the counselling meeting, discloses the violence they are a survivor of, the facilitator should refer them to the nearest GBV service provider (information on locally available services should be collected prior to the consultations). In this way, the project will build strong relationships with partner organizations, but could also build relationships with producer networks.

The project will ensure that all communication and mobilization interventions of partner institutions are monitored. In this regard, communication and mobilization activities must be designed to be adapted to the objectives pursued by the CSE and ANIDA while minimizing the risk of developing antagonistic behavior and conflicts and avoiding/minimizing the risks of exclusion, especially those representing vulnerable groups.

## CONCLUSION

From the analyzes carried out as part of this study, it emerged that the planned activities will involve environmental and social impacts and risks during the design, construction and operation phases.

These impacts and risks will however be negligible compared to the positive impacts of the project which constitute an opportunity for:

- Address the problem of insufficient storage infrastructure for harvested products (onion, paddy at production sites) and processed products (white rice at rice mills);
- Solve the difficulties of marketing agricultural products;
- Create the conditions for establishing a suitable credit system and facilitating access to financing and interest rates within the reach of the populations;
- To compensate for the shortage of energy and its high costs;
- To improve the level of land development through better fertility management, the isolation of production areas and the facilitation of the flow of products;
- To facilitate access to agricultural equipment and inputs;
- Etc.

However, to guarantee the success and sustainability of sub-projects, the GCF/CSE/ANIDA and all stakeholders must ensure that the procedures for integrating the environment into the project cycle are respected.

A stakeholder engagement plan has been developed to ensure engagement of relevant stakeholders.

**Kindly note that, NEITHER RESETTLEMENT NOR INDEMNISATION ARE EXPECTED..**

The prescribed measures must be monitored on the basis of predefined indicators.

## ANNEXES

## APPENDIX 1 – EXCLUSION LIST

### Exclusion List:

This Exclusion List will be used for screening of activities during implementation. The following do not qualify for programme support:

- a) activities involving cutting down of trees;
- b) activities located in archaeological and culturally-sensitive areas (cultural, archaeological or historical heritage;
- c) activities located in rangeland or grazing areas or involving fragmentation of rangeland or grazing areas with fences or other means;
- d) activities that restrict pastoralists' access to rangeland, grazing areas or natural resources;
- e) activities on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation by pastoralist IP, including transhumance routes;
- f) activities located near sensitive receptors;
- g) activities in flood-prone areas and areas near watercourses (rivers, lakes, ponds, etc.);
- h) activities with no adequate stakeholder consultation;
- i) activities located in lands claimed by IPs;
- j) activities in transhumance routes or has impacts on transhumance routes including those traditionally used by pastoralist Indigenous Peoples, or modifies or blocks the access or use of such areas, and the natural resources on them;
- k) activities that promote sedentarization or semi-sedentarization of pastoralist Indigenous Peoples;
- l) activities that foresee commercial use of indigenous knowledge by third parties;
- m) blasting; production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals etc.
- n) purchase, storage, use, manufacture, or trade in products that fall in WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Class Ia (extremely hazardous); Ib (highly hazardous); or Class II (moderately hazardous) pesticides); etc.;
- o) use of banned antibiotics in aquaculture production;
- p) land use conversion from non-agricultural to agricultural;
- q) introduction of invasive species including GMOs;
- r) any activity that potentially raises ESS categorization beyond C (category A or B activities).

### Eligibility Guidelines:

The following guidelines will be used for site selection:

- a. Favor a site whose position allows for the integration of several villages within a 3 km radius;
- b. Favor accessible sites, close to communication routes to facilitate the flow of products;
- c. Explore the terrain to assess the relief, the hydrographic network, and the type of soil;
- d. Identify and avoid major obstacles (forests, watercourses, etc.);
- e. Favor a regular-shaped area as much as possible for optimal layout;
- f. Identify the land rights of families/communities for the project sites to be demarcated; and
- g. No storage or disposal of hazardous materials will take place on the lands or territories of indigenous peoples, including transhumance routes.



## APPENDIX 2 – GRIEVANCE AND COMPLAINT REGISTRATION FORM

<i>Project name :</i>						
<i>Localité /</i>						
<i>Complaints Management Committee</i>		.....				
<i>Site : .....</i>						
N°	Date of Complaint	Complainant's First Name(s) & Last Name and Contact Information	Sex	Libellé de la plainte/réclamation	Signature of complainant	Response to the complaint + date and notice of the complainant

## APPENDIX 3: STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK FORMS

N° : RC.. /..

Sub- appendix: Grievance form	
<b>Date of claim :</b>	<b>Closing date:</b>
<b>Name of Claimant:</b>	
<b>Name and function of the intermediary(If relevant):</b>	
<b>Nature of grievance:</b>	
Assessment of admissibility and file assignment:	
Case review:	
Disposition:	
Reviewed by:	
Outcome:	
Focal point signature	

Date:../../.....

## APPENDIX 4: COMPLAINT RESOLUTION WORKSHEET (NOT RELATED TO SAS/HS)

N° de la plainte :	
Nom et prénom	
Contact  Merci d'indiquer votre préférence de correspondance	<input type="checkbox"/> Par téléphone :  <input type="checkbox"/> Oralement  <input type="checkbox"/> Par E-mail  <input type="checkbox"/> Page Facebook  <input type="checkbox"/> En personne
Description de la résolution de la plainte :	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Date de résolution :	
Pièce justificative (si pertinent) :	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Signature du plaignant :	
Date :	
Nom et fonction des membres de comités responsable de la résolution :	Nom et représentation du membre du comité :  Signature :  Nom et représentation du membre du comité :  Signature :

**APPENDIX 5: SEAHS INTAKE RECORD PART 1 (NAME/CODE REGISTRATION AND CONSENT SHEET)**

Before the interview begins, remind the complainant that all information provided will be kept confidential and treated with care. This information will only be shared with their consent with the **GRM** of Project XXX.

He/she may refuse to answer any question.

Name of Complainant:

Complaint Code:

Complainant's telephone number/address:



Has the complainant consented to be referred to the Project complaint mechanism?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_


**N.B:** This information must be kept separate from the rest of the SEAH Complaint Intake Form, in a secure, locked cabinet.

## APPENDIX 6: Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment Screening

Ensuring basic risk mitigation measures are in place ahead of stakeholder engagement	Responsibility	Comments
Does the AE have a SEAH Policy (or SEAH provisions in another policy)?	AE	Yes CSE have a SEAH policy
If the AE has contracted out stakeholder consultations, does that entity have a SEAH Policy (or are they contractually bound to apply the AE's)?	AE/Consultant	Any entity linked to this project is bound to apply CSE (AE) SEAH policy.
Does the AE have an employee Code of Conduct?	AE	Yes as confirms our dual accreditation to the AF and the GCF, CSE has an employee code of conduct
If the AE has contracted out stakeholder consultations, does that entity have an employee Code of Conduct (or are they contractually bound to apply the AE's)?	AE/Consultant	Any entity linked to this project is bound to apply CSE (AE) employee code of conduct. Exceptionally if due diligence showcases that the entity employee code of conduct is satisfactory and in line with the AEs and GCFs code, they may be allowed to use theirs.
Have AE employees and consultants conducting stakeholder consultations been trained on preventing SEAH and the Code of Conduct?	AE/Consultant	All AEs employee have been trained on preventing SEAH and code of conduct. Pertaining to consultants they are required (tender documents) to have appropriate SEAH training and code of conduct satisfactory to the AE (show proof)
Does the AE have a grievance mechanism in place in case of early SEAH complaints from stakeholder engagement?	AE	Yes a per our accreditation to the GCF

Does the AE have a specialist on staff who can undertake the more advanced assessment in Stage 4 as well as deal with early SEAH complaints if they arise; and if not, does the AE require budget and /or assistance with this?	AE	Yes, the AEs ESS Specialist is an expert well trained on advanced assessment, and as far as the complaints, it is included in AEs GRM procedure available on our website
Contextual Level (and Baseline Conditions)	Reference	Comments
Does the country have laws prohibiting sexual harassment / stalking generally?	National /State law (Gender Assessment)	Yes Senegal has Law prohibiting Sexual harassment (Law 2020-05 of January 10 <sup>th</sup> 2020)  <b>loi-2020-05-du-10-janvier-2020-criminal</b>
Do labor laws prohibit sexual harassment in the workplace?	National/State law (Gender Assessment)	Yes Senegalese labour law provide a strong framework on sexual harassment (check page 28)  <b>senegal-labor law_english.pdf</b>
Does the country have laws prohibiting intimate partner violence (IPV)?	National/State law (Gender Assessment)	Yes Senegal as showcased in Law 2020-05 of January 10 <sup>th</sup> 2020
What is the prevalence of GBV in the country?	National statistics (Gender Assessment)	According to the DHS (2019), 10.4% of women aged 15-49 have suffered physical violence in the previous year. Among girls aged 15-17, 2.9% have been victims of sexual violence (DHS 2019). The COVID-19 pandemic accentuated the issue of domestic violence, as evidence by the rapid survey on the effects of COVID-19 by UN Women in collaboration with National Agency of Statistics and

		Demography (ANSD), UNICEF and UN Human Rights (2020), which showed that 27% of respondents believed that violence within households had increased since the start of the pandemic.
What is the legal age a person can marry?	National law	In Senegal, The legal age to marry is 16 with parental authorization and 18 without parental authorization

Despite any laws, what is the prevalence of child marriage in the country?	National statistics	31% of girls in Senegal are married before their 18th birthday and 9% are married before the age of 15.  1% of Senegalese boys are married before the age of 18
What is the income level of the country?	World Bank ranking (H, HM, M, LM, L)	GDP per person employed (constant 2017 PPP \$) 12,42
Where does the country rank on global gender indices?	World Bank Reports / Other	As of 2023, Senegal ranks 104 <sup>th</sup> in the global gender indices
Is there a national action plan on GBV and/or sexual harassment?	National government	Yes, There is national plan. Please find attached  <b>Plan de gestion des VBG EAS HS FA COV</b>
Does the country have specialized services for survivors of GBV (at both the national and local level) including women's shelters, adequate medical facilities and facilities which provide psycho-social support?	Local gov / NGOs	yes, there is a system in place at national and local level (NGOS, focal point etc..)
Is the country currently experiencing war, internal conflict or humanitarian disaster?	National / Media	No Senegal is a peaceful country
<b>Project Level Risks</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Are women concentrated in lower paid roles and mostly line-managed and supervised by men?	AE	No majority of woman are beneficiaries
Are piece-rate systems or other performance-related pay structures used where individuals are in control of how much other workers get paid?	AE	No there are not used
Will project workers have control over life-changing resources such as the allocation of compensation for displacement or access to basic or highly sought-after resources?	AE	As the project is categorized C, no displacement is expected
Will security personnel be used? Will they be armed?	AE	The beneficiaries of village farms take turns ensuring the security of the farms as for the family farms, the family usually lives there so they will ensure their own security
Will there be an influx of male workers into the project area (as opposed to only using local labor)?	AE	No only local labour will be used
Are local communities poor and lacking basic resources?	AE	No, not in this project

Will migrant workers be employed by the project, especially those who may not speak the local language? Will they be employed on a temporary or daily basis?	AE	As we've previously mentioned local workers will be employed to work on the farms, no migrants are expected
Will project workers all have formal contracts?		Yes as per the AEs procedures
Will goods frequently be transported over long distances, especially through poor and/or remote communities?	AE	No not expected. The roads in Senegal leading to the intervention areas are relatively good
Are worksites or project activities based in remote locations? Will worksites be spread out, with isolated spaces?	AE	No
Will project workers live in the community or in worker housing? If in worker housing, is it mixed sex?	AE	Project workers are locals living within the community
Will workers be required to travel long and potentially unsafe distances, and at times of day when transport options may be limited?	AE	No, as previously mentioned workers are expected to be locals that live within the community
Will the project operate in highly pressurised work environments, with tight seasonal deadlines?	AE	No, not expected
Is the project located within a male-dominated sector where female workers will be employed?	AE	No as previously mentioned the majority of beneficiaries will be woman
Have communities, especially low income/vulnerable communities, voluntarily raised concerns in relation to SEAH/GBV during consultations?	AE	No SEAH/GBV concerns have not been raised during our consultation
Have any changes been made to project design or adaptive management undertaken due to	AE	No changes have been made as the stakeholder engagement was done during the conception phase thus the concerns of stakeholders was taken into account during project design

concerns of stakeholders and communities? (If yes, work through this checklist again)		
---	--	--

.