

REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

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NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION SECRETARIAT

VULNERABLE YOUTH AND WOMEN SUPPORT PROJECT (VYWSP)

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR KERR LAYEN
ECD CENTER RENOVATION SUB-PROJET**

For

NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION SECRETARIAT

June 2023

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Submitted by



LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
BEmONC	Basic, Emergency, Obstetric and New-born care
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CoC	Codes of Conduct
CRR	Central River Region
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender and Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEAP	Gambia Environmental Action Plan
GVB	Gender-Based Violence
GER	General Education Requirement
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GoTG	Government of The Gambia
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
KII	Key Informant Interview
HDRs	Human Development Report's
LBE	Lower Basic Education
LGA	Local Government Area
LRR	Lower River Region
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSP	Medical Standard Procedures
MoBSE	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education
MoTWI	Ministry of Transport, Works and Infrastructure
NBR	North Bank Region
NDP	National Development Plan
NEA	National Environment Agency
NEMA	National Environment Management Act

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSPS	National Social Protection Secretariat
NSPP	National Social Protection Policy
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OVP	Office of The Vice President
PDO	Project Development Objective
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
POC	Project Oversight Committee
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UBE	Upper Basic Education
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URR	Upper River Region
VAC	Violence Against Children
VYWSP	Vulnerable Youth and Women Support Project
VDCs	Village Development Committees
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WMP	Waste Management Plan
WHO	World Health Organization

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Cumulative impacts/effects: The impact on the environment resulting from the action's incremental impact when added to other past, current, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

Direct impacts: These are effects that occur through the direct interaction of an activity with an environmental, social, or economic component.

Disclosure: Information is available to all stakeholders at all stages of the development of projects.

Environment: this is a diversity of things made up of natural and artificial environments. It includes chemical substances, biodiversity, socio-economic activities, cultural, aesthetic, and scientific factors likely to have direct or indirect, immediate or long-term effects on the development of an area, biodiversity, and human activities.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA): It is an instrument to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of a proposed project, evaluate alternatives, and design appropriate mitigation, management, and monitoring measures.

Environmental Monitoring: During project implementation, this instrument provides information about key environmental aspects of the project that enables the borrower and the bank to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision and allows corrective action to be taken when needed.

Grievance: An issue, concern, problem, or claim (perceived or actual) that an individual or community group wants a company or contractor to address or resolve.

Impact: A positive or negative effect caused by a project or an environmental activity.

Indirect impacts: are effects that are not a direct result of the project, often produced away from or as a result of a complex impact pathway. They are also known as secondary or even third-level impacts.

Involuntary resettlement: This is a policy triggered in situations involving (a) involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or access to assets, or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. The policy aims to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent possible or reduce and mitigate its adverse social and economic impacts.

Mitigation measures refer to feasible and cost-effective measures that may reduce potentially significant adverse environmental impacts to acceptable levels.

Pollution: is the contamination caused by waste, harmful biochemical products derived from human activities that may alter man's habitat and cause adverse effects on the environment like man's social well-being, animals, flora and fauna and the world they live in.

Risk: are potential negative consequences to a project that result from its impacts (or perceived impacts) on the natural environment (i.e. air, water, soil) or communities of people (e.g. employees, customers, local residents).

Scoping: Scoping is the process of determining the content and extent of matters that should be covered in the environmental information to be submitted to a competent authority or other decision-making body

Screening: This determines whether or not an EIA is needed and is a formal requirement under the EIA Regulations.

Stakeholders: These are persons, groups, or organization with a vested interest or stake in the decision-making and activities of a project.

Waste: anything that no longer has a use or purpose and needs to be disposed

Executive Summary

i. Overview of the project

In this context of widespread multidimensional vulnerabilities, The Government of the Gambia requested a grant of five (5) million UA from the African Development Bank Group to finance the Vulnerable Youth and Women Support Project (VYWOSP). The project's overall objective is to provide livelihood opportunities for vulnerable youth and women, allowing them to escape from poverty sustainably. To protect vulnerable groups, the government has identified social protection as a key strategic priority in the National Development Plan NDP (2018 - 2021) extended to 2022. Social protection and access to basic social services allied with livelihood support programs (literacy, skills development, and financial support) targeting the most vulnerable have the potential to reinforce the productive and income-generating capacities and social inclusion of those in need.

The proposed project seeks to improve the incomes and productivity of the most vulnerable youth and women in rural areas and their access and use of basic social services, including health, nutrition, and education. This is in line with the key strategic priority of the government NDP (2018 - 2021) to protect vulnerable groups through access to basic social services allied with livelihood support programs (literacy, skills development, and financial support); targeting the most vulnerable has the potential to reinforce the productive and income generating capacities and social inclusion of those in need. Specifically, the project will:

- (i) Create jobs and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable women and out-of-school youth in rural areas, increase their productivity and hence their incomes through skills development, entrepreneurship, supply of productive equipment and non-financial support (counseling, coaching); and
- (ii) Improve their use and access to better and inclusive basic social services (health and nutrition, education). The project will adopt a holistic approach to tackling the multidimensional vulnerability and poverty. The project will also contribute to reducing gender inequalities by providing better economic and social prospects for young girls and women and reducing the social expectations of male youth.

The project has three (3) complementary components including the support to youth and women empowerment to access jobs and livelihood opportunities equitably (UC 2 million), support for better and inclusive access to basic social services (UC2.5 million), and project management and institutional strengthening (UC 0.5 million).

The following are the specific objectives of the ESIA study:

- ❖ To identify project activities that has the potential to impact the environment negatively.
- ❖ To map negative environmental and social areas of concern in the renovation/construction of the selected health facilities.
- ❖ Develop mitigation measures and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP).
- ❖ Identify positive practices and innovations to promote a clean environment and reduce environmental degradation.
- ❖ Identify the risks, constraints and opportunities linked to the environment in which the project will operate.

A number of activities will be carried out to construct and rehabilitate the different infrastructures at Kerr Layen ECD Center. The activities shall be implemented in three phases: planning/preparation, construction, and operation. Details about each of the phases are provided below:

Preparation phase

Activities during the preparation phase include identification of what needs to be rehabilitated or constructed; preparation of a master plan; preparation of detailed layout plans; preparation of building designs; tender processing, obtaining approvals under the Physical Planning and Development Control Act 1990 for the rehabilitation, construction and operation of the proposed project facilities. The Environmental and Social Assessment study is part of the planning phase.

Renovation/Construction works phase

Construction activities will involve demolition; excavation; compacting; trenching; backfilling with compaction consolidation; leveling and earth marking; transportation of building materials; and construction of a three-classroom block, dining area for children and upgrading of the kitchen. Other infrastructure, such as sanitary facilities, shall also be constructed. This phase will also involve the mobilization of workers; transportation of equipment and construction materials (e.g. stone aggregates, steel, sand, cement, gravel, fiber cement boards, pressed metal door frames etc.).

Operation phase

Activities during the operation phase will include commissioning the use and regular maintenance of the different infrastructures at Kerr Layen ECD Center for the intended purpose. The main effect of this phase is that a lot of solid waste will be generated daily, which must be managed properly.

Methodology for the Assessment Process

This report has been prepared in accordance with applicable African Development Bank and Gambia National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (EIA) 2014 and involves the following activities:

Data gathering; The Consultant assembled and evaluated relevant baseline data relating to the biophysical and socio-economic environment to be influenced by the project. The baseline data include climate, topography and relief, geology and soil, vegetation, demography, access to basic services and socio-economic conditions. In addition, this report has scoped out the issues and provided general assessment of the impacts.

Stakeholder identification and consultations; Key stakeholders identified include: Kerr Layen School Management Committee (SMC), Mothers' Club of Kerr Layen School, Village Development Committee of Kerr Layen Village, Regional Education Directorate-Region 5, Janjanbureh Area Council, National Environment Agency, National Social Protection

Secretariat, Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE)- focal persons for ECD in the Ministry of Basis Education, Ministry of Gender and Social Welfare, , Ministry of Transport Works and Infrastructure, and NGOs such as Gambia Food and Nutrition Association(GAFNA) and Catholic Relief Services

Data collation and analysis; The report preparation involved review of project documents, related Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), as well as NEA, and AfDB reference documents.

This ESIA report is structure as follows:

Chapter One; covers the background to the project, the amin and objectives of the project, the objectives of the ESIA, the rationale for ESIA for the project, the scope of the project and the methodologies adopted in the assessment process.

Chapter two: focused on the description of the project based on the current status, the various project components, selected ECD for renovation under the project, identification and selection of ECD/TVET centers, primary project beneficiaries and a brief description of the project site in relation to location, condition of the infrastructure of the selected ECD, construction and renovation works required to be done, description of renovation work activities and main activities at each of the phases.

Chapter Three: considers the alternatives in line with the different scenarios: the zero scenario alternatives, the location and layout alternatives, construction, solid waste management, water supply, energy supply, timing and duration of construction works, and an analysis of the alternatives.

Chapter four: discussed the legal and institutional framework including, the relevant national policy framework for ESIA's, the relevant national legal and regulatory framework, the relevant international conventions and protocols , the environmental and social impact assessment process, and the AfDB`s environmental and social standards.,

Chapter Five: This section describes the general environmental baseline conditions of the Central River Region (CRR). In this regard, the description will be specific.

Chapter Six: discusses the public consultation and stakeholder engagement process, highlights the objectives of the consultation, and outlined the public disclosure, grievance redress mechanism and GRM operating budget.

Chapter seven: indicates the potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures, looks at the criteria for impact evaluation; identification, analysis and evaluation of potential impacts and risks; looks at potential E&S risks anticipated according to components and sub-components; states the potential impacts and mitigation measures, potential risks and risks management measures; and sub-project vulnerability to climate change.

Chapter eight: details the environmental impacts and social management plan in light of mitigation during construction and operations phases, institutional arrangement and capacity building for the implementation of the ESMP, institutional trainings and sensitization programmes, E&S monitoring during renovation works, environmental and social aftercare programmes, GRS, Waste management plan and ESMP disclosure.

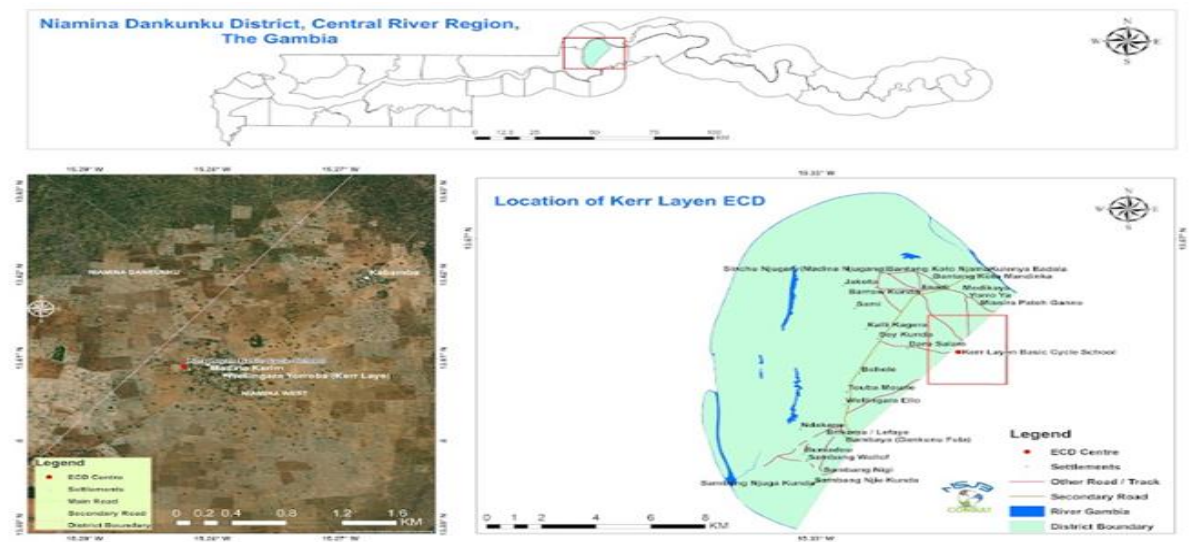
Chapter nine: details the capacity building and training needs, the institutions, capacity building requirements and public engagements/ sensitization plans.

Chapter ten outlines the conclusions and recommendations.

ii. **Brief description of the project site and the major environmental and social stakes/challenges**

Project location

Kerr Layen ECD Center is in Niamina Dankunku District of Central River Region South and comprises catchment areas of Kerr Layen village, Babu jobe, sinchu Alagie and kabanba within the district. The population of the catchment area is over 700 inhabitants. The ECD center was established in 2006 with the current enrollment of 74 pupils using only 1 classroom. The class was found in a very bad state of repair, including no roof, bad floor, and walls.



Location of Kerr Layen ECD Center

Looking at the size of the country where most environmental and social conditions have marginal differences; as a result, the report describes the baseline environmental and social conditions of the Central River Region (CRR) with specifics to Kerr Layen Early Childhood Development ECD Center.

Climate and Weather Conditions: Located at an elevation of 21.29 meters (69.85 feet) above sea level, Central River has a Tropical wet and dry or savanna climate (Classification: Aw). In CRR, relative humidity is generally moderate, becoming higher during the rainy season. Temperatures are above 34 degrees from March to June.

Air quality: Generally, in CRR, it becomes dusty and windy during the dry season and humid during the rainy season. At the time of the visit, the air quality in Kerr Layen ECD Center was classified as not clean as it was dusty and windy.

Water quality: Generally the natural phenomenon of groundwater in the Gambia is good and wholesome. The residents manifested this that quality at the Kerr Layen ECD Center is clean and fit for human use.

Flora: CRR is defined as the Eastern Transition Zone and South Bank Zone, characterized by vegetation dominated by shrubs, often also including grasses, herbs, and tree savannas. Most of the more wooded landscapes are found on the south side of the river, where the South Bank Zone extends seamlessly into Senegal's Casamance (CAS) ecoregion. Kerr Layen ECD center has different ornamental and fruit tree species, including mango, neem and baobab trees. There are also shrubs and grass.

Fauna: CRR has lost most of its faunal species to environmental degradation over the past decades. This is because of the over-exploitation of the natural vegetation to logging and slashes and burns agricultural practices. Most species have migrated to the Casamance Region, which provides a safe-- haven thanks to its vegetation cover.

Demography: The 2013 Population and Housing Census indicated that, regionally, the population of CRR is 226,018. The ethnicity in the region is composed of mainly eight officially recognized groups; Mandingoes, Fulani, Wolofs, and others (Jolas, Sarahuley, Serer, Manjago, and Akus). About 90% of the population practice Islam in terms of religious affiliation, while the remaining 10% practice Christianity or traditional beliefs.

Agriculture: Like in the Gambia, CRR is primarily an agricultural region with its population dependent on agriculture for its food and cash income. Agriculture is characterized by subsistence production of food crops (rice, millet, sorghum), semi-intensive cash crop production (groundnuts, cotton, sesame), and traditional livestock production. Horticulture is also important. It is practiced largely by women during the dry season as a counter-seasonal activity and constitutes an important source of income for them. Rice farming is very popular in CRR. Individual lands for gardens are obtained mostly on loan from the village chief, referred to as Alkali/family heads; however, when village associations (women, youth) develop a plan for agricultural activity, they are typically given the requested piece of land or equivalent, for temporary or indefinite use, depending on the time they need to use it.

Education: While regional disparity in Lower Basic Education (LBE) enrolment has narrowed down in recent years, region 5- CRR still lags behind others. In 2010 only regions 1 and 4 had GERs of over 100 percent; by 2016 only **region 5** had a GER lower than 100 percent. At 68.5 percent, this region is substantially lower than the other 5 regions during the period. This region

would therefore need more targeted interventions to bring the GER closer to the national average

Health: Like health system in all other regions of the Gambia, the health service delivery system in CRR is three tiers based on the Primary Health Care Strategy and covers the proposed project areas. While health service provision is virtually free at public health facilities, especially for women and children, proximity to major facilities remains a problem for the majority of the communities within the regions. Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) and privately run facilities complement public service delivery. One of the health policy goals is to empower communities to be active partners in managing their physical health and health services.

Economic activities the people undertake: Outside agriculture, commerce is an important source of income among the local population in CRR. Provincial growth centers such as Brikamaba in CRR are major trading centers for the surrounding communities outside The Gambia. At the village level, petty trading is also important, especially after the rainy season. In addition to domestic trade, cross-border trade in agricultural and food products, clothes and some imported consumer goods are important at the traditional weekly markets known as the "lumo" along the border with traders from other regions and neighboring Senegal. The work of the sub-project will not impact lumo markets.

Land Tenure: Generally, the Land Tenure System in the Gambia is complex and sensitive. The typical tenure system is communal in most communities; however, this kind of ownership can result in land fragmentation which does not support large-scale investment in production. The land tenure system in CRR is generally based on a dual system due principally to the colonial past, which introduced the statutory title and customary tenure United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Gender Empowerment: The National Gender Policy has identified emerging development issues of the Gambia, such as poverty reduction, a sector-wide approach to planning, effective service delivery through decentralization, public-private partnership, and civil service reform, all necessitating a shift in policy direction from women empowerment to the promotion of gender equality and equity. This National Gender Policy 2010-2020 aims to guide and direct all levels of planning and implementation of development programmes, with a gender perspective, including resource allocation geared towards equitable national development.

Utility Facilities: Most social and economic activities require using various forms and quantities of energy. Energy in CRR is as important to households for basic use. Inhabitants of the region get energy supply from the national grid, with few households using renewable energy. Nearly all households in The Gambia (95%) have access to an improved source of drinking water, mostly from public taps, standpipe, or privately dug boreholes and wells. In CRR, nearly three-quarters of household use improved sanitation facilities, including facilities shared with other households. CRR is also endowed with fresh water from the river Gambia, mostly used for domestic purposes such as laundry and bathing.

Waste management: In Kerr Layen ECD center, the waste management is poor and littering is visible. There was also evidence of open burning and piling of solid waste within the premises.

iii. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROJECT

Intending to create a good teaching and learning environment, the alternative analysis of this project considers other practicable strategies that can be looked at to achieve the project objectives and eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts associated with project implementation. The scenarios are given to choose the design and rehabilitation/construction plan in accordance with the objectives and the actual natural environment and socioeconomic conditions in Kerr Layen ECD Center. The various alternatives to the proposed project were assessed regarding environmental acceptability and economic feasibility during the assessment process as discussed below.

Zero scenario alternatives

In the case where the zero scenarios alternatives are considered, this means that the project will not be implemented. The forgone costs of not having the project could result in economic and social losses regarding employment development, human welfare, livelihood and improved services. So, this option is not recommended for this project since the plot belongs to the school and there is no other alternative plot that the developer can access without incurring additional costs. There is also evidence that the rehabilitation/construction of this land area will not have severe negative impacts on the surrounding environment and communities.

Location and layout alternatives

The location and layout alternatives were not considered since the proposed construction and rehabilitation works will take place within the premises of existing structures at Kerr Layen ECD Center. Also, the intended project concerns the expansion works of the Kerr Layen ECD Center, which already exists in the project area. This means that the site fits the proposed project. The site also has access to water but no grid electricity expansion in the area. However, Solar Energy source is a viable option.

The design considered construction techniques that use local materials as much as possible and imported materials where local ones cannot be obtained.

Option/ Method of Deployment	Potential Environmental, Social, Technological and Economic Implications		Preferred Option
Zero scenario alternatives			
Allowing the project	Advantages 1. Employment opportunities will be provided during the project implementation	Disadvantages 2. The anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts will be a reality	The not allowed option is preferred
Not allowing the project	Advantages 3. The anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts will be avoided	Disadvantages 4. There will be loss of employment opportunities due to the project	

Option/ Method of Deployment	Potential Environmental, Social, Technological and Economic Implications		Preferred Option
Location and layout alternatives			
Build within the existing premises	Advantages <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No extra cost to be incurred in buying land 2. No grievances due to dispossession 	Disadvantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential constriction of available space 	Build on site option preferred
Build on a different site	Advantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May lead to a wider space available 	Disadvantages <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost implication for a new land 2. Potential grievances arising from dispossession 	
Construction			
1. Cement blocks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Materials available 2. Will promote business opportunities 3. Relatively manageable 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pollution effect of cement 2. Retains heat and generally hot at night 3. Environmental degradation due to extraction of sand 	Cement blocks since it is easier to made and readily available
4. Bunt bricks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of local skills 2. Employment opportunities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will lead to environmental degradation 2. Risk of fire outbreaks 3. More labour intensive and time consuming 4. Emission into atmosphere due to burning 	
Solid waste management			
1. Composting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of manure for gardening 2. Will reduce the reliance on agro-chemicals 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tedious and time consuming 	Both options preferred

Option/ Method of Deployment	Potential Environmental, Social, Technological and Economic Implications		Preferred Option
2. Disposal	3. Will prevent the indiscriminate littering and pollution	1. Proper disposal site may not be close to source of waste 2. May incur significant cost thus a sustainability challenge 3. Further contamination of land and ground water due to type of waste and characteristics of a disposal site	
Water supply			
Reliance on existing water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will enable no disruption of the water supply system - Will require no cost implications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The demand will be too much for the existing system to support 	Both options preferred
Improvement of the existing capacity with pumping system and overhead tank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will enhance the existing capacity - Will ensure that adequate water is available for other needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will incur significant cost implication 	
Energy supply			
Solar	Advantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmentally friendly - Does not incur extra cost besides the initial - The local environmental conditions support it 	Disadvantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not enough power will be generated to serve all the needs - Risk of theft 	Solar is the preferred option but it is highly recommended to connect to the national grid to enable the powering of the appliances
Generator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not incur significant start-up cost, depending on the type and power needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise and vibration impacts - Emission from the generator exhaust especially as it ages - Frequent buying of fuel to power the generator may not be sustainable 	
Grid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensures that all the Center's appliances are functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequent buying of cash power will have significant cost implications 	

Option/ Method of Deployment	Potential Environmental, Social, Technological and Economic Implications		Preferred Option
Timing and duration of construction works			
Construction during the dry season	Advantages - Heavy machinery and trucks can easily access the construction site to deliver the materials	Disadvantages - Dust emission due to use of heavy vehicles, excavations, etc	The preferred option to construct during the dry season but work to be scheduled to avoid dust, noise and vibration impacting learning sessions.
Construction during the rainy season	- Dust emission will be minimal due to wet conditions	- Certain areas with muddy soils will be inaccessible	

iv. **Institutional and legal framework for implementation of the project**

Institutional and legal frameworks for implementation relevant to the project are discussed in the table below

Policy	Implications to Kerr Layen ECD Center Rehabilitation/Construction
Gambia Environment Action Plan, - GEAP (2019-2029)	The rehabilitation works at Kerr Layen ECD Center will trigger the GEAP, and it will help to guide general environmental planning and natural resources management.
National Social Protection Policy 2015-2025 (NSPP)	This policy is relevant to the project. It is to facilitate the reform of the national social protection system by ensuring more efficient and effective use of resources, strengthened management and administrative systems, and progress towards a more inclusive form of social protection that makes basic income and social services available to The Gambia's poorest and most vulnerable people. This project is all about that and, therefore, relevant.
The National Health Policy, 2012-2020	The rehabilitation works at Kerr Layen ECD Center trigger this policy as it will ensure the health of every person within the project influence areas. Health Promotion activities and enforcing health-related Laws will also be applied at the project site. The Ministry of Health implements the policy with allied health-related Institutions and Programs.

Policy	Implications to Kerr Layen ECD Center Rehabilitation/Construction
Early Childhood Development Policy (2016 – 2030)	This policy is important for the project to increase multisectoral efforts to meet the needs of all children under the age of eight. The policy covers education, health care, social welfare, food and nutrition, and water and sanitation. This is relevant for the Kerr Layen ECD center
National Policy for the Advancement of Gambian Women and Girls (1999-2009)	Relevant to the Kerr Layen ECD center rehabilitation Project since it will benefit both men and women equitably, including the youth
Gambia National Gender & Women Empowerment Policy (2010–2020)	This policy would especially apply to recruiting labour for rehabilitation works at the Kerr Layen ECD Center. Women should ideally have equal opportunities as men for available jobs.
National Development Plan (2018-2021) ¹	The project aims to rehabilitate Kerr Layen ECD Center in the Central River Region. The implementation rehabilitation of this center is in line with helping cover the infrastructure gap in line with the expectation of the NDP, which sets to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhancing access to early childhood education, ○ improving quality learning, with special emphasis on, promoting ECD
Legislation	Implications to Kerr Layen ECD Center Rehabilitation/Construction
National Environment Management Act, 1994	This Project falls under Schedule A, which requires an ESMP/ESIA. The project will observe the environmental law by conducting Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and/or preparing Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) to ensure the reduction of disastrous consequences on the Environment in its activities. The project will also monitor compliance with environmental safeguards at all sites.

¹ The Government of The Gambia is in the process of formulating the successor of current NDP namely Green Recovery-focused National Development Plan (2023 - 2027) and also successor of Vision 2020 - Long-Term Development Vision (Vision 2050)

Policy	Implications to Kerr Layen ECD Center Rehabilitation/Construction
Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014	The Regulations provide more details for the ESIA and implementation of the ESMPs.
Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1994	Hazardous chemicals could be used in the construction /renovation works of the Kerr Layen ECD center, and also some of the equipment can contain hazardous chemicals.
Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Regulations 2000	This Regulation will guide the potential for the Project to use ODS. It is essential to consult with NEA to comply with the national phase-out in line with the Kigali Agreement regarding installing certain gadgets during the rehabilitation/construction phase.
Local Government Act, 2002	Implementation of the Project will require the participation of decentralized institutions, including the Regional Education Directorate, Office of the CRR Governor as well as the respective Technical Advisory Committees (TAC) and also Village development committee.
Biodiversity and Wildlife Act, 2003	Although seven gazetted national parks and wildlife reserves are in various parts of the country, the current project locations are not within or near any protected area. But it is important and relevant to safeguard the fauna and flora within project influence area.
Public Health Act, 1990	The Public Health Act is relevant because Kerr Layen ECD center Rehabilitation works will have social and environmental issues that will trigger the Public health Act. Public nuisance during construction, e.g., noise, vibration, dust, fumes. Potential contamination during construction. Pollution Prevention measures are reflected in the ESMP.
Labour Act (2007)	The project hiring and managing its labour force should adhere to this act.
The Children's Act 2005	The rights of children impacted by the Project need to be protected.
The Women's Act 2010	Relevant to this Project because of the potential impact of skills development and related matters, which is a source of livelihood for women; they need to avoid Gender-Based Violence (GVB) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)
Anti-littering Regulations, 2007	The Project must ensure that all waste produced during all phases is well managed, including e-waste.
Environmental Quality Standards Regulations 1999	Project implementation can generate dust and pollute surface freshwaters and groundwater within the project's area of influence.
States Land Act 1995	The project implementation must adhere to these provisions to avoid land conflicts in project sites.
Physical Planning and Development Act, 1990	Since Kerr Layen ECD center Rehabilitation may require some expansion, as in the construction of new infrastructure, this Act is triggered.
Hazardous Chemicals Regulations 1999	Relevant to Project since some chemicals in rehabilitation/construction works may be used and associated with human and environmental health.

Policy	Implications to Kerr Layen ECD Center Rehabilitation/Construction
Sexual Offences Acts 2013	The Projects can potentially increase the risk of GBV in different settings and ways in the Kerr Layen ECD center sub-project. Thus, preventive measures must be in place to avoid such occurrences.
National Council for Arts and Culture Act, 2003	This does not affect the Kerr Layen ECD center rehabilitation sub-project since activities will be carried out in the existing center that does not contain historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical, and traditional interest. However, it needs to be in view in the event of a chance find
Land Acquisition and Compensation Act, 1990	Project implementation can cause land ownership and transfer problems in project implementation sites. However, this does not affect the Kerr Layen ECD center renovation sub-project, since activities will be carried out in the existing center. But need to have in view in case of any such related matter during implementation

Consultations

Public Consultations and stakeholder engagement were held from March 14th to April 28th, 2023, to establish the levels of understanding and appreciation of the project on ECD and ECD centers renovation and to identify the impacts of the current and potential interventions on lives and livelihood as well as on the environment. Some of the key findings of the consultation are as follows. Over 68% of the respondents were unaware of the proposed renovation/construction activities at the ECD and Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) centers. The project awareness level was higher among the (55%) center staff respondents, followed by Ministry of Basic and Upper Basic, & Ministry of Higher Education staff (regional and national) Summary of concerns raised during consultations are as follows:

No.	Comment/Concern/Question	Mitigation/Action to be Taken
2	Noise and dust emissions,	Carry out construction activities that will generate disturbing sounds to be restricted to the weekend or during break time to minimize noise pollution during school working hours.
3	Waste management problems,	Sensitization of community members and contractors, contractor to ensure proper waste management. Contractors should ensure that all construction waste is removed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. To promote waste management in schools, the Project should consider procuring waste bins for the sites.
4	Sexual abuse, harassment, the introduction of STIs, community conflicts as a result of closeness to contractors, teenage pregnancy	Sensitization of contractor workers and community members on sexual exploitation and risk of STI/STD infection. Community members should be encouraged to speak out on cases abuse meted by contract workers for project's necessary actions. The need to develop a code of conduct by contractors under the project's supervision with the sole objective of regulating workers' behavior in communities.

5	Cutting down trees can cause desertification.	Planting trees to replace those cut-down
7	Environmental impacts due to non-compliance with mitigation measures outlined	Efforts should be made to make contractors aware of the mitigation commitments outlined in this report. Commitment to comply with these measures for best environmental outcome should be a precondition for contract award. There should be regular monitoring of the sites to verify compliance by the project E&S expert as well as the EIA Working Group
8	Influx of migrant labourers from other regions, thereby limiting employability opportunities for locals/residents.	Community members at various intervention sites should be prioritized for employment opportunities requiring local labour. Migrant labourers should be sensitized on communities` ethos to avoid potential conflict.
9	Illegal sand and gravel mining	Construction materials should be sourced from existing approved mining areas. Where no such sites exist near from project intervention site and there is a need to open a new site, the project team/contract should ensure that necessary assessment and approvals are obtained beforehand.
10	Child labour	Verification of the age of potential employees,
11	Overcrowded classroom	Construction of new classrooms to accommodate pupils/students
12.	Capacity for ESMP implementation and monitoring and the need for relevant training	Training and capacity building of relevant parties

Grievance mechanism

The activities of the project may generate grievances arising from the interaction between project and local authorities/community, workers and the host community etc.

Some potential grievances identified and likely to occur during project implementation include:

- Complaints from workers at the site-level;
- Complaints from the locals in the project area on the conduct of workers, especially sexual harassment and other gender-based offenses;
- Complaints related to noise, dust, traffic incidents;
- Restriction of access to persons who otherwise were using portions of land e.g. for grazing
- Failure to consider the recruitment of local man-labour;
- Non-respect of the habits and customs of the host community by the actors of the site;
- Non-compliance with the measures or provisions contained in the ESMP

In managing grievances, a Grievance Redress Mechanism will be employed and it will include:

- Setting up of a site-level GRM/Grievance Redress Mechanism Committee (GRMC) for the adaptation and implementation by the contractor with regular reporting to the PIU.

- The PIU will constantly engage project affected persons through its Stakeholder and Public Disclosure Plan. This will keep the communities informed of developments on the project, including planned activities, project impacts and mitigation measures, grievance mechanism, the right to submit complaints and the compensation process.
- Building capacity of the project team and site level GRMC to ensure they can engage the communities, record and ensure grievances are resolved.
- Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms at the local level will also be used as a key element of the GRM.

Actions to be taken to address the grievance will be agreed upon by the GRMC, and progress of implementation of agreed measures reported to the Local community, and PCU and on monthly basis.

Waste Management Plan

The generation of wastes is anticipated during the implementation and operation phases of Kerr Layen ECD Center. Thus, a Waste Management Plan (WMP) is important to sustainable waste management, including proper collection, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal. It addresses the management of all solid and liquid refuse, including hazardous and non-hazardous waste, produced as a result of Project activities in the ECD center.

As per the renovation/construction activities, some waste will always be generated regardless of the project's scope and size. Thus, a Waste Management Plan (WMP) is key to sustainable waste management. It addresses the management of all solid and liquid waste, including hazardous and non-hazardous waste, produced as a result of Project activities.

The Table below presents proposed waste management strategies for specific waste types.

Waste Type	Management
Chemical Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Repair and maintenance of plants and vehicles on site are not encouraged but minimized as far as practicable to reduce the generation of chemical waste on site. ○ Plants in poor condition will not be deployed onsite. ○ Chemical wastes expected from the Contract include engine oils, hydraulic fluids, waste fuel, spent solvent, spent cleaning fluids, spent lubricating oil, contaminated sawdust/sandbags, paint residual, and used oil filters. ○ All chemical waste generated by the construction works should be properly labelled, packaged, and temporarily stored at designated chemical waste storage areas within the construction site.

Solid/General Refuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enclosed bins for general refuse other than construction and chemical wastes should be provided at convenient locations within site to collect general refuse from the workforce. ○ The bins and their storage areas should be cleaned regularly. Refuse should be removed from the site by a reputable waste hauler regularly. Burning of refuse on site is strictly prohibited. ○ Suppose volumes are large enough to warrant such collection. In that case, outside waste recycling companies will provide three-colored recycling bins to collect and segregate aluminum cans, plastic bottles, and paper waste onsite for subsequent collection.
Packaging Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction materials will be ordered as far as practicable in bulk quantity or in a container that requires the least packaging or wrapping. ○ For materials delivered to the site, reusable and recyclable cardboard, packaging materials, and pallets will be reused, recycled or returned to the supplier. Suppliers who accept the return of pallets and reusable and recyclable cardboard and packaging materials should be identified and given priority for the business. ○ Sufficient space will be provided for a proper stockpile of such recovered materials in dry condition and with cover to prevent cross-contamination by other Renovation/Construction materials. ○ The recovered materials will be arranged to be collected by or delivered to recycling contractors on a regular basis.
Plastic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As plastic is now considered a highly recyclable material, much of the plastic generated during construction will be diverted from landfill and recycled. ○ The plastic will be segregated at the source, kept clean as possible, and stored in a dedicated skip.
Timber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Timber waste will be generated from the construction work as off-cuts or damaged pieces of timber or from demolished buildings. Timber that is uncontaminated, i.e., free from paints, preservatives, glues etc., will all be recycled. It will be collected onsite in a designated area and collected recycled.
Scrap Metal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Steel is a highly recyclable, and numerous companies will accept waste steel and other scrap metals. ○ A segregated skip will be available onsite for steel/metal storage, pending recycling.
Bedrock, Blocks and Concrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Most of the renovation/construction waste will be clean, inert material and it is proposed to reuse it for construction purposes where possible. If bedrock is encountered during excavations, it will either be crushed onsite and used for infill during construction or be removed from the site by appropriately permitted waste collectors. Rock recovered

	from the site will be recovered at an authorized site locally.
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CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

The principal objective of the capacity building, training and sensitization is to ensure the sound and sustainable implementation of the ESMP among others. The training will equip project personnel and other stakeholders for effective communication and empower the community for social conflict resolution. This component focuses on the capacity building and training needs, the institutions, capacity building requirements and public engagements/ sensitization plans.

Environmental and social management plan (ESMP)

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) identifies measures to address potential environmental and socio-economic impacts during project implementation. The ESMP guideline for implementing mitigation measures for renovation/construction activities of the Kerr Layen ECD Center in the Central River Region is presented in the Table below.

Environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines ((preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Prioritizing the local workforce with equal skills	Job creation	Number of local workers recruited	Hiring record	preparation Phase	Enterprise	Project Implementation unit (PIU)	-NEA -Labour Directorate	3000
Burying of trenches dug during extension foundation works	Open trenches serves as potential hazards for both persons and animals, water logged in trenches during the rains serves as a breeding ground for mosquitos	Trenches buried after work is completed	monitoring report	construction phase	contractor	PIU and NEA	NEA	5000

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines ((preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Rehabilitation of quarrying sites and sourcing of construction materials	Open ditches, completion of removal of vegetation cover, fragmentation of farmlands	Monitoring of approval reports	Monitoring report	Post sites for construction phase	Contractor	PIU, Geological Department and NEA	PIU, Geological Department and NEA	5000
Provision of personal protective gears to protect workers during rehabilitation works	Occupational health related complication during to exposure hazardous dust, injury to workers, etc	Number of occupational health related complications recorded	Monitoring reports	Construction/rehabilitation phase	Contractor	NEA, PIU, Department of Labour and MOH	NEA, PIU, Department of Labour	1000
Management of construction waste, hazardous waste, electrical and electronic wastes	Contamination of the environment, injuries to workers owing to exposure, etc	Containment of waste on site, and disposal of waste at designated disposal sites	Monitoring reports	Construction/rehabilitation phase	contractor	NEA/ Local Council, PIU	Local Council, PIU	5000

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines ((preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Orientation on code of ethics and community norms	Anti-social behaviors lead to confrontations between contractor employees and locals Exploitation and gender-based violence directed at children and women in the community.	Orientation meetings conducted for especially migrant workers on the code of ethics and community values.	Monitoring reports	Construction/rehabilitation phase	Contractor PIU	NEA, Ministry of Gender and social welfare	NEA	1000
Sensitization of workers and community on STIs and STDs to minimize risk	Sexual exploitation of the locals potentially results in the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases within the community	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	Monitoring reports	Pre-construction/rehabilitation and during construction/rehabilitation works	PIU and contractor	MOH, PIU, NEA	PIU, NEA	2000

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines ((preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Observance of speed limits during transportation of construction materials into the construction site to prevent incidence and dust emission	Accidents due to overseeing and dust emissions resulting in air quality being compromised	Sensitization meetings conducted for drivers of trucks hired, speed limit signs and bumps created on the road through the community to the construction site	Monitoring reports	Construction/rehabilitation phase	Contractor	PIU, community	PIU, community	
Restriction on visits to construction site during construction/rehabilitation process to avoid accidents	Injuries or even death due fall from height and/or falling objects	Construction site being cordoned off to prevent unauthorized access	Monitoring report	Construction/rehabilitation phase	Contractor	PIU, NEA, Department of Labour	PIU, NEA, Department of Labour	2000
Provision and installation of trash bins on-site to prevent indiscriminate littering	Pollution of the environment and eye sores created during indiscriminate littering	Number of bins procured and installed within the site and cleanliness of the environment	Monitoring report	Construction/rehabilitation phase and operational phase	Contractor, PIU and beneficiary	PIU, NEA	PIU, NEA. School mgt	3000

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines ((preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Provision of adequate and segregated sanitary facilities for use by both workers during construction/rehabilitation work and beneficiaries at the operational phase	The unhealthy and unhygienic environment due to inadequate sanitary facility Increased risk of infection especially for female student due to overcrowding and sharing of sanitation facilities	Number of sanitary facilities created	Monitoring report	Construction/rehabilitation phase and operational phase	PIU/contractor	NEA, PIU and MOH	NEA, PIU and, school mgt	2000
Total								29,000

The Kerr Layen ECD Center renovation implementation oversight will be the National Social Protection Secretariat (NSPS) under the Gambia's Office of The Vice President (OVP). NSPS deals with the existing and proposed institutional arrangements that would facilitate environmental and social soundness and sustainability. Monitoring of the ESMP is paramount as it ensures that mitigation and enhancement measures are implemented. Monitoring assists to:

- Improve environmental and social management practices.
- Check the efficiency and quality of the environmental processes
- Compliance with the environmental and social screening requirement

The monitoring shall be viewed in three phases: compliance, impact monitoring, and cumulative impact monitoring. The National Environment Agency is responsible for monitoring compliance, and resources should be made available by the project for the Agency to execute this task, followed by reporting. The monitoring plan for the ecological and socio-economic components of the proposed project is provided below.

Issue	Monitoring	Method	Frequency	Responsibility	Performance Indicator	Cost (US\$)
Air Quality (air pollution)	Emissions from vehicles and equipment Dust generated from construction activities, construction vehicle movement, stockpiles, storage of construction materials, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visual monitoring ○ Interview of workers and communities on and around project sites 	Quarterly	Contractor/NSPS Environmental Safeguard and Social Specialists/NEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Complete records of monitoring activities ○ Regular vehicle maintenance records. ○ No visible dust plumes originating from construction sites. ○ No irregular exhaust (heavy black or white smoke) from equipment and vehicles. 	5,000
Water Pollution	Visual inspection of any erosion from the construction area and transport of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visual monitoring 	On demand, run-off after heavy rainfall events	Contractor/NSPS Environmental Safeguard and Social Specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Up-to-date and complete records as required by spill prevention 	5,000

Issue	Monitoring	Method	Frequency	Responsibility	Performance Indicator	Cost (US\$)
	sediments and contaminants (e.g., oil, grease).				and response procedures	
Waste Generation and Disposal	<p>Site clean and proper storage and handling of (hazardous) waste and sewage.</p> <p>Segregated waste disposal or storage areas are clearly marked.</p> <p>Toilet facilities are readily available near the construction site for all workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visual monitoring 	Daily throughout preparation, rehabilitation/construction phase	Contractor/NSPS Environmental Safeguard and Social Specialists/Public and Environmental Health Officers/NEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current and complete records of regular waste collection and disposal. ○ Records of workers attending follow-up health and safety training on a monthly basis. ○ Compliance with applicable regulations, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Anti-littering Regulation of Solid Waste</i> ○ <i>Regulation of Harmful and Hazardous Waste Management</i> 	5,000

Issue	Monitoring	Method	Frequency	Responsibility	Performance Indicator	Cost (US\$)
Community Health and Safety	Monitor health, safety and security requirements are considered and respected Ad hoc intervention in case any of the workers show symptoms of a COVID-19 infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On-site visits and communication; interviews with community leaders As per government’s recommendations 	Monthly and When necessary	Contractor/NSPS Environmental Safeguard and Social Specialists/Public and Environmental Health Officers/NEA/EIA working group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No identified non-compliances of health and safety procedures. ○ Regular training records of personnel on health & safety procedures on site. ○ Review of grievance register Minimal rate of disease infection 	2,000
Occupational Health and Safety	Visual inspection of compliance with health and safety procedures Monitor working conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ H&S training provided ○ Use of personal protective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visual Check training records Visual ○ Grievance mechanism in place and grievances recorded 	Monthly	Contractor/NSPS Environmental Safeguard and Social Specialists/Public and Environmental Health Officers/NEA/ EIA working group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No identified non-compliances with health and safety procedures. ○ Regular training records of personnel on health & safety procedures on site. 	2,000

Issue	Monitoring	Method	Frequency	Responsibility	Performance Indicator	Cost (US\$)
	<p>equipment for workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accessibility of workers to a grievance mechanism 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Injuries or accidents to workers/personnel on site are reported and investigated promptly and in compliance with the health and safety procedures. ○ H&S training provided ○ PPE used on-site by workers ○ Review of grievance register 	
<p>Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Harassment (SEA/SH)</p>	<p>Monitor the existence of workplace Violence, Sexual Exploitation, and Abuse/Harassment (SEA/SH)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interview with the workers ○ Interview with the local community 	<p>Monthly during the preparation and rehabilitation/construction phase and, if necessary, randomly</p>	<p>Contractor/NSPS Environmental Safeguard and Social Specialists</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Whether cases of discrimination, GBV, and indiscipline are reported ○ Number of grievances addressed 	<p>8,000</p>

Issue	Monitoring	Method	Frequency	Responsibility	Performance Indicator	Cost (US\$)
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All workers to comply to the Code of Conduct 	
○ Total						27,000

The proposed budget for implementation of the ESMP is US\$221,000 including capacity building for relevant stakeholders as indicated in Table below.

ESMP Budget

No.	Activity	Timeframe	Cost (USD)	Responsibility
1	Environmental and social aftercare programmes	project implementation cycle	25,000	NSPS/NEA/AfDB /Contractors/ SMC
2	Mitigation measures	project implementation cycle	29,000	PIU/Contractor/SMC
	○ Capacity Building of Institutional Technical Officers – environmental and Social matters	project implementation cycle	30,000	NSPS-PIU/NEA/Dept. of Social Welfare
	○ Capacity building of school authorities (REDs and SMCs) – environmental and social matters	Quarter 2&3 of project commencement	10,000	NSPS-PIU/NEA
3	ESMP Monitoring			
	○ Environmental and Social Monitoring Program	Project implementation cycle	27,000	NSPS-PIU /NEA/Dept. of Social Welfare
	○ Support to NEA to enhance its capacity for effective participation in the implementation of the project activities and delivery (MoU with NEA)	Project implementation cycle	40,000	NSPS-PIU/NEA/AfDB
4	Public Engagement/Sensitization	As and when necessary	25,000	NSPS - PIU/NEA/Dept. of Social Welfare
	Environmental and Social Audits	Annually during implementation years	20,000	NSPS PIU/NEA/Consultants
	Public health issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide information, instructions and trainings on STDs, drug abuse etc. to the workers to create awareness. ● Provide female and male condoms to the community and workers. 	Annually	5,000	MOH/NSPS-PIU/NEA

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct daily temperature screening of workers and visitors. • Provide handwashing stations and sanitizers at all sites. • Ensure workers and visitors adhere to all health protocols. 			
	Implementation of the GRM related activities including Security and GBV concerns	During all phases	10,000	NSPS/NEA/Dept. of Social Welfare./ GMC
Total			221,000	

In summary, although the proposed project is without negative environmental and social impacts, renovation works are most desirable because of the obvious socio-economic benefits. These far outweighed the negative impacts that could arise during implementation. As evident from the consultation, more than 88% of people approved the project, citing it will improve the teaching and learning environment. This ESIA/ESMP has critically evaluated the Kerr Layen ECD Center renovation sub-project under the Vulnerable Youth and Women Support Project, having reviewed the project documents and taken the project location's environmental and social characteristics into account. The potential environmental and social impact have been assessed and are all considered to have minimal environmental impacts and is, thus, classified as Category B project. Appropriate mitigation measures have been designed for these impacts. The ESMP is set to guide the implementation process.

An appropriate institutional framework has been drawn up to implement the mitigation measures and environmental management plan, while the proposed monitoring programmes shall be set in motion as soon as possible.

CHAPTER ONE

1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

1.1. Project Background

The Gambia faces development challenges in terms of low levels of human development in the country, particularly high poverty rates, low access to basic social services, and high youth and women unemployment and underemployment rates. The Gambia remains one of the low-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa, with a per capita income of USD\$ 835.6. According to the World Bank Poverty Report 2022, about 53.4 percent of the population is estimated to be poor. The poverty and vulnerability seem very evident. Income poverty remains concentrated in rural areas, particularly among households headed by subsistence farmers and unskilled workers (with poverty rates of 79.3 % and 65.4%, respectively). Consequently, inadequate access to basic social services, such as education, health, and social protection, contributes to widespread poverty.

In this context of widespread multidimensional vulnerabilities, The Government of the Gambia requested a grant of five (5) million UA from the African Development Bank Group to finance the Vulnerable Youth and Women Support Project (VYWOSP). The project's overall objective is to provide livelihood opportunities for vulnerable youth and women, allowing them to escape from poverty sustainably. To protect vulnerable groups, the government has identified social protection as a key strategic priority in the NDP (2018 - 2021) extended to 2022. Social protection and access to basic social services allied with livelihood support programs (literacy, skills development, and financial support) targeting the most vulnerable can reinforce the productive and income-generating capacities and social inclusion of those in need.

The project interventions aim to provide vulnerable groups, particularly out-of-school youth and women, with market-oriented skills and access to various services (financial and non-financial, basic social services) to tackle the multidimensional aspect of poverty and vulnerability.

The main thrust of the project is that if poor and vulnerable women and youths in rural areas have the required skills in the agricultural value chain and have access to quality basic social services, then there will be an increase in their productivity, household income, in the use of quality health and education thereby reduce poverty and improve inclusive growth. Transformative social and behavioral change communication will intervene to sustainably strengthen the achievements and bring change in populations' perception of gender equity, women's economic empowerment, use of basic social services, etc.

1.2 Aim and Objectives of the Project

The proposed project seeks to improve the incomes and productivity of the most vulnerable youth and women in rural areas and their access and use of basic social services, including health, nutrition, and education. This project is in line with the key strategic priority of the government NDP (2018 - 2021) to protect vulnerable groups through access to basic social services allied with livelihood support programs (literacy, skills development, and financial support); targeting the most vulnerable has the potential to reinforce the productive and income generating capacities and social inclusion of those in need. Specifically, the project will:

- (iii) Create jobs and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable women and out-of-school youth in rural areas, increase their productivity and hence their incomes through skills development, entrepreneurship, supply of productive equipment and non-financial support (counseling, coaching); and
- (iv) Improve their use and access to better and inclusive basic social services (health and nutrition, education). The project will adopt a holistic approach to tackling multidimensional vulnerability and poverty. The project will also contribute to reducing gender inequalities by providing better economic and social prospects for young girls and women and reducing the social expectations of male youth.

1.3 Objective of ESIA/ESMP

The overall objective of conducting an ESIA which will generate an ESMP & Waste Management Plan (WMP), is to determine the potentially adverse environmental effects of the renovation/construction of the selected ECD centers and develop mitigation measures that can be adopted to reduce or eliminate these adverse effects as well as maximize the potential benefits of the project. The assessment and management plan will be key to developing a sustainable intervention with minimal environmental and social impact. The assessment results will also provide an evidence base for policy makers and project actors.

The following are the specific objectives of the ESIA study:

- ❖ To identify project activities that has the potential to impact the environment negatively.
- ❖ To map negative environmental and social areas of concern in the renovation/construction of the selected health facilities.
- ❖ Develop mitigation measures and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP).
- ❖ Identify positive practices and innovations to promote a clean environment and reduce environmental degradation.
- ❖ Identify the risks, constraints and opportunities linked to the environment in which the project will operate.

1.4 Rationale for ESIA/ESMP for the Project

The general assessment which was done for the overall project provides the guiding framework for the site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in conformance with the African Development Bank Safeguard Policies and, accordingly, the project level standards.

This ESIA/ESMP was prepared in line with the requirements of The Gambia Environmental and Social instruments to ensure the management and mitigation of these risks. In accordance National Environmental Management (NEMA) ACT, CAP. 72.01 of Laws of the Gambia, 2009 and the Environmental Assessment Regulations (2014) in the Gambia and categorizing the national part, this project is classified as Category B. This categorization corresponds to category 2 of the Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS: NP No5).

The ESIA study for the rehabilitation of selected Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centers of the VYWoSP and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will guide the project implementation and ensure that adequate measures are taken to protect and minimize any potential adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed construction works.

This ESMP provides the actions required to be taken for managing and keeping the negative impacts and risks of the proposed ECD Center construction/ rehabilitation works at a minimum while enhancing the significant positive and beneficial impacts. Specific objectives are:

- To ensure that every project operation complies with relevant national environmental and social regulations and international best practices in managing and coordinating environmental and social issues during rehabilitation/construction.
- To identify likely environmental, social, and safety risks and impacts that may emerge as consequences of project activities during implementation and post-rehabilitation/construction period.
- To propose remedial or mitigate measures to address risks and negative impacts that have been envisaged throughout the project's life cycle, including post-rehabilitation.
- Propose institutional arrangements, relevant regulations, roles, and responsibilities of various stakeholders that will be critical in implementing and monitoring the ESMP.

1.5 Scope of ESIA/ESMP

The renovation works likely to have environmental and social impacts and which make it necessary to draw up this ESIA are in particular:

- Use of machines for the Excavation ;

- Backfill of trenches;
- Sand, cement and stone masonry
- Excavating by hand through the backfilling;
- Clean concrete for thickness
- Develop guidelines and criteria for the design and operations of ECD centers

The key activities being undertaken include:

- a. Conduct field visits to the selected ECD facilities to observe the existing environment, assess the proposed development and identify potential impacts.
- b. Carry out consultations with relevant stakeholders using suitable data collection methods such as focus group discussions, key informant interviews, etc.
- c. Prepare ESIA/ESMP report for renovating the selected ECD Centers.

1.6 Methodology for the Assessment Process

This report has been prepared in accordance with applicable African Development Bank and Gambia National Environmental Agency environmental Act and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (EIA) 2014 and involves the following activities:

Data gathering; The Consultant assembled and evaluated relevant baseline data relating to the biophysical and socio-economic environment to be influenced by the project. The baseline data include climate, topography and relief, geology and soil, vegetation, demography, access to basic services and socio-economic conditions. In addition, this report has scoped out the issues and provided general assessment of the impacts.

Stakeholder identification and consultations; Key stakeholders identified include:

Kerr Layen School Management Committee (SMC), Mothers' Club of Kerr Layen School, Village Development Committee of Kerr Layen Village, Regional Education Directorate-Region 5, Janjanbureh Area Council, National Environment Agency, National Social Protection Secretariate, Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE)- focal persons for ECD in the Ministry of Basic Education, Ministry of Gender and Social Welfare, , Ministry of Transport Works and Infrastructure, and NGOs such as Gambia Food and Nutrition Association(GAFNA) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

Data collation and analysis; The report preparation involved review of project documents, related Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), as well as NEA, and AfDB reference documents.

The Environmental & Social Impact Assessment aims to ensure that the project is environmentally and socially sound and fits the community/beneficiaries' needs and aspirations well. The study, therefore, describes and quantifies the potential impacts on the biophysical environment and the beneficiary and neighboring populations before, during, and on completion of the project. Mitigation measures are proposed for any negative impacts identified, and an environmental and social management and monitoring plan has been developed covering each phase of the project site. The following strategies were adopted to achieve the objectives of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment:

Detailed assessments of the state of the environment in the project location

Evaluation and prediction of positive and negative environmental and social impacts associated with the project

Recommendation of mitigation measures to address adverse environmental and social impacts, and develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The methodological approach to preparing this ESIA included a desk review of AfDB Requirements, Environmental and Social Standards, Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines, National Policies, institutional and regulatory frameworks, different laws, and ministerial orders applied to this project. Institutional and community consultations/engagements were also held across the relevant regions of the country using a mixed-method approach to data collection using both quantitative and qualitative approaches (through interviews in the form of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with National, Regional, District and village authorities). The questionnaire and Environmental and Social (E&S) screening form were designed on Survey Solutions, a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) tool used for data collection; the use ensured that the data collected was coherent and reliable. The information from the desk-reviewed documents, the baseline information reviewed, and stakeholder interviews were analyzed and put together to prepare this ESMP. Below is a detailed description of the different methodological approaches used for this assignment:

1.6.1 Data Collection

For this assignment, two forms of data were used for the assessment: desk review and community consultations through site visits involving FGDs, and KIIs. These are very important for impact assessment.

1.6.1.1 Desk review/secondary data collection

Relevant project documents and reports were carefully reviewed to develop in-depth knowledge and understanding of the project and compile relevant biophysical and socio-economic information about the site. Some of these vital documents included the Project Proposal, Baseline report, and

documents fully characterizing all aspects of the sub-projects, and similar projects in the country, among others to be provided by the project implementation team.

The following documents were reviewed among other:

National Policies and Regulations

National Legislations

Relevant Environmental and Social Safeguards Standards of the AfDB

Relevant International Instruments /Conventions

Assessment Report for National Social Protection Secretariat (NSPS) on the Vulnerable Youth and Women Support Project

Annual Social Protection Report of The Gambia (2021)

The Gambia Feasibility Study Report on the Vulnerable Youth and Women Support Project

Aide-Memoire Preparation Mission Report on Vulnerable Youth and Women Support Project (VYWOSP)

As part of the secondary information gathering to identify existing environmental conditions, proposed developments at the selected facilities and predict potential impacts, consultative meetings were organized with key project actors. Results from this exercise informed the primary data collection.

Early Childhood Development Policy (2016 – 2030)

Education Sector Strategic Plan 2016 – 2030.

1.6.2 Primary Data Collection

This was required for the baseline information and stakeholder consultations. To gather data from stakeholders on project environment and socio-economic impacts, the following data collection activities were carried out: Survey; Expert Discussion; Focus Group Discussion (FGDs); and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). The survey targeted community leaders (including youths and women), staff, and students. Center users and service providers were targeted in the center where renovation works will occur. The survey gauged the perception of beneficiaries on the environmental and social impacts of the project.

1.6.2.1 Data Collection Tools

Three main tools were developed and used to elicit information from respondents regarding the project activities and their environmental and social impacts: a questionnaire for quantitative survey and FGD and KII guides for qualitative data collection. **See annex 2.**

1.6.2.2 Fieldwork

The consultant team conducted observation and consultative visits to the selected sites to gather information on the environmental baseline and status of the ECD and ECD Centers.

The survey data collection was done using the Survey Solution CAPI tool, which was used for the overall survey data management. The survey questionnaires were administered via the tool's interviewer App via tablet phone. The interviews were in-person in the ECD and ECD Centers. Participants mobilized for FGD included 8 to 10 participants. FGDs minutes were taken analysed qualitatively. KIIs were administered using the tablet. The moderators of the KII employed the note-taking approach using the guide developed. Furthermore, the consulting team identified and interviewed stakeholders using a semi-structured interview tool.

1.6.3 Quality Control

Experienced field data collectors were recruited for interviews and FGD moderation to ensure a high degree of accuracy in the data collection. They received 1-day training on data collection tools, interview procedures, and techniques. Interview procedures were standardized through interviewer participation in a mock interview exercise during the training.

Importantly, the supervisors worked together in the field to ensure data is collected as outlined in the proposal.

1.6.4 Assessment of Environmental and Social Impacts

To identify and assess potential impacts associated with or resulting from subproject activities, the ESIA team used data collected from field consultations, professional judgment, and desktop analysis to identify potential impacts and their interactions. The significance of potential impacts that may result from the proposed Project was determined to assist in preparing recommendations for the proposed Project evaluation.

1.6.5 Assessing impact Characterization and Evaluation

1.6.5.1 Impact Identification

The description of the planned project activities helped in identifying the environmental aspects of the proposed project. These identified environmental aspects will be matched with the existing baseline description of the project environment, which was employed to generate a checklist of potential and related impacts of the proposed project. Project impacts are identified by understanding the interaction between the planned project activities and the prevailing

environment at the project site. Expert knowledge and stakeholder consultation also play a significant role in impact identification.

1.6.5.2 Impact Characterization

The potential impacts identified from the project's proposed activities were further characterized to have an in-depth understanding of the nature of the identified potential project impacts. The characterization was based on the nature, characteristics, and duration of the different project activities on the physiochemical and biological components of the environment as well as the socio-economic, cultural, human health, and safety.

Project impact on the environment occurs when the existing environment interacts with the various project activities, which may lead to environmental changes, as shown in Equation 1.

$$[\text{Environment}] + [\text{Project}] = \{\text{Changed Environment}\}$$

As presented below, the changed environments anticipated from the above interaction were direct or indirect, adverse or beneficial, cumulative or residual, and long-term or short-term.

Positive/Beneficial Impacts: Impacts that would produce an overall positive effect on the well-being of the people as well as the environment.

Adverse Impacts: Impacts that may result in;

- Irreversible and undesirable change(s) in the biophysical environment,
- Decrease in the quality of the biophysical environment,
- Limitation, restriction, or denial of access to or use of any component of the environment to others, including future generations,
- Disturbance to the social cohesion and stability, as well as the wellbeing of the people,
- Sacrifice of long-term environment viability or integrity for short-term economic goals.

Direct Impacts: Impacts resulting directly (direct cause-effect consequence) from project activity.

Indirect Impacts: Impacts that are at least one step removed from project activity. They do not follow directly from project activity.

Normal Impacts: Impacts are normally expected to follow a particular project activity.

Abnormal Impacts: An impact is considered abnormal when it follows a project activity against sound predictions based on experience.

Short-term Impacts: Impacts that will last only within the period of specific project activity.

Long-term Impacts: Impacts whose effects remain even after a specific project activity.

Reversible Impacts: Impacts whose effects can be addressed by applying adequate mitigation measures.

Irreversible Impacts: Impacts whose effects are such that the project (impacted component) cannot be returned to its original state even after adequate mitigation measures are applied.

Cumulative Impacts: Impacts resulting from an interaction between ongoing project and other activities occur simultaneously.

Incremental Impacts: Impacts that progress with time or as the project activity proceeds.

Residual Impacts: Impacts that would remain after mitigation measures have been applied.

1.6.5.3 Impact Evaluation

The already identified and characterized potential impacts in the previous stages of the assessment process will be evaluated based on explicitly defined criteria to ascertain the significance of the impacts. The criteria and weighing scale adopted for the evaluation are provided below.

Legal/Regulatory Requirement (L)

The proposed project activities that trigger the identified impacts were weighted against existing legal/regulatory provisions to determine the requirement or otherwise for permits before the execution of such activities. The following rating scale was used:

Condition	Rating
No legal/regulatory requirement for carrying out project activity	Low = 1
Legal/regulatory requirements exist for carrying out an activity	Medium = 3
A permit is required before carrying out project activity which may result in an impact on the environment.	High = 5

1.6.6 Assessing Mitigation Measures

In developing mitigation measures, the first focus was on measures that will prevent or minimize impacts through the design and management of the Project rather than on reinstatement and compensation measures. A ‘hierarchy’ of mitigation measures for planned activities and unplanned events is outlined below:

1. *Avoid at Source; Reduce at Source:* avoiding or reducing at source through the design of the Project (e.g., avoiding by sitting or re-routing activity away from sensitive areas or reducing by restricting the working area or changing the time of the activity);
2. *Abate on Site:* add something to the design to abate the impact (e.g., pollution control equipment);
3. *Abate at Receptor:* if an impact cannot be abated on-site, then control measures can be implemented off-site (e.g., traffic measures)
4. *Repair or Remedy:* some impacts involve unavoidable damage to a resource (e.g., material storage areas) requiring repair, restoration, and reinstatement measures.
5. *Compensate in Kind:* Compensate through Other Means where other mitigation approaches are not possible or fully effective, then compensation for loss, damage and disturbance might be appropriate (e.g., financial compensation for degrading agricultural land and impacting crop

yields). It is emphasized that compensation to individuals with residual impacts to livelihood or quality of life will generally be non-financial and will have a focus on restoring livelihoods.

6. *Control*: this aims to prevent an incident from happening or reduce the risk of it happening to as low as reasonably practicable by reducing the likelihood of the event (e.g., preventative maintenance regimes, traffic calming and speed limits, community road safety awareness training);
7. *Reducing the consequence* (e.g., Bunds to contain hazardous substance spills); and a combination of both of these; and
8. *Recovery/Remediation* includes contingency plans and response, e.g., Emergency Response Plans and Procedures.

1.6.7 Risk Assessment

The health, safety and environmental risks associated with the proposed project were assessed and ranked as “Low”, “medium” or “high”, using the Risk Assessment Matrix (RAM) as shown in Table 9

Table 1: Risk Assessment Matrix

			Likelihood				
			A	B	C	D	E
			Remote	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Certain
Negative Consequences	5	Severe	M	H	H	H	H
	4	Major	M	M	H	H	H
	3	Moderate	L	M	M	M	H
	2	Minor	L	L	M	M	M
	1	Negligible	L	L	L	L	L

Positive impact (P)	P	P	P	P	P
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The level of impact will be largely determined by a qualitative appraisal of the likely change in the receiving environment, human health/safety and socio-economic situation, based on the matrix in Table 7 and the weighting used was as follows:

- **Low Risk** : Where the level of risk is broadly acceptable and generic mitigation measures are already assumed in a design process but require continuous improvement.
- **Medium Risk** : Where the level of risk is tolerable, but mitigation measures are required to minimise the risk to reduce the risk as much as practicable (i.e. tolerable if ALARP).
- **High Risk** : Where the level of risk is not acceptable and mitigation measures are required to move the risk figure to the lower risk categories.
 - Positive impacts (to be enhanced if at all practicable).

1.7 The ESIA Report Content and Structure

This ESIA report is structure as follows:

Chapter One; covers the background to the project, the aim and objectives of the project, the objectives of the ESIA, the rationale for ESIA for the project, the scope of the project and the methodologies adopted in the assessment process.

Chapter two: focused on the description of the project based on the current status, the various project components, selected ECD for renovation under the project, identification and selection of ECD/TVET centers, primary project beneficiaries and a brief description of the project site in relation to location, condition of the infrastructure of the selected ECD, construction and renovation works required to be done, description of renovation work activities and main activities at each of the phases.

Chapter Three: considers the alternatives in line with the different scenarios: the zero scenario alternative, the location and layout alternatives, construction, solid waste management, water supply, energy supply, timing and duration of construction works, and an analysis of the alternatives.

Chapter four: discussed the legal and institutional framework including, the relevant national policy framework for ESIA, the relevant national legal and regulatory framework, the relevant

international conventions and protocols , the environmental and social impact assessment process, the AfDB`s environmental and social standards, and the WHO Covid 19 Guidelines.

Chapter Five:

Chapter Six: discusses public consultation and stakeholder engagement process, highlights the objectives of the consultation, outlined the public disclosure, grievance redress mechanism and GRM operating budget.

Chapter seven: indicates the potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures, looks at the criteria for impact evaluation; identification, analysis and evaluation of potential impacts and risks; looks at potential E&S risks anticipated according to components and sub-components; states the potential impacts and mitigation measures, potential risks and risks management measures; and sub-project vulnerability to climate change.

Chapter eight: details the environmental impacts and social management plan in light of mitigation during construction and operations phases, institutional arrangement and capacity building for the implementation of the ESMP, institutional trainings and sensitization programmes, E&S monitoring during renovation works, environmental and social aftercare programmes, GRS, Waste management plan and ESMP disclosure.

Chapter nine: details the capacity building and training needs, the institutions, capacity building requirements and public engagements/ sensitization plans.

Chapter ten outlines the conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

To improve the incomes and productivity of the most vulnerable youth and women, specifically out-of-school youth and women in rural areas, the National Social Protection Secretariat developed a project proposal with the following objectives:

- Create jobs and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable women and out-of-school youth in rural areas and increase their productivity and income through skills development and financial and non-financial support.
- Improve their use and access to better and inclusive basic social services (education, health, nutrition, social protection). The project will adopt a holistic approach to tackling the multidimensional aspects of vulnerability and poverty. The project will also contribute to reducing gender inequalities by providing better economic and social prospects for young girls and women and reducing social expectations of male youth as household providers.

The project will also contribute to building resilience in the country by tackling some of the key drivers of fragility. The Gambia Fragility Assessment identified low human development, including youth unemployment, poverty and inequalities, and poor access to health and social protection services, as a driver of fragility and a potentially destabilizing factor for the world as The Gambia is an important contributor to irregular migrants to Europe.

2.1 Current Status of the Project

The project is at the design stage. This stage includes obtaining permits and approvals; and an environmental and social impact assessment study. It is expected that the environmental and social management measures that have been prescribed in this ESIA report will be incorporated into the project activities during the renovation/construction phase of the project.

2.2 Project Components

Following a selectivity approach informed by the Bank's comparative advantage, the project has three (3) complementary components, described below.

Component 1: Support to Youth and women empowerment to equitably access jobs and livelihood opportunities (UC 2 million)

The component will finance activities to build skills and capabilities for decent job opportunities through entrepreneurship to increase income for vulnerable women and youth.

Sub-component 1.1: Functional literacy and skills development. They support interventions to allow women and youth to acquire the necessary skills and capabilities to engage in productive activities. The focus will be on building skills to support the development of agricultural value chains with a focus on processing, storage, packaging, marketing, and market access. The agriculture value chain is identified, given its high potential for employment and entrepreneurship

opportunities for the target population. The prioritized crops identified by the Government and the various stakeholders include poultry, small ruminants, horticulture, agro-processing cereals (e.g., moringa; baobab), fruits, vegetables and dairy products, among others. More precisely, the sub-component will have two complementary sets of interventions.

The first set of interventions will be mass skills training and functional literacy programme targeting the out-of-school youth and women. This is to be referred to a context where 80.2 percent of the youth are out of school without the relevant skills for productive jobs or self-employment. For example, 40.5 percent of the Gambian youth aged 15-35 are illiterate. The rate is higher among women (47.6 percent) than men (31.1 percent). The key activities under the first set of interventions are as follows:

- Gender-responsive awareness raising/communication campaigns to increase the demand for skilling through the project in the three targeted LGAs;
- Selection of beneficiaries and profiling baseline of the trainees to assess their level of competencies, type and profitability of the businesses they may be engaged in.
- Develop customized training content informed by the profiling baseline. The training package includes functional literacy, soft skills (e.g., networking and self-confidence, communication, decision-making), and hard skills (e.g., basic start-up knowledge, business planning/development, financial literacy, and management skills).
- Selection and orientation of trainers (training may be delivered in local languages by professionals in literacy and entrepreneurship training).
- Training of the beneficiaries
- Assessment and Certification of competencies at the end of the training to assess capabilities in literacy, post-literacy and entrepreneurship skills

The second set of interventions will be in the technical skills training for a core group of (a) selected “graduates” from the mass skills training who need upskilling and (b) youth who would embrace future careers in agro-processing. As a key element for project sustainability, the logic here is to ensure that the targeted LGAs have the minimum skills development infrastructure to build vocational capabilities in agro-processing among the youth and the country's labour force in the future. The key activities under the second set of interventions are as follow:

- Identify at least three (3) Vocational Training Centers (one in each of the LGAs) that should be equipped for training in agro-processing;
- One training center was already identified during the mission: the Gambia Songhai Initiative, which seems to be the unique ECD center in agro- processing/entrepreneurship located in the Kerewan LGA. This is a private institution. However, the Government could sign an MOU with the Songhai Initiative regarding the technical training of a certain number of beneficiaries. The exact targets will be defined based on the unit costs of training that are yet to be confirmed.
- The remaining two ECD centers (one in CRR North; one in CRR South) will be determined by Government ahead of the appraisal mission. In case of the nonexistence of other ECD

centers in agro-processing, the Government may explore the option of the Boarding ECD School in Ziguinchor (Senegal) to train a certain number of youths.

- Conduct a regional skills gap analysis in the selected agriculture value chains in the three targeted LGAs, to inform policy dialogue, curriculum development and possible operations to create more jobs for the youth.

Sub-component 1.2: Access to productive equipment and non-financial services for economically active beneficiaries. The focus will be on providing equipment, counseling, and guidance to allow the male and female beneficiaries to run productive and sustainable businesses. Given the nature of the beneficiaries, out-of-school youth and women, the project will emphasize the provision of group equipment (storage facilities, processing equipment, machinery, solar panels, etc.), individual toolkits and labour-saving devices.

For the non-financial support, the project will support local organizations to enhance their productive capacity and competitiveness and to develop market linkages. Youth groups and women cooperatives' access to the market will be facilitated by creating and supporting commercial partnerships between them and private enterprises such as commercial shops, hotels and restaurants. The support will comprise technical assistance, coaching and mentoring services to the beneficiaries for at least 6 months to enable them to establish, manage and run sustainable businesses.

Component 2: Support for better and inclusive access to basic social services (UC2.S million)

Despite some improvement, access to basic social services is limited, in particular in rural areas. The project will support activities that will improve vulnerable populations access to and demand for basic social services such as health and nutrition, social protection and education. The targeted beneficiaries of the component are communities in the localities where the project will be implemented.

Sub-component 2.1: Improve access to quality healthcare and infrastructure: The project will finance the rehabilitation and equipment of 5-6 healthcare centres, with a focus on maternity, pediatric and nutrition care. The rehabilitation will seek to renovate the health centres (HC) up to national standards. The project will also rehabilitate doctors and nurses' accommodation in health structures to increase the staff's retention rate, which is currently low. WASH infrastructures (latrines, access to water, etc.), washing area, biomedical waste management areas, incinerators, and electricity (connection to government electricity network or solar) will be developed where they do not exist. To improve daily health data management in the health centers and maintain a dynamic interaction with the health district level, the project will provide IT materials such as computers and modems to the HC. Medical equipment, including Basic, Emergency, Obstetric and New-born care (BEmONC) materials and supplies, in line with the MSP standard for the technical platform of this level of health structures, will be acquired. Depending on the need and budget availability, ambulances will be procured.

In addition to rehabilitation and equipment, health workers, including nurses and midwives, will be trained to provide quality healthcare to the beneficiaries.

The sub-component will also support community early childhood development (ECD). In addition to positively impacting the development of young children, these programmes, by taking care of young children, will allow women to have more time for their economic and community management activities.

Sub-component 2.2: Improve the demand for basic social services and positively change socio/norms for gender equity and improved wellbeing. This will be done through social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) and training on essential family practices. A focus will be on nutrition, health, education, child development, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), women's empowerment, male engagement, gender-based violence and the benefits of gender equality.

To achieve the objective of this sub-component, the proposed interventions will include: (i) strengthening community mobilization and social and behavioral change communication for improved nutrition and health outcomes, sanitation and hygiene behaviors, child care, and gender equality; (ii) building capacity of local community structures such as Village Support Groups and MDFTs to be able to provide basic Maternal, Child and Adolescent Nutrition and health services; (iii) strengthening monitoring and supervision of community maternal, child and adolescent nutrition programmes for improved evidence-based generation and planning.

Component 3: Project management and institutional strengthening (UC 0.5 million)

The component will finance activities related to project management and strengthening the coordination capacities of the National Social Protection Secretariat.

Sub-component 3.1: Strengthening of the coordination capacities of the National Social Protection Secretariat. This will be done by strengthening the coordination and monitoring and evaluation capacities of the National Social Protection Secretariat (NSPS). The sub-component will also finance the development of a sustainable financing strategy for the social protection sector in The Gambia and research on social protection and vulnerability-related issues to guide strategic and operational decision-making. This sub-component will also include training of NSPS staff in relevant functional areas of the Secretariat.

Sub-component 3.2: Project management and monitoring. The sub-component will finance costs related to the recruitment of project staff to strengthen the capacities of the project implementation unit (project manager, value chain and entrepreneurship specialist, social and environmental safeguards specialist, monitoring and evaluation expert, gender and social development expert, procurement officer), and other operational cost such as vehicles, furniture, mission cost, procurement adverts fees, Project launching workshop, etc. The sub- component will also finance project impact evaluation, including baseline data collection, midterm and final evaluation.

2.3 Selected ECD for renovation under the project

Commissioned by the National Social Protection Secretariat (NSPS), the Ministry of Transport, Works and Infrastructure (MoTWI) conducted an assessment and evaluation of educational centers (ECD center and Basic cycle schools and health facilities (Health center) in Central and Upper River Region (CRR and URR) of the country and produced a report. The purpose of the assessment was to get first-hand information on the state of repairs of facilities and how to improve the existing structures by building up new structures and renovating the existing structures. Additionally, it assesses, evaluate and prepare the Bill of Quantities for all the centers visited.

2.3.1 Identification and selection of ECD & TVET Centers

Based on the assessments, this project will be implemented in three (3) Early Child Development (ECD) and two (2) Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) existing centers that will be rehabilitated in two regions (CRR and URR).

All sub-projects are on existing school (Sami karantaba, Kerr Layen , and Diabugu Batapa ECDs) premises and TVET (Julangel and Tumana Agency for Development Centers). All selected centers requiring rehabilitation/expansion have vegetation, some ornamental and fruit trees (average 10 matured trees) that must be protected.

This report environmental and social impact assessment concerns the **Kerr Layen ECD Center** renovation sub-project.

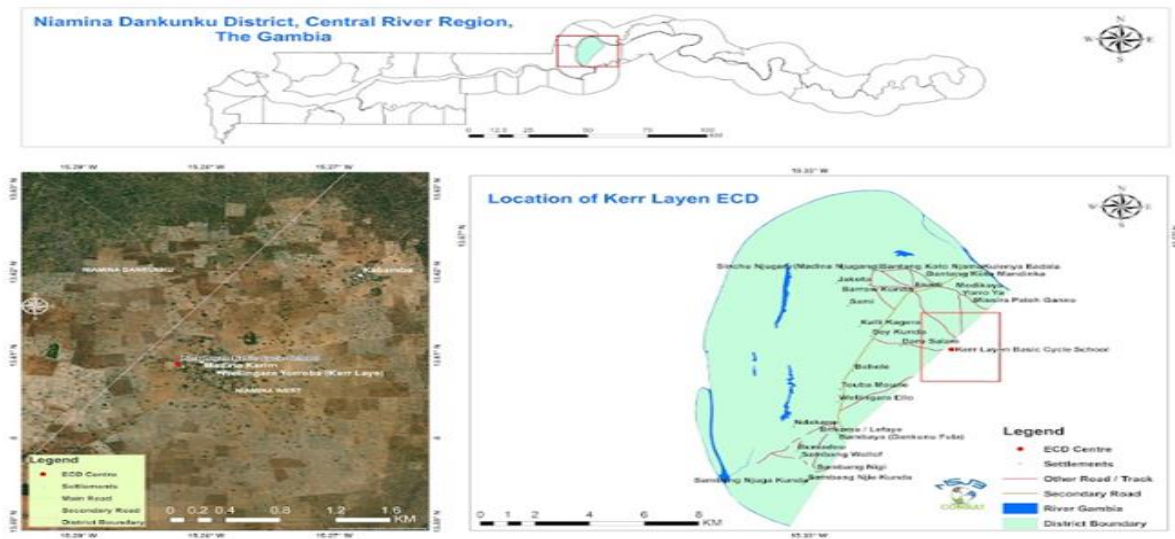


Figure 1: Map of Kerr Layen

Table 2: Coordinates for Kerr Layen ECD.

BUILDING	KERRLAYEN	13.607642	-15.285178	REHABILITATION
PERIMETER FENCE	KERR LAYEN	13.607892	-15.285838	POINT1
PERIMETER FENCE	KERR LAYEN	13.60676	-15.285867	POINT2
PERIMETER FENCE	KERR LAYEN	13.606723	-15284668	POINT3
PERIMETER FENCE	KERR LAYEN	13.607935	-15.284867	POINT4
CENTRAL POINT	KERR LAYEN	13.607435	-15.285232	CENTRAL POINT

2.4 Primary Project Beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries of the renovation/construction of Kerr Layen ECD Center include the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE), the Regional Education Directorate – MoBSE, CRR, Kerr Layen ECD school administrators, teachers, children, youths, women and men of Kerr Layen community and members of the satellite communities.

2.5 Brief description of the project site

2.5.1 Location of the Project Area

Kerr Layen ECD Center is in Niamina Dankunku District of Central River Region South and comprises catchment areas of Kerr Layen village, Babu jobe, sinchu Alagie and kabanba within the district. The population of the catchment area is over 700 inhabitants. The ECD center was established in 2006 with the current enrollment of 74 pupils using only 1 classroom. The class was found in a very bad state of repair, including no roof, bad floor, and walls. This School consists of a few structures (Classrooms Block, Staff Quarters and Toilets Block).

The number of trees at the project site include fruit and non fruit trees. Fruit trees are seven (7) Mangoe trees, two (2) cashew tree, twelve (12) bush mango tree, and five (5) baobab tree. Non fruit tree include, Seven (7) Menthol (Eucalptus) tree. These were planted by the school members and taken care of by the school administration, staff and students.

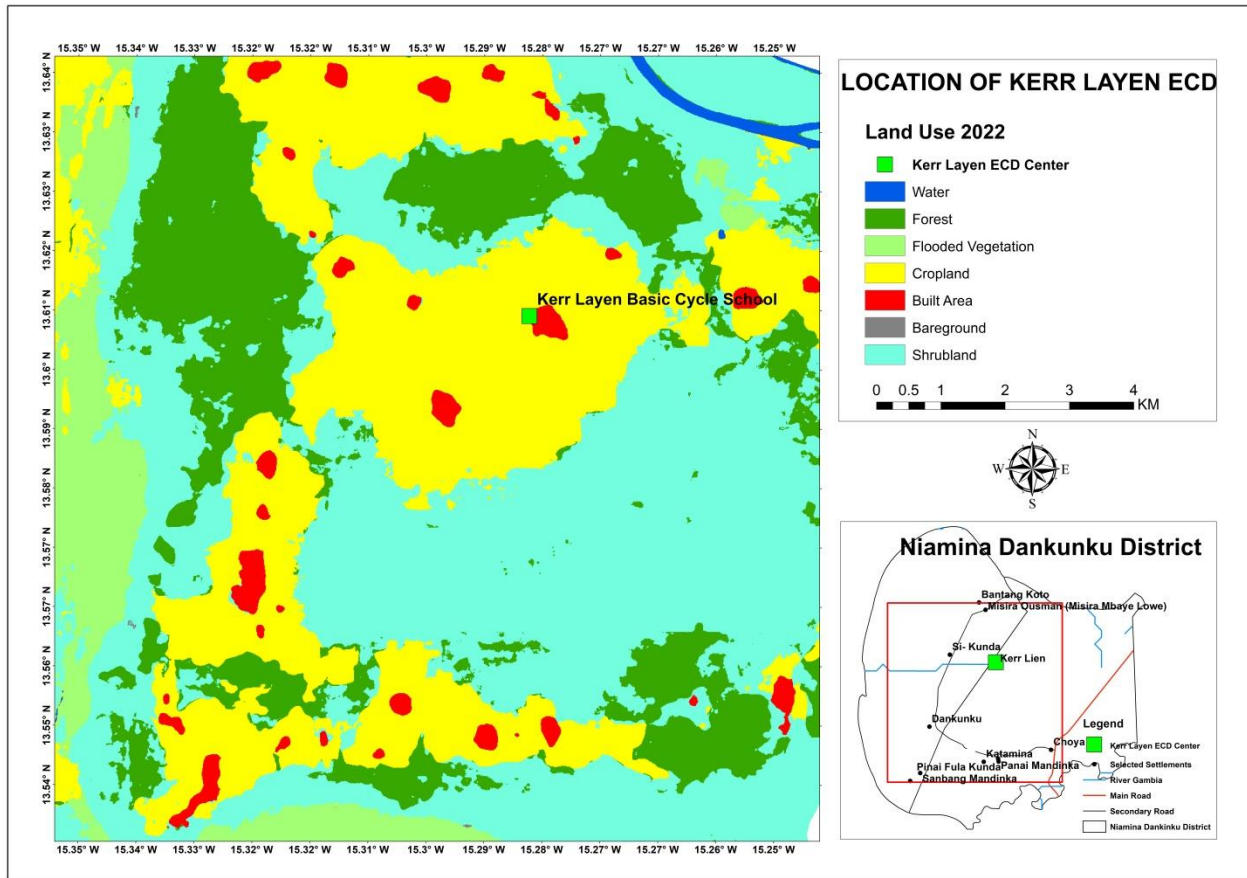


Figure 2: Location of Kerr layen ECD center

2.6 Condition of the Infrastructure in the selected ECD Center

The contemporary conditions of these classroom Blocks are in a deplorable state and not environmental friendly. it is not conducive for the pupils and staff of this school. However, the structures have advanced some defects that needs to be rehabilitated as follows:

- Roof structure requires replacement with new roofing edifice
- Defective doors and windows to be change
- Amend the minor hairline cracks on walls and floor
- Finish floor tiles required in classrooms and quarters
- Changing of Squat WC and Wash hand basins in toilets
- Painting of the structures



Figure 3: Internal and external photos of Kerr Layen ECD project site

2.7 Construction/Renovation works required at Kerr Layen ECD Center

The overall condition of these structures is very poor. Generally, the entire ECD center required total renovation and construction of new additional classrooms, staff quarter, store and dining room. The following are required fixing:

- Replacing the ceiling structure of the buildings
- Roofing sheets with metal trusses
- Plastering needed for the building
- Repair of concrete floor concrete

- Floor tiling is highly required
- Painting works also needed for the building
- Construction of additional classrooms to decongest the current classroom in use

Table 3: Identified infrastructures in Kerr Layen ECD Center by MoTWI and the proposed civil works

Name of Infrastructure	Proposed renovation work	Description
3 Classrooms Blocks	Doors	External single metal doors (1m x 2.05m)
	Windows	Metallic burglar prove (1.1m x1.2m) burglar prove (1.1m x1.2m)
	Electrical works	2ft florescent led light complete
		Ceil fan
		General electrical fittings and fixtures
	Roofing	Remove the old roofing
		Replace with a new roofing with Alu-zinc
		Fascia board - 1 x 8 and Ridge cap
		Timber 2 x 2 x 4m and 2 X 3 x 4m
	Painting	Prepare, prime and paint 2 finish coats Emulsion paint to all rendered walls
Tiling	Ceramic floor tiles and skirting laid on floated bed including grouting joints in white cement	
Additional 5 Classroom Block Staff quarter Dining room Store Borehole		

2.8 Description of the Renovation work activities

2.8.1 Description of the planned facilities and infrastructure

This Installment consists of (Classrooms Three Blocks, Kitchen, Toilets Block and Perimeter Fencing).

2.9 Main activities per phase of infrastructure renovation

A number of activities will be carried out to construct and rehabilitate the different infrastructures at Kerr Layen ECD Center. The activities shall be implemented in three phases: planning/preparation, construction, and operation. Details about each of the phases are provided below:

Preparation phase

Activities during the preparation phase include identification of what needs to be rehabilitated or constructed; preparation of a master plan; preparation of detailed lay out plans; preparation of building designs; tender processing, obtaining approvals under the Physical Planning and Development Control Act 1990 for the rehabilitation, construction and operation of the proposed project facilities. The Environmental and Social Assessment study is part of the planning phase.

Renovation/Construction works phase

Construction activities will involve demolition; excavation; compacting; trenching; backfilling with compaction consolidation; leveling and earth marking; transportation of building materials; and construction of a three-classroom block, dining area for children and upgrading of the kitchen. Other infrastructure, such as sanitary facilities, shall also be constructed. This phase will also involve the mobilization of workers; transportation of equipment and construction materials (e.g. stone aggregates, steel, sand, cement, gravel, fiber cement boards, pressed metal door frames etc.).

Operation phase

Activities during the operation phase will include commissioning the use and regular maintenance of the different infrastructures at Kerr Layen ECD Center for the intended purpose. The main effect of this phase is that a lot of solid waste will be generated daily, which must be managed properly.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROJECT

3.1. INTRODUCTION

Intending to create a good teaching and learning environment, the alternative analysis of this project considers other practicable strategies that can be looked at to achieve the project objectives and eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts associated with project implementation. The scenarios are given to choose the design and rehabilitation/construction plan in accordance with the objectives and the actual natural environment and socioeconomic conditions in Kerr Layen ECD Center. The various alternatives to the proposed project were assessed regarding environmental acceptability and economic feasibility during the assessment process as discussed below.

3.2.Zero scenario alternatives

In the case where the zero scenarios alternatives are considered, this means that the project will not be implemented. The forgone costs of not having the project could result in economic and social losses regarding employment development, human welfare, livelihood and improved services. So, this option is not recommended for this project since the plot belongs to the school and there is no other alternative plot that the developer can access without incurring additional costs. There is also evidence that the rehabilitation/construction of this land area will not have severe negative impacts on the surrounding environment and communities.

3.3Location and layout alternatives

The location and layout alternatives were not considered since the proposed construction and rehabilitation works will take place within the premises of existing structures at Kerr Layen ECD Center. Also, the intended project concerns the expansion works of the Kerr Layen ECD Center, which already exists in the project area. This means that the site fits the proposed project. The site also has access to water but no grid electricity expansion in the area. However, Solar Energy source is a viable option.

3.4Construction

The design considered construction techniques that use local materials as much as possible and imported materials where local ones cannot be obtained. The construction will involve the use of locally made materials like cement blocks because there is no other affordable solution available for the construction of such permanent structures and bearing in mind that the other alternative is the use of burnt bricks that are very detrimental and destructive to the environment. Local materials made from wood, tiles, or iron sheets manufactured locally will be used for roofing which substitutes the other alternative of using imported ones. The use of locally made materials provides employment and also supports the promotion of local industries.

3.5 Solid waste management

The waste will be sorted on-site and four categories of wastes will be treated separately:

- Organic wastes that will be generated during the construction and operation phases of the project will be transformed into organic manure through composting and used in the school garden as soil dressing;
- For paper, wood, etc., a better option is to transport them to a designated waste dumping site for appropriate disposal;
- Stony and earthy materials will be converted into construction materials. This will be tried only during the construction phase;
- Artificial and non-biodegradable materials (metals, plastics, etc.) will be removed from the site, reused or sold to companies for recycling, or taken to the approved landfill site.

Several opportunities will need to be explored for reducing solid waste. The most possible option is the composting of organic wastes and their reuse.

3.6 Water supply

The water supply will be connected to the school's existing solarized water supply network. However, additional capacity is required to improve cleaning, toilet flushing or school garden irrigation. It is therefore suggested to install an additional 2000 liters water tank, high capacity pumping machine and solar panels. This will ensure water availability throughout the project lifecycle and operational phase.

3.7 Energy supply

There are many types of energy sources. The best option would be to use a renewable energy source. Solar energy would be a better option, but the high demand for energy in different building activities is also considered; hence solar energy cannot cope with the demand. Using a generator also presents many disadvantages, including high fuel prices and noise pollution. The only reliable option is to connect the building to the national grid available in the area.

3.8 Timing and duration of construction works

The construction works schedule will follow a logical building order. For the earthworks, the intention is to minimize the excavation on site and any consequential effects of soil erosion and the downstream drainage system clogging. Interruption with normal activities of school residents around the construction site, including noise and dust pollution, is anticipated since normal lessons will continue within the project implementation period. Thus, rehabilitation/construction works will be scheduled to minimize the impact of noise and dust on the school and the surrounding environment. The timing and duration of the construction works are likely to have several implications, especially if the rainy season is taken into account. Heavy rains will undoubtedly affect the duration of construction activities, especially in areas with high rainfall and soft soil. Road transport is almost impossible due to mud and sliding, hence the complication of delivering materials to construction sites.

Table 4: Analysis of Alternative

Option/ Method of Deployment	Potential Environmental, Social, Technological and Economic Implications		Preferred Option
Zero scenario alternatives			
Allowing the project	Advantages 5. Employment opportunities will be provided during the project implementation	Disadvantages 6. The anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts will be a reality	The not allowed option is preferred
Not allowing the project	Advantages 7. The anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts will be avoided	Disadvantages 8. There will be loss of employment opportunities due to the project	
Location and layout alternatives			
Build within the existing premises	Advantages 1. No extra cost to to be incurred in buying land 2. No grievances due to dispossession	Disadvantages - Potential constriction of available space 3. Cost implication for a new land 4. Potential grievances arising from dispossession	Build on site option preferred
Build on a different site	Advantages - May lead to a wider space available		
Construction			
2. Cement blocks	4. Materials available 5. Will promote business opportunities 6. Relatively manageable	5. Pollution effect of cement 6. Retains heat and generally hot at night 7. Environmental degradation due to extraction of sand	Cement blocks since it is easier to made and readily available
8. Burnt bricks	3. Promotion of local skills 4. Employment opportunities	5. Will lead to environmental degradation 6. Risk of fire outbreaks 7. More labour intensive and time consuming 8. Emission into atmosphere due to burning	
Solid waste management			

Option/ Method of Deployment	Potential Environmental, Social, Technological and Economic Implications		Preferred Option
4. Composting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of manure for gardening 2. Will reduce the reliance on agro-chemicals 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Tedious and time consuming 	Both options preferred
5. Disposal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Will prevent the indiscriminate littering and pollution 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Proper disposal site may not be close to source of waste 5. May incur significant cost thus a sustainability challenge 6. Further contamination of land and ground water due to type of waste and characteristics of a disposal site 	
Water supply			
Reliance on existing water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will enable no disruption of the water supply system - Will require no cost implications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The demand will be too much for the existing system to support 	Both options preferred
Improvement of the existing capacity with pumping system and overhead tank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will enhance the existing capacity - Will ensure that adequate water is available for other needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will incur significant cost implication 	
Energy supply			
Solar	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmentally friendly - Does not incur extra cost besides the initial - The local environmental conditions support it 	<p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not enough power will be generated to serve all the needs - Risk of theft 	Solar is the preferred option but it is highly recommended to connect to the national grid to enable the powering of the appliances
Generator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not incur significant start-up cost, depending on the type and power needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise and vibration impacts - Emission from the generator exhaust especially as it ages - Frequent buying of fuel to power the generator may not be sustainable 	

Option/ Method of Deployment	Potential Environmental, Social, Technological and Economic Implications		Preferred Option
Grid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensures that all the Center`s appliances are functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequent buying of cash power will have significant cost implications 	
Timing and duration of construction works			
Construction during the dry season	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy machinery and trucks can easily access the construction site to deliver the materials 	<p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dust emission due to use of heavy vehicles, excavations, etc 	<p>The preferred option to construct during the dry season but work to be scheduled to avoid dust, noise and vibration impacting learning sessions.</p>
Construction during the rainy season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dust emission will be minimal due to wet conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certain areas with muddy soils will be inaccessible 	

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Environmental Management Policy and EIA legislation and procedures of the Gambia and those of the African Development Bank, which are relevant to the project, are outlined in this chapter. In principle, the two sets of policies and procedures on environmental and social assessment have similarities.

This section examines the key national policies and legal and regulatory frameworks and some international conventions, treaties, and protocols relevant to the proposed project. The specific objectives of the regulatory framework review are:

- To identify policies, Acts, and regulations relevant to the environmental, health, safety, human rights, and social aspects of the Project and the conduct of the ESIA
- To identify environmental standards prescribed under national legislation that are relevant to the Project (such as pollution control, waste management, wastewater discharge, and air emissions)
- To identify international conventions, treaties, and protocols to which The Gambia is a signatory that is relevant to the Project
- African Development Bank's Operational Safeguards policies and standards. Specifically, ESIA/ESMP for the proposed project has been established based on the AfBD Operational Safeguards (OS) requirements.

The project ESMP has been designed to align with requirements set out in national policies, Acts and regulations, institutional arrangements, and the capacity required to implement the framework. The objective of the Renovation/construction works ESMP is to provide the framework for environmental and social management of the planned project activities under the Kerr Layen ECD center sub-project rehabilitation component and to identify the positive and negative aspects occasioned by the project implementation, propose ways of managing each of the elements and present what should be used as a practical tool during project implementation. As such, any identified negative environmental and socio - economic impacts can be managed appropriately. The ESMP ensures that the rehabilitation works at the Kerr Layen ECD center adhere to an environmentally and socially sustainable pattern. It also provides a framework to assist communities/beneficiaries in screening sub - projects, institutional mechanisms, and responsibilities to address adverse environmental and social impacts.

4.1 Relevant National Policy Framework for ESIA/ESMP

The table below summarizes the national policy framework for rehabilitation at Kerr Layen ECD Center.

Table 5: Summary of relevant policies relevant to the renovation of the Kerr Layen ECD Center

Policy	Description	Implications to Kerr Layen ECD Center Renovation
Gambia Environment Action Plan, GEAP (2019-2029)	The Gambia’s Environmental Action Plan provides the overall policy framework for sound environmental management in The Gambia. It seeks to promote and implement sound environmental policy. The GEAP emphasizes environmental management, pollution, and nuisances and the necessity to safeguard the well-being of the populations. The country's first integrated environmental and natural resources management policy framework provides an overview of the existing environmental situation. It outlines approaches to the problems, including institutional changes and other required actions. National Environment Agency implements the Gambia Environment Action Plan and all relevant institutions, including the Private Sector and NGOs. All the Environmental Laws operate under the GEAP.	The rehabilitation works at Kerr Layen ECD Center will trigger the GEAP, and it will help to guide general environmental planning and natural resources management.
National Social Protection Policy 2015-2025 (NSPP)	The policy is to contribute towards alleviating poverty and vulnerability in the country, in line with the Government of The Gambia’s Vision and National Development Plan. The Policy is a comprehensive and cross-cutting social protection reform agenda and proposes a set of priority actions to guide the gradual establishment of a coherent social protection system in The Gambia. The National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) adopts various social protection policy instruments across four categories: protective, preventative, promote and transformative. These interventions include social assistance, social insurance, labour	This policy is relevant for the project. It is to facilitate the reform of the national social protection system by ensuring more efficient and effective use of resources, strengthened management and administrative systems, and progress towards a more inclusive form of social protection that makes basic income and social services available to The Gambia’s poorest and most vulnerable people .This project is all about that and therefore relevant.

Policy	Description	Implications to Kerr Layen ECD Center Renovation
	market policies, productive safety nets, social welfare services, and legal and social equity measures – all of which aim to protect people from exploitation and discrimination. These measures are critical in addressing the multidimensional nature of poverty and the risks and vulnerabilities people face.	
The National Health Policy, 2012-2020	The vision of the policy is to attain accessible quality health care for the Gambian population. It is mandated to protect the public and environmental health, including nuisance and other risks associated with this Project. It has a mission to ensure quality healthcare services within an enabling environment, delivered by appropriately trained, skilled, and motivated personnel at all levels of care. The mission will be accomplished with the involvement of all stakeholders to ensure a healthy nation. The fundamental guiding principles of the policy are: equity, health system reform, and partnerships.	The rehabilitation works at Kerr Layen ECD Center trigger this policy as it will ensure the health of every person within the project influence areas. Health Promotion activities and enforcing health-related Laws will also be applied in prospective project sites. The Ministry of Health implements the policy with allied health-related Institutions and Programs.
The Gambia Technical and Vocational Education and Training (ECD) Roadmap2020-2024	The ECD Roadmap will serve as a guiding compass for the Government to equip young people with relevant skills so that they can seize existing economic opportunities. The roadmap is the need to ensure that ECD delivery reflects labour market needs	Relevant to the project since Kerr Layen ECD center is part of the project intervention sites
National Policy for the Advancement of Gambian Women and Girls (1999-2009)	The policy provides a legitimate point of reference for addressing gender inequalities at all levels of government and all stakeholders	Relevant to the Kerr Layen ECD center rehabilitation project since it will benefit both men and women equitably including the girl child.

Policy	Description	Implications to Kerr Layen ECD Center Renovation
Gambia National Gender & Women Empowerment Policy (2010–2020)	<p>To mainstream gender issues in the national development process to improve the social, legal/civic, political, economic, and cultural conditions of the people of the Gambia, particularly women. In infrastructure development, this policy aims to redress imbalances arising from existing gender inequalities. It promotes the participation of both women and men in all stages of the project cycle and equal access to and control over significant economic resources and benefits.</p> <p>The policy aims to contribute significantly to improving the status of Gambian women and ensure gender equality and thus help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p>	This policy would especially apply to recruiting labour for rehabilitation works at the Kerr Layen ECD Center. Women should ideally have equal opportunities as men for available jobs.
National Development Plan (2018-2021) ²	This is the principal national Policy blueprint that provides the overall direction for the country from 2018 to 2021. It emphasizes priority areas for development within this planned period, including building and quality education which cannot be realized without proper and good infrastructure for a better teaching and learning environment.	<p>The project aims to renovate Kerr Layen ECD Center in the CRR. The implementation rehabilitation of this center is in line with helping cover the infrastructure gap in line with the expectation of the NDP, which sets to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhancing access to early childhood education, ○ improving quality learning, with special emphasis on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), Health, Agriculture and

² The Government of The Gambia is in the process of formulating the successor of current NDP namely Green Recovery-focused National Development Plan (2023 - 2027) and also successor of Vision 2020 - Long-Term Development Vision (Vision 2050)

Policy	Description	Implications to Kerr Layen ECD Center Renovation
		special needs at the basic, postsecondary/tertiary, and higher education levels, promoting ECD .
National Youth Policy (2009–2018)	The policy aims to mainstream youth issues into the advancement of all sectors.	Successful project implementation will enhance the youths’ skill development, which could reduce youth underemployment and engagement in negative social menace. Participatite in the implementation through job opportunities

4.2 National Legal and Regulatory Framework

National Environment Management Act (NEMA) 1994

The NEMA, 1994, was promulgated as the primary legislation in environmental management, providing a structured institutional and legal framework for sound management of the environment and natural resources in The Gambia. It empowers the National Environment Agency (NEA) with powers to:

- Establish criteria and set standards for environmental quality for effluent discharges and solid waste disposal. Identify materials, processes, and wastes that are dangerous to human or animal health and the environment, and recommend regulations and guidelines for managing materials, processes, and wastes.
- Prepare guidelines for managing environmental disasters, including major oil spills, gas leakages, and spills of other hazardous substances. The NEA can decide who would be responsible for any clean-up and what should be done when such discharges occur.
- Appoint environmental inspectors who are empowered, among other things, to take samples of articles or substances that the Act prescribes and submit them for testing or analysis; and to conduct periodic inspections of establishments whose activities are likely to impact the environment significantly.
- Part V of the NEMA stipulates the requirements for EIA of proposed projects, and for more specific EIA guidance, regulations were passed under this Act.

Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (EIA) 2014

These Regulations provide the regulatory framework for projects requiring environmental impact assessment by virtue of their environmental and social impacts. It took into account the processes and procedures that should be undertaken by project proponents, on the one hand, and the Agency, on the other hand, to make sure that projects are thoroughly screened for their environmental and social viability prior to their implementation. Consequently, the National Social Protection Secretariat must submit a project brief to the NEA and a duly completed EIA Screening Form for Environmental Approval. Based on the brief and screening form information, NEA will decide if a complete environmental impact study is required. The EIA Regulations, 2014 state exactly which projects require EIA, the procedure, the responsibilities of stakeholders, and fees. Furthermore, regulation Section 3 (1) (b) of the EIA Regulations, 2014 states the scope of application, including the Regulations, applies “to any major repairs, extensions, alterations, or non-routine maintenance for any existing project” such as infrastructural works or activities. The Regulations also makes provision for the different classification for projects as follows:

- Projects are classified as ‘A,’ meaning a full EIA study is required; because there will be a significant impact;

- Temporarily, projects are classified as 'B' because the impacts are not as significant as those of the A class; however, Developer will require to carry out a limited impact study and an environmental management Plan formulated; and
- when more information is needed to decide; and Projects are classified as 'C' the anticipated impacts are all but negligible

Table 6: Summary of the national legal frameworks relevant to the renovation of the Kerr Layen ECD Center

Legislation	Description	Implications to Kerr Layen ECD Center Renovation
National Environment Management Act, 1994	The most relevant legislation for this study is the Law on Environment. The legislation sets out the general legal framework for Environment protection and management in the Gambia. Principal legislation in environmental management; Part V of the Act provides for specific projects listed under Schedule A to be considered for ESIA/ESMP/ESIA. It centers on avoiding and reducing disastrous consequences on the environment. National Environment Agency (NEA) approves ESIA reports and ESMPs.	This Project falls under Schedule A, which requires an ESMP/ESIA. The project will observe the environmental law by conducting Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and/or preparing Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) to ensure the reduction of disastrous consequences on the Environment in its activities. The project will also monitor compliance with environmental safeguards at all sites.
Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014	The EIA Regulations elaborate on the requirements for EIA procedure, environmental impact statements, approval, environmental monitoring, etc.	The Regulations provide more details for the ESIA and implementation of the ESMPs
Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act, 1994	The act provides for the control and management, manufacture, distribution, and use of hazardous chemicals and pesticides and makes provisions for the matters connected in addition to that It also protects human health and the environment through the control of hazardous chemicals.	Hazardous chemicals could be used in the construction /rehabilitation works of the Kerr Layen ECD center, and also some of the equipment can contain hazardous chemicals
Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Regulations 2000	Sets out rules on the production, import, export, placing on the market, use, recovery, recycling, reclamation, and destruction of substances that deplete the ozone layer	This Regulation will guide the potential for the Project to use ODS. It is essential to consult with NEA to comply with the national phase-out in line with the Kigali Agreement regarding installing certain gadgets during the rehabilitation/construction phase.
Local Government Act, 2002	make provisions for decentralized administrative structures, including devolution of functions, powers, and duties to local authorities	Implementation of the Project will require the participation of decentralized institutions, including the Regional Education Directorate, Office of the Governor as well as the respective Technical

Legislation	Description	Implications to Kerr Layen ECD Center Renovation
		Advisory Committee (TAC) and also Village development committee
Biodiversity and Wildlife Act, 2003	Provides for the protection of biodiversity and the establishment of protected areas.	Although seven gazetted national parks and wildlife reserves are in various parts of the country, the current project locations are not within or near any protected area. It is relevant for the protection of fauna and flora within the project influence area
Public Health Act, 1990	Protects public and environmental health, including abatement of nuisances and any condition that may be detrimental to health.	The Public Health Act is relevant because Kerr Layen ECD centers Rehabilitation works will have social and environmental issues that will trigger the Public Health Act. Public nuisance during construction, e.g., noise, vibration, dust, fumes. Potential contamination during construction. Pollution Prevention measures are reflected in the ESMP.
Labour Act (2007)	Provides the legal framework for the administration of labour, recruitment, and hiring of labour, and protection of wages.	The project hiring and managing its labour force should adhere to this act.
The Children's Act 2005	The act sets out the rights and responsibilities of children and provides for their care, protection, and maintenance.	The rights of children impacted by the Project need to be protected.
The Women's Act 2010	It aims to advance women's rights to resources and services to promote economic and social empowerment.	Relevant to this Project because of the potential impact of skills development and related matters, which is a source of livelihood for women; they need to avoid Gender-Based Violence (GVB) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)
Anti-littering Regulations, 2007	Addresses waste management and pollution issues concerning environmental health and hygiene.	The Project must ensure that all waste produced during all phases is well managed, including e-waste
Environmental Quality Standards Regulations 1999	Regulations declare standards set out in Schedule 1 concerning ambient air, saline waters, surface freshwaters and groundwater.	Project implementation can generate dust and pollute surface freshwaters and groundwater within the project's area of influence.
States Land Act 1995	This Act clearly and unambiguously makes the State, the owner of all land. Provisions in the Act also state that where customary	The project implementation must adhere to these provisions to avoid land conflicts a project site.

Legislation	Description	Implications to Kerr Layen ECD Center Renovation
	land is designated under the Act, occupiers shall be deemed to be lessees of the land for a renewable term of 99 years.	
Physical Planning and Development Act, 1990	The Physical Planning and Development Act provides under the Ministry of Lands and Regional Administration for the systematic preparation and approval of physical development plans and control of developments in different areas in The Gambia. Guidelines regarding the location of urban and rural settlements, traffic and transportation routes, resource utilization and economic activities, and preserving national and environmental reserves are spelled out in this Act.	Since Kerr Layen ECD center Rehabilitation may require some expansion, as in the construction of new infrastructure, this Act is triggered.
Hazardous Chemicals Regulations 1999	These Regulations provide the control of manufacture, trade-in, importation of, and handling of hazardous chemicals. They provide for registering hazardous chemicals and licensing persons wishing to carry out such activities.	Relevant to Project since some chemicals in rehabilitation/construction works may be used and associated with human and environmental health.
Sexual Offences Acts 2013	The provision of this Act applies to the trial of rape and other sexual offenses under this Act and any other enactment.	The Projects can potentially increase the risk of GBV in different settings and ways in the Kerr Layen ECD center sub-project. Thus, preventive measures must be in place to avoid such occurrences.
National Council for Arts and Culture Act, 2003	This Act protects historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical, and traditional interest. The Act prohibits anyone from carrying out activities on or concerning any object declared to be preserved or protected.	This does not affect the Kerr Layen ECD center rehabilitation sub project, since activities will be carried out in the existing center that do not contain historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical, and traditional interest. However, there maybe the chance find as the this in old settlement.
Land Acquisition and Compensation Act, 1990	This Act makes provision for the acquisition of land for public purposes and the payment of compensation for such land and makes provision for connected matters	Project implementation can cause land ownership and transfer problems in project implementation sites. However, this does not affect the Kerr Layen ECD center renovation sub-project since activities will be carried out in the existing center. Still is relevant to

Legislation	Description	Implications to Kerr Layen ECD Center Renovation
		have it in view for reference in the event of any query or dispute.

4.3 The Relevant International Conventions and Protocols

In joining the global world in addressing environmental issues, human rights, and other emerging issues, The Gambia is a signatory to several international, regional, and sub-regional conventions, treaties, and agreements. In Table 7 are relevant international, regional, and sub-regional laws and conventions, treaties, and agreements in which The Gambia is a signatory and are considered applicable to Kerr Layen ECD center Rehabilitation.

Table 7: Relevant international conventions and Protocols

Convention/Protocols	Objective	Implications to the Kerr Layen ECD Center Renovation
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Convention has three main goals, including the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components;	Minimal land clearing might be required with the potential loss of trees/vegetation and dependent biodiversity. Measures need to be taken for the protection of the environment.
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	To combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought	Project activities such as potential land clearing and burning in preparation for the rehabilitation/construction works of relevant infrastructure could create environments prone to encouraging desertification
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	As a party to the convention, Gambia seeks to contribute to stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system	Since the project will be implemented in the existing school environment, no complete cutting of trees is required. Only tree branches obstructing construction will be trimmed if necessary.
United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (OP-CEDAW)	The convention highlights women's right to be protected and given equal opportunities and is central to their financial independence. It may be critical to their ability to earn a livelihood through skills acquisition/development.	Women are one of the main targets of the Project and will ensure that they have access to the benefits of this Project in the same way as men.
Stockholm convention on (POPs)	Deals with Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	The Project could potentially affect the right to health of the child, women, and men by releasing hazardous chemicals, e.g., POPs. Appropriate measures should be taken for proper waste management for the protection of the environment and human health.
Vienna Convention (Convention on the Protection of the Stratospheric Ozone Layer)	Deals with the protection of the Stratospheric Ozone layer	This convention will guide the potential for the Project to use ozone-depleting substances (ODS) as the Gambia is a party

4.4 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Process

The National EIA Process

In The Gambia, the National Environment Agency is responsible for coordinating the environmental and social impact assessment process, from project brief submission to approval and subsequent implementation monitoring.

Part V of the National Environment Management Act (NEMA) 1994 outlines the requirements for environmental impact assessment and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, provides more specific guidance on carrying out the ESIA.

At the NEA, the EIA team will screen the proposed project after submitting a completed EIA Screening Form with information on the planned activities and confirm if the Project requires EIA. The successive steps are followed based on the classification outlined in Table 8.

Table 8: the EIA classification system in the Gambia

Classification	Impact Significance	Decision on EIA Requirement
Class A	Significant negative or adverse impacts	A full Environmental Impact Assessment is required based on the information provided. There will be High risks of adverse impacts.
Class B	Insufficient information to make a decision	Where the information provided is inadequate to screen the project, a temporary classification is given pending such information. The NEA will request, in writing, the specific additional information required to determine if the project falls Under Class A or C. Class B projects may be required to provide specific Information such as an ESMP.
Class C	Minimal / no significant impact OR Totally not in line with laws of The Gambia	Where the Project has potential negligible potential impacts, Environmental Approval may be granted without a full study (an environmental management plan or other conditions may still be required). When there are no significant adverse impacts, the project proponents may proceed without any further analysis. For projects with significant irreversible adverse impacts and not in line with the laws of the Gambia, the project will be rejected without the need for an EIA study.

This subproject falls under Schedule A of the NEMA, which lists the types of projects requiring an ESIA. Before the study commences, a scoping session is carried out with the support of the

NEA-led multisector EIA Working Group to determine the scope and the terms of reference for the environmental impact study. The scoping report and terms of reference will be presented to the developer responsible for identifying a consultant for the study.

Upon completion of the studies, the ESIA report is submitted to the NEA for review by the EIA Working Group, other stakeholders and the public concerned to ensure the terms of reference were addressed. The report is subsequently revised by the developer’s consultant to incorporate the valid comments and once the EIA Working Group is satisfied with the report including its ESMP, a decision is made by the NEA to give approval or not.

Table 9: EA classification system of AfDB

Category	Impact Significance	Decision on EIA Requirement
Category 1	Bank operations likely to cause significant Environmental and social impacts	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study required, including cases where a Full Resettlement Action Plan is required.
Category 2	Bank operations likely to cause less adverse environmental and social impacts than Category 1	Some level of environmental assessment is required to evaluate the potential environmental and social risks and develop an ESMP for its management. Category 2 projects require an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP).
Category 3	Bank operations with negligible adverse environmental and social risks	Category 3 projects do not directly or indirectly Affect the environment adversely and are unlikely to induce adverse social impacts. Such projects do not require an ESIA. Sometimes no further action is required; however, some level of analysis may be required to manage specific unexpected impacts.
Category 4	Bank operations involving lending to financial intermediaries for subprojects that may produce adverse environmental and social impacts.	Bank lending to financial intermediaries. Financial intermediary subprojects equivalent to Category 1 and Category 2 are subject to the relevant OS requirements.

4.5The African Development Bank’s Environmental and Social Standards

The AfDB has developed various policies and strategies to integrate environmental and social considerations into the implementation of development projects. Environmental and social sustainability are fundamental to achieving development outcomes and shall be systematically

mainstreamed into AfDB's Program and Project Management Cycles. The AfDB policies and strategies take the form of an ISS for "integrated safeguard system" (ISS), which is also based on the following documents:

- Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures, supported by guidelines that clearly define how the Bank and the borrower or client should implement operational safeguards during the project cycle. They provide information on the specific procedures that the Bank and its borrowers or clients must follow to ensure that the Bank's operations meet the conditions of operational safeguards (OS) ;
- Sectoral directives: guidance documents providing technical directives relating to methodological approaches or standards and management measures necessary to meet operational safeguards.

This ISS brings together the five specific safeguard criteria that the Bank's clients must respect when dealing with environmental and social impacts and risks. These five criteria correspond to five Operational Safeguards (SOs) - a set of brief and focused policy statements that clearly define the operational conditions to which Bank-financed operations must comply - which is as follow.

Table 10: AfDB's operational safeguards

AfBD Operational Safeguards	Key requirements	Project Compliance Plan
SO1: Environmental & Social Assessment	This overarching SO governs determining a project's environmental and social category and the resulting environmental and social assessment requirements. AfDB-financed projects are categorized according to their level of potential environmental and social impacts, positive and negative, during the project identification phase, to classify them into one of categories 1, 2, 3 or 4.	The rehabilitation/construction of the Kerr Layen ECD center subproject is classified as category 2 (Bank operations likely to cause less adverse environmental and social impacts). It involves some level of environmental assessment and is required to evaluate the potential environmental and social risks and develop an ESMP for its management. For this purpose, this ESIA is elaborated for the present sub-project of the Kerr Layen ECD Center.
SO2: Involuntary resettlement	This SO consolidates the political conditions and commitments set out in the Bank's involuntary resettlement policy and incorporates several enhancements intended to increase the operational effectiveness of these conditions.	Based on the assessment and the site occupation analysis, no involuntary resettlement regards the implementation of this subproject.
SO3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services	This SO sets goals to conserve biological diversity and promote the sustainable use of natural resources. It also translates the political commitments of the Bank's policy	The rehabilitation and construction works for the Kerr Layen ECD center renovation subproject triggers SO-3, and ecologically some trees could be thinned or cut down, .

AfBD Operational Safeguards	Key requirements	Project Compliance Plan
	on integrated water resources management and operational requirements.	
SO 4: Prevention and control of pollution, greenhouse gases, hazardous materials and efficient use of resource	This SO covers the full range of impacts related to pollution, waste and key hazardous substances, for which international conventions are in force, as well as comprehensive industry-specific or regional standards, which are applied by other MDBs, particularly for the greenhouse gas inventory. All the pollution control measures taken as part of this impact study will go toward this SO. The operation of a solar power plant and an electric line cannot produce greenhouse gases, significant discharges, or a quantity of waste.	Given the subproject implementation, rehabilitation/construction activities, including the demolitions and civil works, will constitute a source of various pollutants emissions (dust and noise), solid waste (rubbles and other packaging waste), effluents (wastewater, paint residues, etc.), from the work activities, that must be managed adequately,.
SO 5: Working conditions, health and safety	SO 5 defines the Bank's requirements of its borrowers or clients regarding workers' conditions, rights and protection against abuse or exploitation. It also ensures better harmonization with most other multilateral development banks.	The rehabilitation/construction works requires hiring qualified and unqualified workers, who must be framed by specific recruitment, health, safety and hygiene procedures to meet the needs of this SO.

CHAPTER 5

5. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

This section describes the general environmental baseline conditions of the potential areas to host the sub-project activities within the administrative region identified. Looking at the size of the country where most environmental and social conditions have marginal differences; as a result, the report describes the baseline environmental and social conditions of the Central River Region (CRR). In this regard, the description will be specific.

5.1 Project Location

5.1.1 Direct influence area of the project

Table 11: Environmental and social conditions in Potential the administrative region identified

District	POTENTIAL Area	BASELINE ENVIRONMENT
Niamina West		<p>Topography: The topography of an area, including its elevation, slope, and landforms, can have a direct influence on various aspects. It can affect the availability of water resources, the distribution of habitats, and the ease of transportation and infrastructure development.</p> <p>The topography in the Project's area of influence is generally flat and low-lying as common in most areas of The Gambia</p> <p>Drainage: There are no surface water bodies within the Project's direct area of influence in CRR. Surface water that may be considered includes rainwater runoff during the wet season which, based on the topography, empties into tributaries or percolates into the soil. Groundwater is mainly collected through the Shallow Sand Aquifer by traditional wells and boreholes .</p> <p>Biodiversity: The presence and abundance of various plant and animal species in an area, known as biodiversity, can have a direct influence on ecosystem functioning, food webs, and overall ecosystem health.</p> <p>The Project area of influence is within rural settlement with limited vegetation types found there such as shrubs and grasses. Also school garden within the project influence area. Fruit trees such as mangoes are more common and forest trees such as neem trees. These will not be affected by the Project.</p>

		<p>Like the vegetation cover, fauna found in the Project area are merely domestic animals and wild birds that will not be affected by the Project.</p> <p>Socioeconomic activities: Like other rural regions in the Gambia, CRR is primarily an agricultural region with its population dependent on agriculture for its food and cash income. Commerce is an important source of income among the local population in CRR. Provincial growth centers such as Brikamaba in CRR serve as trading center for surrounding communities like Kerr Layen. Petty trading is also important at the village level. Furthermore, cross-border trade in agricultural and food products, clothes and other consumer goods are at traditional weekly open market known as the “lumo” along the border with traders coming from other regions and neighbouring Senegal. The open market also serves as a social meeting place for the region. The work of the project will not impact on the open market.</p> <p>Natural disasters: In CRR like other parts of the country disasters such as floods, and wildfires, can directly impact the physical and social environment of an area. They can cause loss of life, damage to infrastructure and property, disruption of socioeconomic activities, and long-term environmental changes. The susceptibility and vulnerability of an area to natural disasters can be influenced by factors such as location, geology, climate, and land use practices. Proper disaster preparedness, mitigation, and response measures can help reduce the impacts of natural disasters.</p>

5.1.2 Indirect influence area of the project

The indirection influences on the Vulnerable Youth and Women Support Project (VYWOSP) in The Gambia are as follows:

Poverty and Vulnerability: The high poverty rates, low access to basic social services, and high youth and women unemployment and underemployment rates create a vulnerable population in The Gambia. The project aims to address these challenges and provide livelihood opportunities for vulnerable youth and women to help them escape poverty.

Social Protection: The government has identified social protection as a key strategic priority in its National Development Plan. The project aligns with this priority by providing access to basic social services, such as education, health, nutrition, and social protection, to the vulnerable groups.

Skills Development and Livelihood Support: The project focuses on skills development and entrepreneurship training for vulnerable women and out-of-school youth. It aims to improve their productivity and income through the acquisition of market-oriented skills and access to financial and non-financial support.

Access to Basic Social Services: The project aims to improve the use and access of vulnerable groups to better and inclusive basic social services, including health, nutrition, and education. This addresses the inadequate access to these services, which contributes to widespread poverty.

Gender Equity: The project aims to reduce gender inequalities by providing better economic and social prospects for young girls and women. It also seeks to change societal perceptions of gender equity and women's economic empowerment.

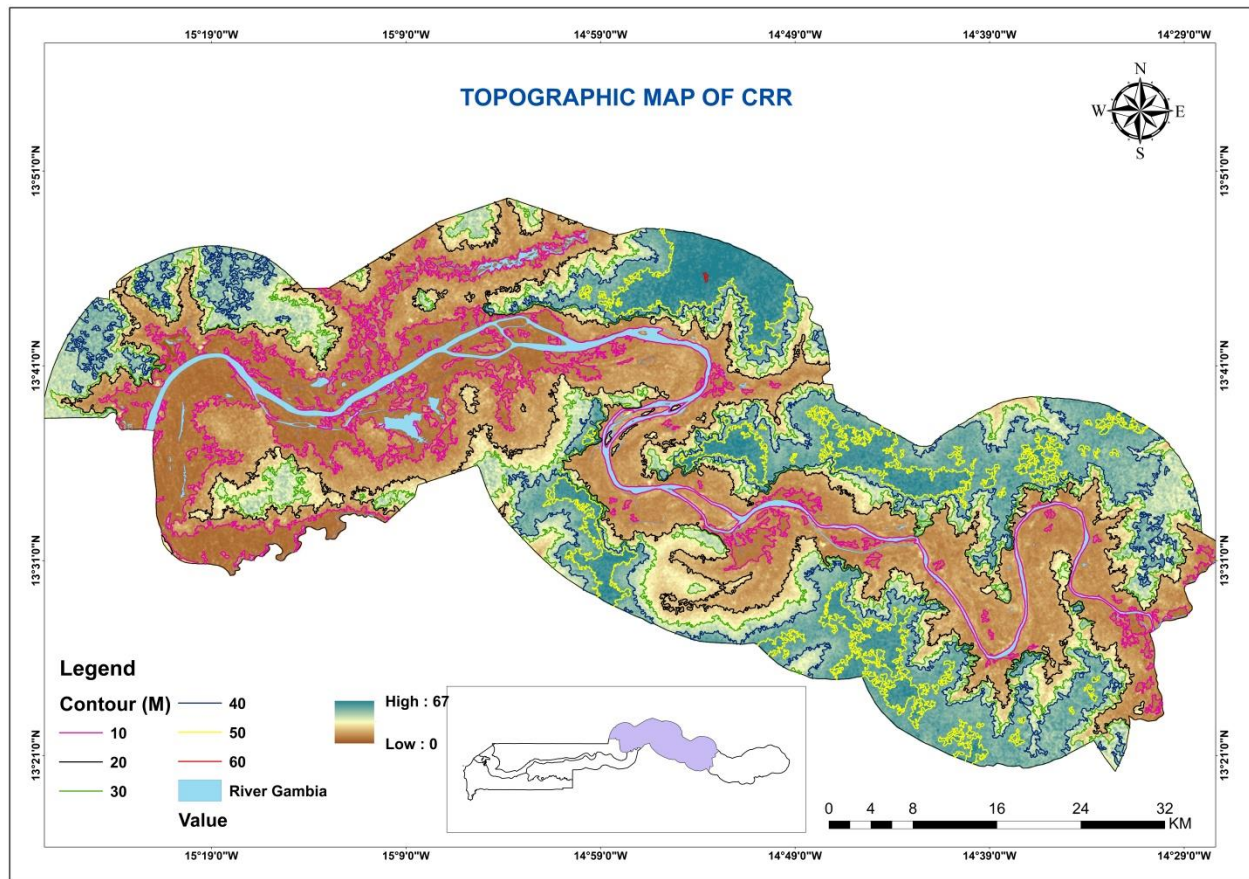
The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) ensure that the project's renovation/construction activities consider potential adverse environmental effects and develop mitigation measures to minimize environmental and social impacts. The assessment results also provide evidence for policy makers and project actors.

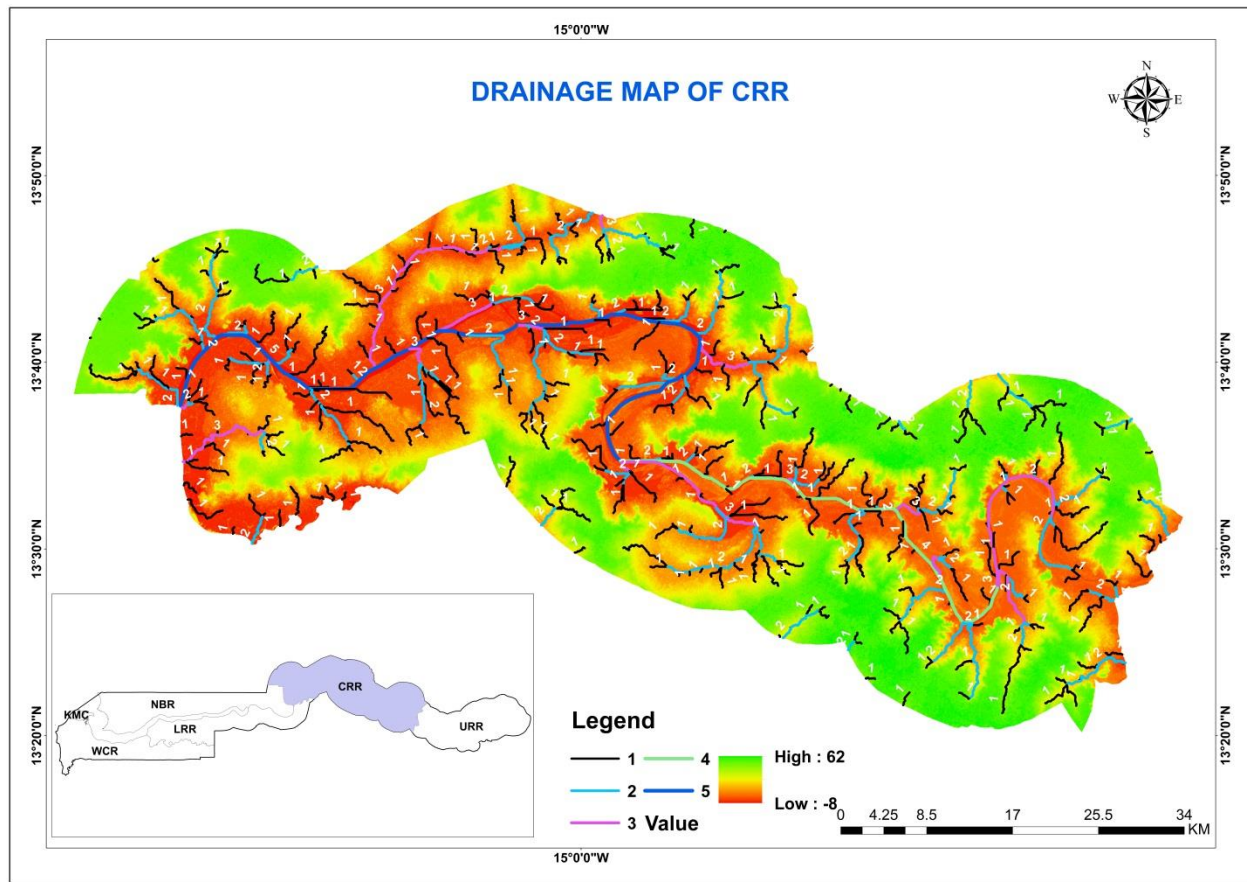
5.2 Physical Environment

5.2.1 Topography and Drainage

Like in most parts of the country, Kerr Layen is situated on a flat land with insignificant slope. The flat nature of the landscape allows for easy percolation of water during the rains. The community is approximately 8km away from the River Gambia; however, the *Sufa Nyama* tributary that serves as boundary between the Lower River and Central River Region is the main drainage not very far from the community. The water body also serves as the main drainage for parts of Southern Senegal towards Kolda region.

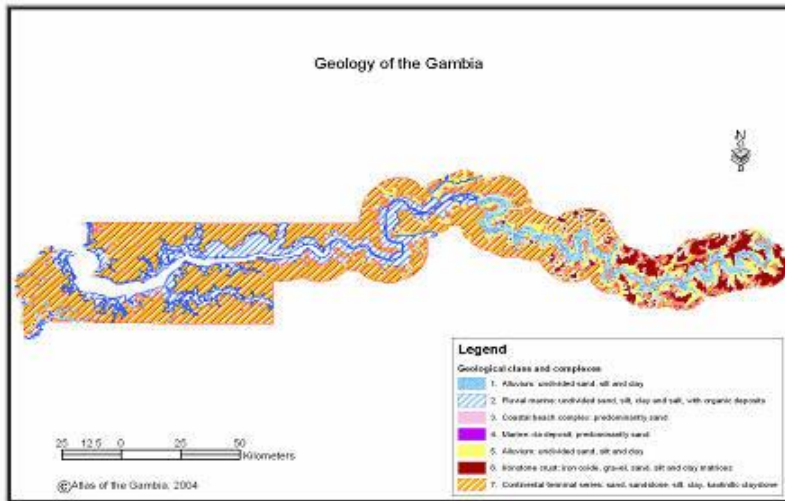
Figure 4 : Map Showing the topography and drainage





5.2.2 Geology and Soils

Geology of the Gambia including Central River Region where the project area is located is of relatively recent origin, Tertiary and Quaternary period. The country is part of the Tertiary Continental Terminal Plateau covering part of the land area with alluvial deposits of Quaternary period along the River Gambia (Geology and Mineral Resources of the Gambia 1988). Occasional marine intrusion and deposits on the terrestrial sand and sandstone characterize the geological periods. Alternation of wet and dry periods resulted in the formation of iron pan during the Pleistocene period. The soil in the CRR including project area is silt and loamy, which makes it ideal for groundnut and cereal farming.



Source: <http://www.columbia.edu/~msj42/Landforms.htm>

Figure 5: Map showing the Geology of the project

5.2.3 Climate and Weather Conditions

Located at an elevation of 21.29 meters (69.85 feet) above sea level, Central River has a Tropical wet and dry or savanna climate (Classification: Aw). The city's yearly temperature is 31.46°C (88.63°F) and it is 1.88% higher than The Gambia's averages. Central River typically receives about 57.74 millimeters (2.27 inches) of precipitation and has 81.18 rainy days (22.24% of the time) annually

In CRR, relative humidity is generally moderate, becoming higher during the rainy season. Temperatures are above 34 degrees from March to June. The chart below shows the mean monthly temperature and precipitation of Central River in recent years³.

³ Central River, The Gambia Climate (Accessed May 14th 2023. <https://tckctck.org/the-gambia/central-river#t4>)

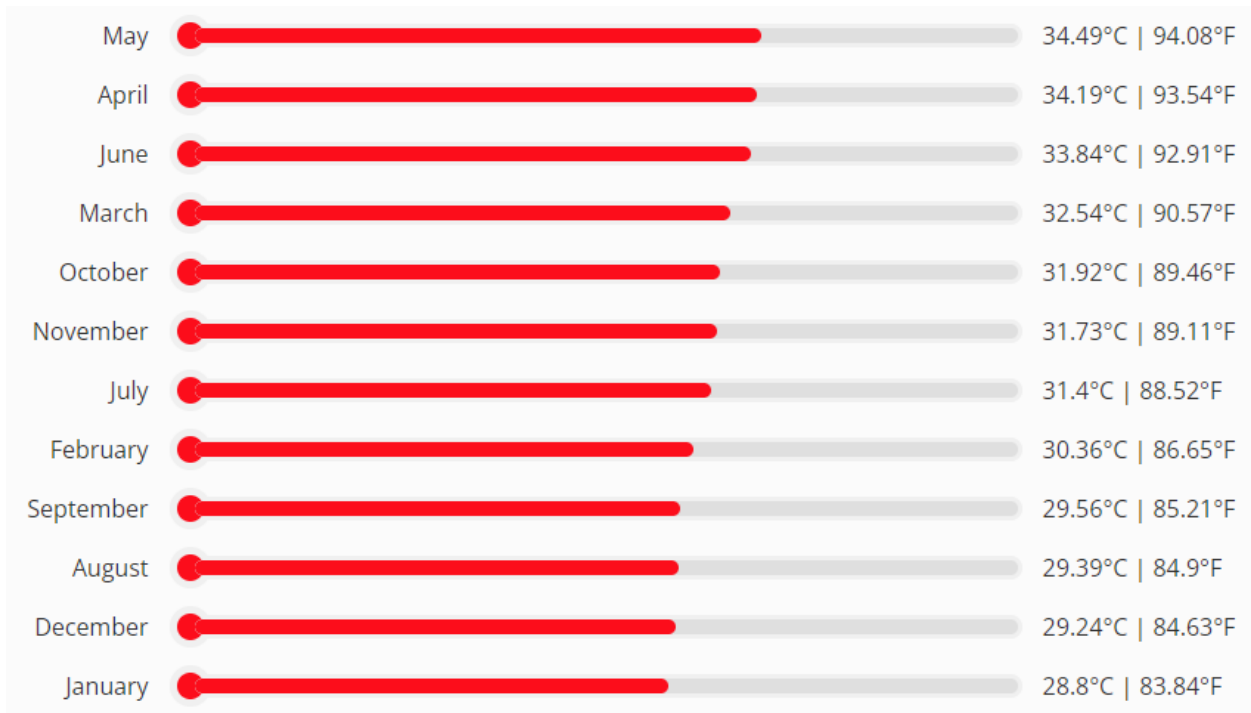


Figure 6: The mean monthly temperature and precipitation of CRR

Kerr Layen has a tropical savanna climate. It is warm every month with both a wet and dry season. The average annual temperature for Kerr Layen is 35° degrees, with about 321 mm of rain in a year. It is dry for 275 days a year with an average humidity of 49% and a UV index of 7.

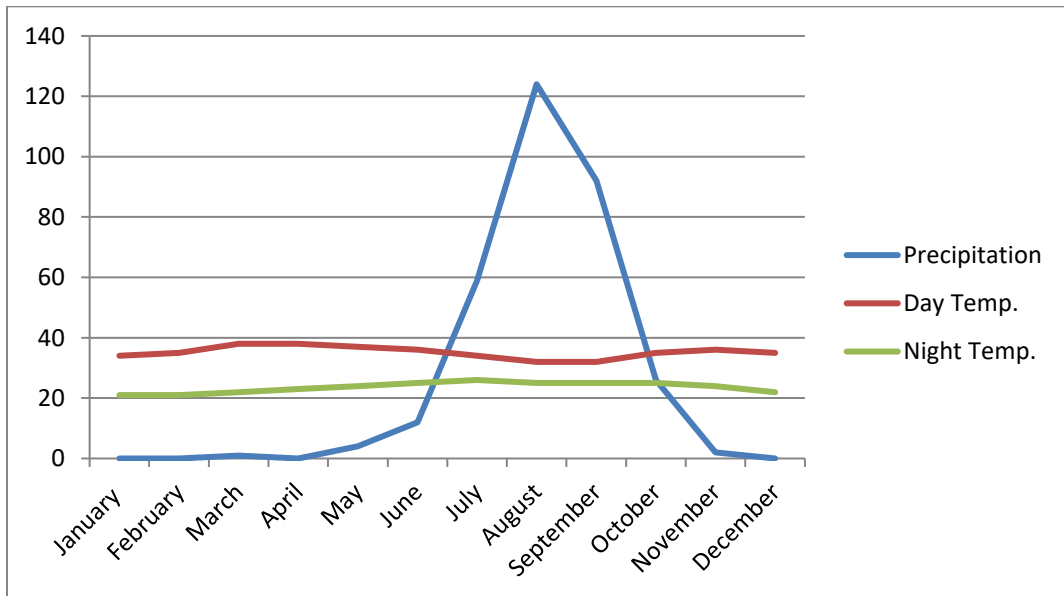


Figure 7: Monthly precipitation and temperature in Kerr Layen

5.2.4 Environmental Quality

Air Quality

Air quality in The Gambia is generally acceptable for most individuals. It is usually clean and dry especially in the rural area of the Gambia. However, it becomes dusty and windy during the dry season and humid during the rainy season. At the time of the visit, the air quality in Kerr Layen ECD area was classified as not clean. However, most respondents cited agricultural waste burning as impacting air quality in the area and sparse vegetation making it easy for the wind to blow and carry dust.

Water quality

The main water quality parameters comprise physico-chemical, biological, and heavy metals of relevance as far as the source of water in The Gambia are concerned.

Kerr Layen ECD Center has a borehole erected within the center, which serves as the source of water supply for drinking and watering vegetables and trees. During the consultation meeting with residents of Kerr Layen , they indicated that the water quality is good.

Ambient Noise

The proposed project intervention site is generally quite due to the fact that the area is far from a typical industrial setting. Being a predominantly agricultural region that is not densely populated, the baseline noise condition is barely noticeable.

5.3 Biological Environment

5.3.1 Flora

CRR is defined as the Eastern Transition Zone and South Bank Zone, characterized by vegetation dominated by shrubs, often including grasses, herbs, and tree savannas. Most of the more wooded landscapes are found on the south side of the river, where the South Bank Zone extends seamlessly into Senegal's Casamance (CAS) ecoregion. These are remnants of the Sudanian woodlands, wooded savannas, and gallery forests that once blanketed most of the country more than a century ago. The predominance of lateritic plateaus has spared the region from the more intensive human pressures of the western regions.

There are different fruit and ornamental species in the Kerr Layen ECD center such as mango, neem, and cashew trees.

5.3.2 Fauna

Over decades, the Central River Region has lost most of its faunal species to environmental degradation. This is because of over-exploiting natural vegetation to logging, slashing, and burning agricultural practices. Most species have migrated to the Casamance Region, which provides a safe haven due to its vegetation cover. Despite the openness of the land cover of the region towards the northern part of Senegal, the southern part of the region towards the Gambia. Although there was no observation of the presence of wildlife, there are indications of the intrusion of domestic animals in the school premises, since the school do not have perimeter fence.

5.4 Socioeconomic Environment

5.4.1 Governance Structure

Per the provision of the Local Government Act, 2002 particularly as it relates to devolution of powers from the center to the regions, the Local Government Area (LGA) have been created to serve as the decentralized authority for both political and administration matters in the respective region. The proposed project site falls under the administration of Central River Region South, whose administrative headquarters is situated in Janjanbureh. Administratively, the Governor is the political head of the region (the governor's administration covers both CRR-South and CRR-North). However, in terms of the local political administration, the Central River Region South, like all other LGAs, is under the leadership of an elected Chairperson of the local Council.

Councils are tasked, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act, cited above, with the responsibility to steer the development affairs of the LGA. This is done through rates, taxes and levies collected by the Council and 60% of which must be ploughed back in the form of development to attend to the needs of the residents of the LGA. Each of the LGA has a Chairperson, as noted above, and number of elected Councilors representing the Wards for a four years term. The Councilors are responsible for decision making on matters affecting the development needs of the people of the LGA. The decision of the Councils made by the Councilors in session, are implemented by the technical officers of the Council, either appointed directly by the Council or by the Central government.

The LGA comprise of several districts, each of which is headed administratively by the Chief (saifo), a traditional authority based on the customs and tradition of a people. The District head (Chiefs) are responsible for implementation Councils and central government directives at the district level. The district Chief is supported by the heads of respective villages under his/her district. In the case of the proposed project intervention site, the village head (Alkalo) represents this authority.

The Governor, district Chief and Village head (Alkalos), in addition to their administrative functions, also have qasi-judicial functions. The Governor supervises the District Tribunal, while the Saifos serves as the head of the District Tribunal in his district. These district tribunals operate on customary law, which is premised on customs and tradition operating in their respective

districts. The Alkalos, also presides on matters arising at the village level, which if not resolved, can be heard at the District Tribunal level

5.4.2 Demography (population, approximation of households)

According to the 2013 population and housing census of The Gambia, the national population is estimated at 1.8 million⁴. The 2013 Population and Housing Census indicated that, regionally, the population of CRR was 226,018. The ethnicity in the region is composed of mainly eight officially recognized groups; Mandingoes, Fulani, Wolofs and others (Jolas, Sarahuley, Serer, Manjago, and Akus). About 90% of the population practice Islam in terms of religious affiliation, while the remaining 10% practice Christianity or traditional beliefs.

5.4.3 Agriculture

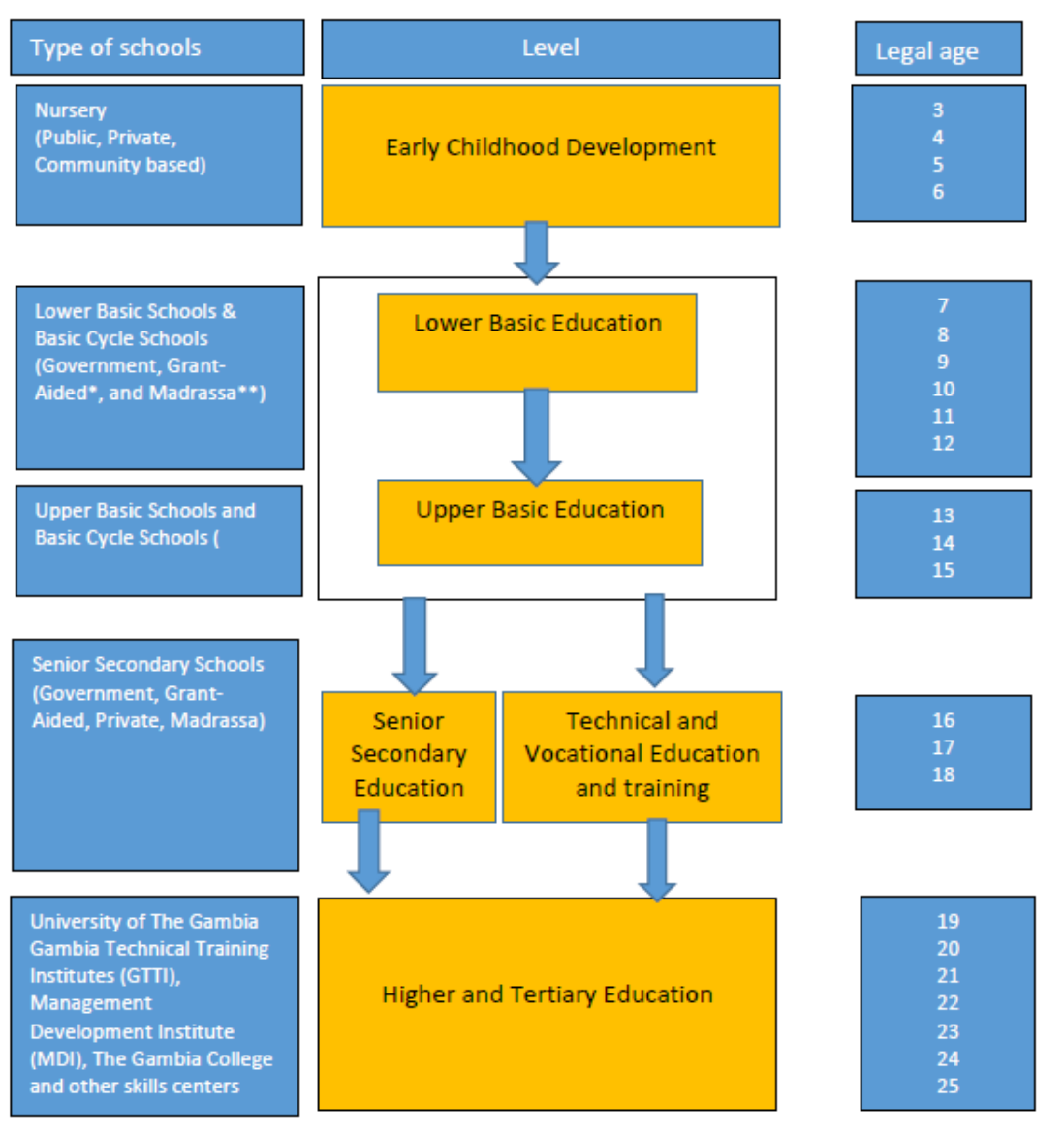
Like other rural regions in the Gambia, CRR is primarily an agricultural region with its population dependent on agriculture for its food and cash income. Agriculture is characterized by subsistence production of food crops (rice, millet, sorghum), and traditional livestock production. Horticulture is also important; it is practiced largely by women during the dry season as a counter-seasonal activity and constitutes an important source of income for them. Individual lands for gardens are obtained mostly on loan from the village chief, referred to as Alkali/family heads; however, when village associations (women, youth) develop a plan for agricultural activity, they are typically given the requested piece of land or equivalent, for temporary or indefinite use, depending on the time they need to use it. The horticultural crops include onions, tomatoes, small and large pepper, cabbage, lettuce, garden egg, bitter tomatoes, and okra. The agricultural activities noted in the project area are usually rain-fed agriculture. The main crops are groundnuts, millet, maize, and sorghum. Agriculture provides both the main food products of households and generates income through marketing. In rural agriculture, men do ploughing, and women sow and weed. Women primarily practice rice and subsistence farming to supply household consumption and engage in local sale of outputs (i.e., clothing, cooking ingredients, etc.).

5.4.4 Education level

The Gambia's current formal education system follows a 6-3- 3-4 structure with six years of Lower Basic (LBE) which officially begins at age 7, followed by three years of Upper Basic education (UBE). Together, LBE and UBE cover grades 1-9 and constitute the basic education level. This is followed by three years of senior secondary education and four years of tertiary or higher education (Figure 7). The government encourages participation in the Early Childhood Development (ECD) programs and has been proactive in expanding access as highlighted in its sector policy 2004-2015

⁴ Demographic and Health Survey 2013 <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR289/FR289.pdf>

and reiterated in the joint Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP 2014-2022)⁵, although this level of education remains facultative.



Education Sector Strategic Plan 2016 – 2030

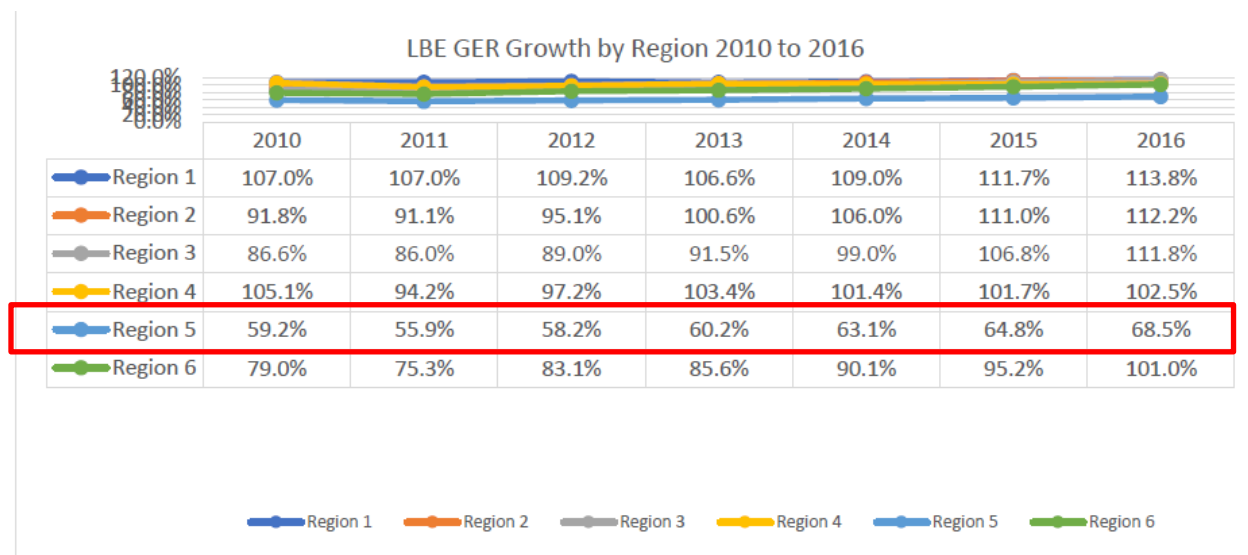
Figure 8:The education system in The Gambia

While regional disparity in Lower Basic Education (LBE) enrolment has narrowed down in recent years, region 5- CRR still lags behind others. Figure 8 below shows that while in 2010 only regions 1 and 4 had GERs of over 100 percent; by 2016 only region 5 had a GER lower than 100 percent.

⁵ Education Sector Strategic Plan 2016 – 2030. Ministries of Basic and Secondary Education and Higher Education Research Science and Technology. <https://www.globalpartnership.org/sites/default/files/2018-09-the-gambia-essp-2016-30.pdf>

At 68.5 percent, this region is substantially lower than the other 5 regions during the period. This region would therefore need more targeted interventions to bring the GER closer to the national average.

Under its Early Childhood Development Policy 2016-2030, the country plans to increase preschool coverage to 60% by 2030⁶. The early learning assessment conducted on Gambian children who recently entered grade one of the primary cycle is part of this effort.



Source: Education Sector Strategic Plan 2016 – 2030

Figure 9: Gross enrolment rate in the LBE by region, 2010 – 2016

5.4.4.1 Early Child Education in The Gambia

Early Childhood Development (ECD) is a three-year program provided for children aged 3 to 6 years by the public and private sector, to help further stimulate development of their psycho-motor and mental faculties and to provide them with pre-literacy and pre-numeracy skills. Until 1995, there were 125 registered pre-school centres, mainly found in the Capital City, Banjul and the immediate surroundings. By 2016 there were 1141 centres located in all regions of the country mainly in urban and peri-urban areas (**Table 8**). In addition, recognizing that ECD is a key strategic choice for further development of the education sector and the economy, the Gambia Education policy 2004/2015, with an agenda to ensure equitable access to quality Education at all levels of education and contribute to promoting equitable economic growth, included ECD as a key priority. The target in the policy was to increase ECD gross enrolment rate from 36.4 percent to 50 percent by 2019. Besides the huge rise in the number of centers, ECD enrolment increased by about 76 percent from about 43,000 in 2008 to about 76,000 in 2013. By 2016, there were over 100,000

⁶The Gambia Early Childhood Development Policy 2016-2030 <https://www.unicef.org/gambia/media/526/file/Early-Learning-Assessment-of-Primary-Education-Entrants-in-The-Gambia.pdf>

children enrolled in The Gambia’s ECD centers; an increase of about 133 percent of the enrolment in 2008. Similarly, the GER for ECD increased to about 46 percent in 2016 as shown in Table 8.

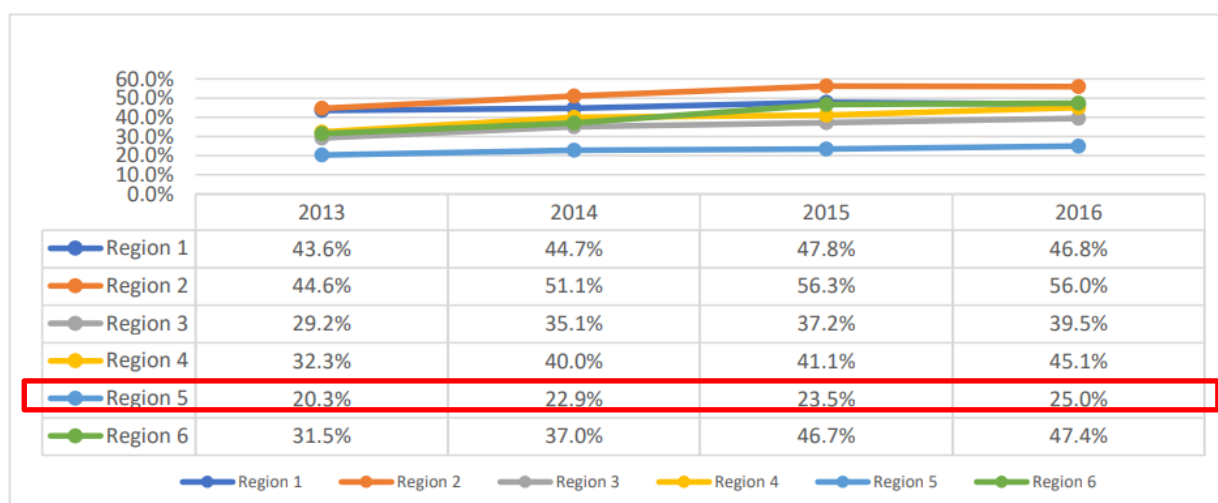
This expansion is partly attributable to the policy that requires attaching the ECD centres to existing Lower Basic Schools in deprived communities. However, the overall ECD enrolment fell short of the policy target by 4 percentage points with significant differences in urban and rural settings and across the six regions.

Table 8: Number and percentage of students enrolled in The Gambia’s ECD, 2013-2016

Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
2013	37,004	38,845	75,849	35.40%	37.50%	36.50%	892
2014	42,625	44,396	87,021	40.10%	42.10%	41.10%	1014
2015	48,118	49,436	97,554	44.50%	46.10%	45.30%	1115
2016	49,255	51,094	100,349	44.80%	46.80%	45.80%	1141

Source: Education Sector Strategic Plan 2016 – 2030

There are considerable regional disparities in both number of centers and enrolment rates. Regions 1 and 2 accounted for 54 percent of the total ECD centers with region 4 having the lowest number . Figure 10 below shows the regional disparities in GER for ECD in 2016 which ranged from 25 percent in region 5 to 56 percent in region 2. **Region 5** was a bit of an outlier with the other regions showing GERs of about 40 percent and above.

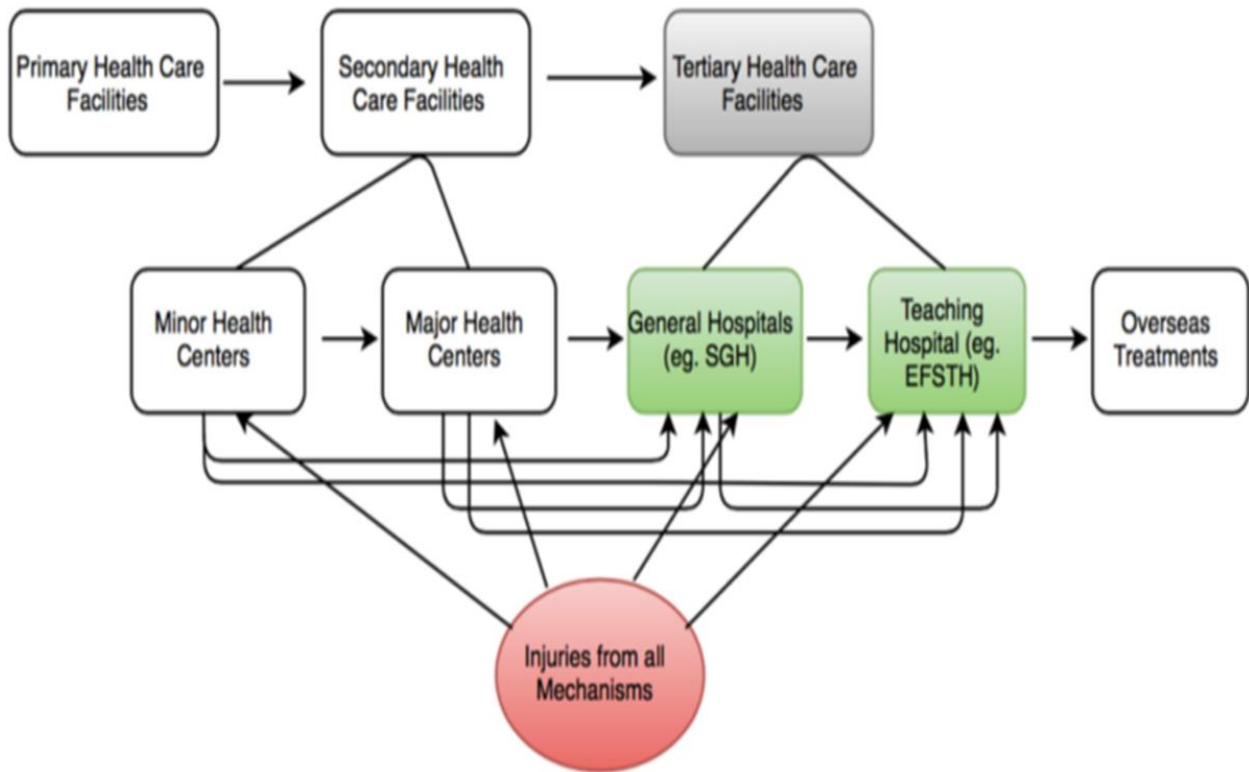


Source: Education Sector Strategic Plan 2016 – 2030

Figure 10: Regional disparities in GER for ECD in 2016 EMIS Data

5.4.5 Health

The health service delivery system in CRR is three tiers based on the Primary Health Care Strategy and covers the proposed project area. It comprises seven health administrative regions, each comprising public and private healthcare facilities. The public health facilities are coordinated and funded by the government and operate around the Primary Health Care model of 3 levels: Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary (Figure 11). Primary healthcare is the medium through which basic healthcare services are provided, especially to those in remote rural villages. In contrast, health service provision is virtually free at public health facilities, especially for women and children, proximity to major facilities remains a problem for the majority of the communities within the regions. NGO and privately run facilities complement public service delivery. One of the health policy goals is to empower communities to be active partners in managing their physical health and health services.



Source: (Edrisa Sanyang, 2016)

Figure 11: Healthcare system and referral protocols in The Gambia

5.4.6 Economic Activities the people undertake

Outside agriculture, commerce is an important source of income among the local population in CRR. Provincial growth centers such as Brikamaba in CRR are major trading centers for the surrounding communities outside The Gambia. Petty trading is also important at the village level,

especially after the rainy season. In addition to domestic trade, cross-border trade in agricultural and food products, clothes and some imported consumer goods are important at the traditional weekly markets known as the "lumo" along the border with traders from other regions and neighboring Senegal. The work of the sub-project will not impact lumo markets.

5.4.7 Land Tenure

Generally, the Land Tenure System in the Gambia is complex and sensitive. The typical tenure system is communal in most communities; however, this kind of ownership can result in land fragmentation which does not support large-scale investment in production. The land tenure system in URR is generally based on a dual system due principally to the colonial past, which introduced the statutory title and customary tenure (UNDP).

The Lands (Region Act) provide for the proper upkeep of lands in the regions for public goods and accords the Minister Powers to designate lands in any part of the provinces as state lands.

The customary land tenure system in CRR is based purely on the traditional system of ownership, which is entirely dictated by the custom and traditions of the people. According to the customary laws, where an original piece of land is cleared by a Kabilo (a collection of families) the ownership of land is vested in the head of the Kabilo. This is the basis of the customary land tenure system, which has evolved. Customary land tenure exists mainly in rural areas. The women folks are particularly discriminated against by the customary laws, which are male-dominated, and this is common in the entire rural Gambia.

The women typically have user rights and can cultivate the land but can never own it to have the right to dispose of it anyhow but done communally, with each receiving shares accordingly. The land belongs to the clans (Kabilo), and those clans are headed by males, who are the ultimate decision-makers regarding the land and related matters.

5.4.8 Gender Empowerment

The National Gender Policy has identified emerging development issues of the Gambia, such as poverty reduction, a sector-wide approach to planning, effective service delivery through decentralization, public-private partnership, and civil service reform, all necessitating a shift in policy direction from women empowerment to the promotion of gender equality and equity. This National Gender Policy 2010-2020 aims to guide and direct all levels of planning and implementation of development programmes, with a gender perspective, including resource allocation geared towards equitable national development. The policy will contribute to realizing NDP, SDGs, and Vision 2020 and its successor.

The ultimate focus is addressing the vast disparities between women and men regarding work opportunities in the economic and social spheres. The womenfolk have been left out of competing with their male counterparts in many areas. There are gender gaps observable in access, skills, and leadership development. A number of the barriers to gender skills development generally relate to the availability of infrastructure and ECD centers. The strategic actions for addressing some of these findings relate to measures for addressing affordability, education on digital skills, and online safety measures.

5.4.9 Utility Facilities

5.4.9.1 . Electricity

Most social and economic activities require the use of energy in various forms and quantities. Energy in CRR is as important to households for basic use. Inhabitants of the region get energy supply from the national grid for those connected to the grid with few households using renewable energy. Kerr Layen center do not have electricity from the national nor is solarized.

5.4.9.2 Water supply

Nearly all households in The Gambia (95%), including URR have access to an improved source of drinking water mostly from public tap or standpipe or privately dug boreholes and wells. In CRR, nearly three-quarters of household use improved sanitation facility, including facilities shared with other households. CRR is also endowed with fresh water from the river Gambia, mostly used for domestic purposes such as laundry and bathing.

Kerr Layen ECD's water source is from a solarized borehole with water tank and supply near households with water from the school. Need to increase the tank capacity.

5.4.9.3 Waste management

Generally, waste management at Kerr Layen ECD center is poor and littering is visible. There was also evidence of open burning and piling of solid waste within the premises.

CHAPTER SIX

6. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Public consultations and stakeholder engagement are requirements by law to generate concerns about the environmental and social impacts of any development project or programme. During the

preparation of this ESMP, significant consultations and public participation were carried out. Further consultations are anticipated during the subsequent parts of the project development and implementation.

Stakeholder engagement is a very important aspect of the project. It allows the administrative heads of the beneficiary schools to contribute input and feedback information to strengthen the development project and avoid negative impacts or mitigate them where they cannot be avoided.

Public participation and involvement demonstrate to all stakeholders that fairness and transparency have been integrated into all aspects of the project. Stakeholder involvement demonstrates the selection process's openness and enriches all stakeholders' project value, acceptance, and participation. The list of the people consulted during the assessment to prepare this ESMP is given as an annex.

6.1 Objectives of Consultation

The main objectives include but are not limited to the following:

- Provision of relevant and timely information about the project;
- Optimizing the potential benefits of the project to the beneficiary schools;
- Elimination or minimization of future long-term liabilities;
- Identification of probable mitigation to potential negative impacts by the affected people;
- Avoidance of conflicts by addressing issues promptly;

In fulfillment of the above objectives, consultations have been held with the relevant stakeholders to facilitate the identification of key environmental concerns associated with the proposed project. Stakeholder identification and mapping entailed identifying all interest groups and institutions that could be impacted by the project and determining their interest levels, involvement, and impact on the project's success.

For the Vulnerable Youth and Women Support Project on rehabilitating selected ECD centers, consultations began on March 12th, 2023 and ended on April 28th, 2023. They will continue throughout the implementation phase to the occupancy and maintenance phase. At this stage, consulted institutional stakeholders include:

- Heads of Beneficiary Schools
- Local authorities
- National Environmental Agency (NEA)
- Ministry of Basic and Upper Education
- Ministry of Higher Education and Research
- Ministry of Works
- Ministry of Gender, NGOs.

Table 12: Summary of concerns highlighted during consultations

No.	Comment/Concern/Question	Mitigation/Action to be Taken
1	Project benefit (public appreciation and concerns of the TVET Center Renovation project due to their importance)	Expectations about the project implementation from all (regional education officials, teachers, students, community leaders, mothers club, parents, etc.) are high. They all cited the benefit of its successful implementation on increasing enrollment and retention and to ensure a conducive teaching and learning environment. Construction of new classrooms to accommodate pupils/students will reduce overcrowding.
2	Noise and dust emissions,	Carry out construction activities that will generate disturbing sounds to be restricted to the weekend or during break time to minimize noise pollution during school working hours.
3	Waste management problems,	Sensitization of community members and contractors, contractor to ensure proper waste management. Contractors should ensure that all construction waste is removed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. To promote waste management in schools, the Project should consider procuring waste bins for the sites
4	Sexual abuse, harassment, the introduction of STIs, community conflicts as a result of closeness to contractors, teenage pregnancy	Sensitization of contractor workers and community members on sexual exploitation and risk of STI/STD infection. Community members should be encouraged to speak out on cases abuse meted by contract workers for project`s necessary actions. The need to develop a code of conduct by contractors under the supervision of the project with the sole of objective of regulating the behavior of workers in communities.
5	Cutting down trees can cause desertification.	Planting trees to replace those cut-down
6	Environmental impacts due to non-compliance with mitigation measures outlined	Efforts should be made to make contractors aware of the mitigation commitments outlined in this report. Commitment to comply with these measures for best environmental outcome should be made precondition for award of contracts. Include the sensitization in the PGES sites of the contracting companies and their subcontractors to this effect. There should be regular monitoring of the sites to verify compliance by the project E&S expert as well as the EIA Working Group
7	Influx of migrant labourers from other regions thereby limiting employability opportunities for locals/residents	Community members at various intervention site should be prioritized for any employment opportunities requiring local labour. Migrant labourers should be sensitized on communities` ethos to avoid potential conflict
8	Illegal sand and gravel mining	Construction materials should be sourced from existing approved mining areas. Where no such sites exist near from project intervention site and there is a need to open a fresh site, the project team/contract should ensure that necessary assessment and approvals are obtained beforehand.

9	Child labour	Verification of the age of potential employees, enforce the terms and conditions of employment enforcing work standards and conditions to ensure that workers' rights are respected
10	Overcrowded classroom	Construction of new classrooms to accommodate pupils/students
11	Capacity for ESMP implementation and monitoring and the need for relevant training	Training and capacity building of relevant parties

6.2 Public disclosure

AfDB requires that environmental reports for projects are made available to project affected groups, local NGOs, and the public at large. Public disclosure of EIA documents or environmental reports is also a requirement of the Gambia NEA EIA procedures. The report should be disclosed to all relevant stakeholders to make inputs or comments. Public notice in the media should serve for that purpose.

The ESIA notice is expected to be published in the national newspapers as part of the EIA procedures and after project registration with the NEA. The ESIA notice will inform the general public about the project and will require the public and key stakeholders to table their concerns, suggestions and comments to specific addresses and contacts to be provided in the notice. The draft report will then be reviewed by NEA taking into account any input by the public before it is approved and published.

6.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism-GRM

The activities of the project may generate grievances arising from the interaction between project and local authorities/community, workers and the host community etc. Some potential grievances identified and likely to occur during project implementation include:

- Complaints from workers at the site-level;
- Complaints from the locals in the project area on the conduct of workers, especially sexual harassment and other gender-based offenses;
- Complaints related to noise, dust, traffic incidents;
- Restriction of access to persons who otherwise were using portions of land e.g. for grazing
- Failure to consider the recruitment of local man-labour;
- Non-respect of the habits and customs of the host community by the actors of the site;
- Non-compliance with the measures or provisions contained in the ESMP

In managing grievances, a Grievance Redress Mechanism will be employed and it will include:

- Setting up of a site-level GRM/Grievance Redress Mechanism Committee (GRMC) for the adaptation and implementation by the contractor with regular reporting to the PIU.
- The PIU will constantly engage project affected persons through its Stakeholder and Public Disclosure Plan. This will keep the communities informed of developments on the project, including planned activities, project impacts and mitigation measures, grievance mechanism, the right to submit complaints and the compensation process.
- Building capacity of the project team and site level GRMC to ensure they can engage the communities, record and ensure grievances are resolved.
- Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms at the local level will also be used as a key element of the GRM.

Grievances are expected to be communicated either verbally (in a language of choice) or in writing to the GRC. Upon receipt of complaints, timely responses are expected to be given. It is expected that if grievances cannot be resolved locally, then these will be referred quickly to the region for resolution.

Actions to be taken to address the grievance will be agreed upon by the GRMC, and progress of implementation of agreed measures reported to the Local community, and PCU and on monthly basis.

A grievance management procedure indicating activities and timeframe for resolution of issues is shown in **Figure12**.

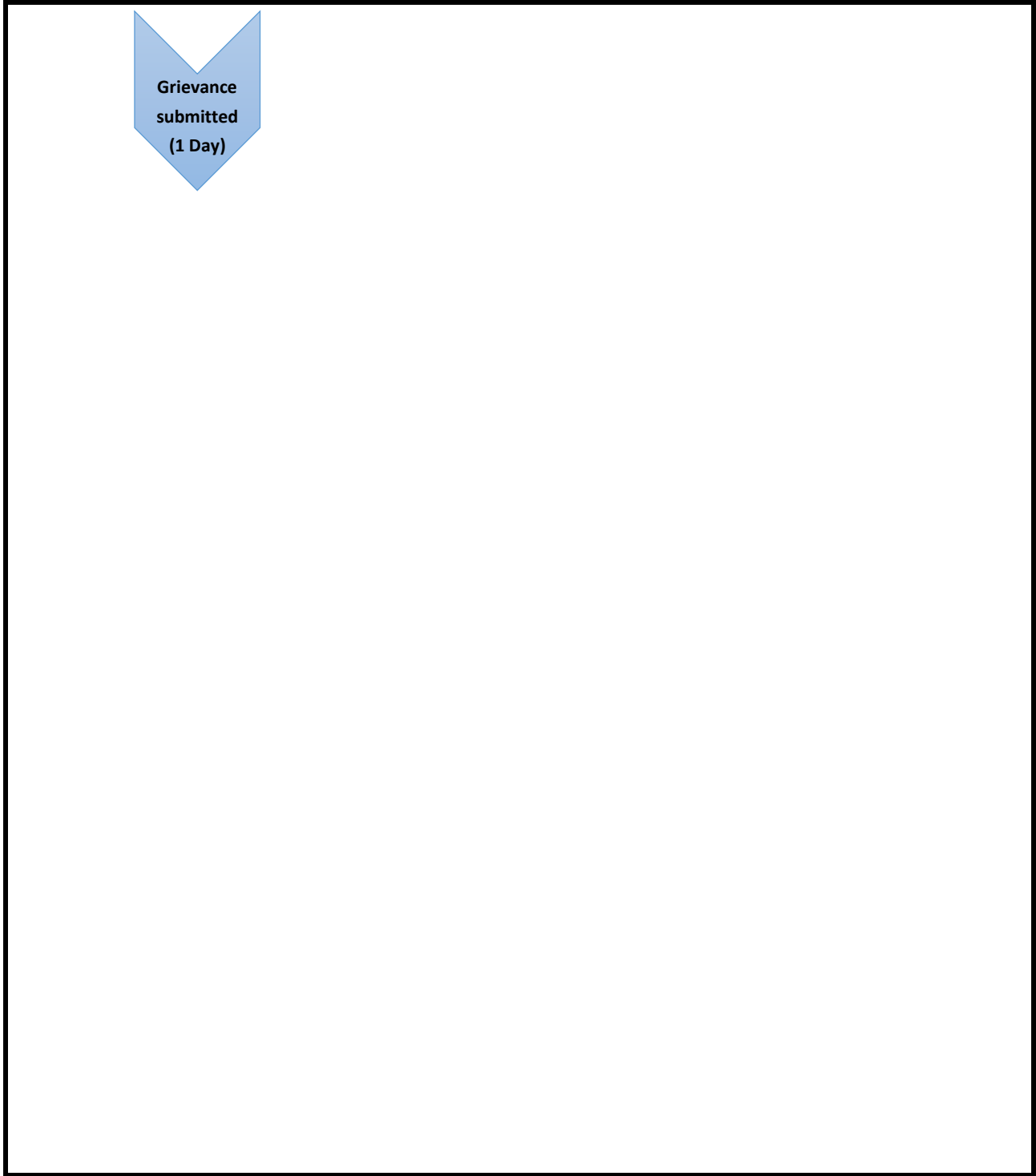


Figure 12: Procedure for Grievance Redress

6.4 GRM operating budget

Table 13. Presents the operating budget of the GRM. This budget is estimated at US\$10,000.

Table 13: **GRM Implementation Budget Summary**

Headings	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost (USD)	Total cost (USD)
Reproduction and distribution of forms	Lump sum		500	500
Organization of GRM awareness and public campaigns in project areas	Session	2	2000	4000
Training of GRMC on the GRM	Session	1	2000	2000
Support for the operating of complaints management committees	Monthly			3500
Total cost of the implementation of GRM				10000

7. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 Introduction

The sub-projects have been screened, environment and social impact assessments undertaken, and environmental and social risks and impacts identified. The project implementation associated with impacts mainly occurs during the rehabilitation/construction phase. The environmental risks associated with the sub-project are assessed as Moderate, with mainly short-term, temporary, predictable, negative impacts that can be readily mitigated and overall significant long-term positive impacts.

The social risks associated with the sub-project are assessed as Moderate, with mainly predictable short-term negative impacts that can be readily mitigated. Social risks include the potential to impact cultural heritage/sacred sites during construction, potential conflict associated with land tenure, and potential for exclusion of or adverse impacts to women and vulnerable groups.

7.2 Criteria for Impact Evaluating

Duration of the Impact

- A temporary impact can last days, weeks or months, but must be associated with the notion of reversibility.
- A permanent impact is often irreversible. It is observed permanently or may last for a very long term.

Extent of the Impact

- The extent is regional if an impact on a component is felt over a vast territory or affects a large portion of its population.
- The extent is local if the impact is felt on a limited portion of the zone of study or by a small group of its population.
- The extent is site-specific if the impact is felt in a small and well-defined space or by only some individuals.

Intensity of the Impact

- The intensity of an impact is qualified as strong when it is linked to very significant modifications of a component.
- An impact is considered of average intensity when it generates perceptible disturbance in the use of a component or of its characteristics, but not in a way to reduce them completely and irreversible.

- A weak intensity is associated with an impact generating only weak modifications to the component considered, without putting at risk some its utilization or its characteristics.

Impact severity

- A ‘negligible or nil impact’ or an impact of negligible significance is where a resource or receptor will not be affected in any way by a particular activity, or the predicted effect is deemed to be imperceptible or is indistinguishable from natural background levels.
- A ‘low impact’ or an impact of low significance is one where an effect will be experienced, but the impact magnitude is sufficiently small and well within accepted standards, and/or the receptor is of low sensitivity/value. In such instances, standard construction/ operational practices can address such impacts.
- A ‘moderate impact’ or an impact of moderate significance is where an effect will be within accepted limits and standards. Moderate impacts may cover a broad range, from a threshold below which the impact is minor, up to a level that might be just short of breaching an established (legal) limit. In such cases, standard construction practices can take care of these impacts, but mitigation measures may also be required.
- A ‘high impact’ or an impact of major significance is one where an accepted limit or standard may be exceeded, or large magnitude impacts occur to highly valued/sensitive resource/receptors. In such cases, alternatives are required to address such impacts otherwise mitigation measures should be adopted with strict monitoring protocols.

The above was used to facilitate the classification of project and detailed project activities as moderate impact.

7.3 Identification, analysis, and evaluation of potential impacts and risk

The analysis of the impacts is done following a step-by-step approach based on :

- identification of the environmental components affected (using);
- identification of positive and negative impacts;
- analysis of the impacts by evaluating their significance using the grid adapted from the NEA;
- the proposal of mitigation measures.

7.3.1 Identification of environmental and social impacts

This consists of identifying all the environmental and social components of the receiving environment before the subproject is carried out and expressing the trends observed in terms of integrity or degradation during the subproject's execution.

7.3.2 Environmental and social components that may be affected

The environmental components that will be influenced by the subproject directly or indirectly, negatively or positively to different degrees during and/or after the development and construction of the health center and during operation are: soil, water, air, human environment (population, socio-economic activities, and safety).

7.3.3 Activities causing impacts.

During the preparation/implementation phase

During the preparation and implementation period, the sources of impact will be

- recruitment of site staff and workers ;
- site preparation (cleaning of the host site)
- the installation of the site;
- Deployment of work materials and equipment.
- clearing work (general cleaning, stump removal, stripping and leveling of the area)
- earthwork;
- Construction of structures (masonry-concrete, framework, electricity, etc.).

During the operational phase

In the operational phase, the sources of impacts will be :

- Commissioning of the ECD center (operation, cleaning, waste management,) ;
- Movement of vehicles.

During the closure

At the closure, the activities will concern:

- Waste management

The identification (table 14) of the environments affected by the project activities is based on the application of the matrix and a cross-reference of the project activities with the elements of the environment.

Table 14: Matrix for identifying the impacts of the sub-project on environmental and social components

Implementation activities (sources of impact)	Natural environment (biophysics)									Human environment		Landscape	
	Air		Water			Ground		Flora and Fauna		Livelihood/Economnet opportunity	Social influx, GBV, cultural, Occupational Health, Safety	Visual field	Other Special elements
	Air quality and dust	Gaseous emissions (NOX, SOX, COX,	Runoff and infiltration	Water quality surface	Groundwater quality	Soil quality	Profile and slope	Vegetation/forest	Degradation of Habitat				
1. PREPARATION AND CONSTRUCTION PHASE													
Site clearing & site preparation (clearing of the host site)	X	X		X	X	X	X			XX	X	X	X
Recruitment of site staff and workers ;	X	X				X				XX	X		
Installation of the site base (Installation of office & stores, mobilization of equipment, materials and labour, transportation of construction materials (ie. Sand, gravel, cement etc)	X	X									X	X	
Work at height (construction of scaffolding, dismantling of roofs and structures at height)	X										X		
Demolition (excavation/digging, demolition of the concrete structure and clearing)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		XX	X	X	
Transportation of materials and equipment	X									X	X		
Influx of foreign worker in the community										X	X		
Waste generation	X				X						X		
Soil erosion (exsiting gully)			X				XX						
2. OPERATIONAL PHASE													
Commissioning of the ECD center (operation, cleaning, waste management) ;											X		
Movement of vehicles.	X	X									X		
Waste generation	X		X	X	X					X	X		
Consumption of resources (water, energy etc)				X									
3. CLOSURE PHASE													
Demolition and stripping of equipment	X	X								X	X		
Generation of construction site waste (gravel and other construction scrap)	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	

7.4 Potential E&S risks anticipated according to components and Subproject

Table 15:. Raising Adverse Impacts and anticipated risk according to components and Subproject

No.	Project Component	Description	Possible project area/ activity with potential E&S risks	Relevant OS	Anticipated issues/ risks
1	Component 1:	Support to Youth and women empowerment to equitably access jobs and livelihood opportunities	<p>Sub-component 1.1: Functional literacy and skills development</p> <p>Possible project area/activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass skills training and functional literacy program for out-of-school youth and women in the targeted LGAs. • Development of customized training content focusing on functional literacy, soft skills (networking, communication, decision-making), and hard skills (business planning, financial literacy). • Selection and orientation of trainers. • Training of beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SO1 	<p>Component 1: Support to Youth and women empowerment to equitably access jobs and livelihood opportunities</p> <p>Sub-component 1.1: Functional literacy and skills development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate participation: Limited interest or participation from the target population in the mass skills training and functional literacy program. • Quality of training: Insufficient quality of training content and delivery, leading to limited effectiveness in building skills and capabilities. • Limited market demand: Lack of market demand for the skills acquired, resulting in limited job opportunities or income generation for the beneficiaries. • Gender disparities: Challenges in addressing the gender gap in

No.	Project Component	Description	Possible project area/ activity with potential E&S risks	Relevant OS	Anticipated issues/ risks
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and certification of competencies. <p>Sub-component 1.2: Access to productive equipment and non-financial services for economically active beneficiaries</p> <p>Possible project area/activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of group equipment (storage facilities, processing equipment, machinery, solar panels) and individual toolkits to support productive and sustainable businesses. • Facilitation of market linkages and commercial partnerships between youth groups, women cooperatives, and private enterprises. • Provision of technical assistance, coaching, and mentoring services to 		<p>participation and ensuring equal opportunities for women and men.</p> <p>Sub-component 1.2: Access to productive equipment and non-financial services for economically active beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability of businesses: Inadequate business management skills and market knowledge among beneficiaries, leading to challenges in establishing and sustaining viable businesses. • Lack of access to markets: Difficulties in establishing and maintaining effective market linkages for youth groups and women cooperatives, impacting their ability to sell products or services. • Limited availability of resources: Insufficient availability of group equipment, individual toolkits, and labor-saving devices, hindering the productivity and growth of businesses. • Limited access to non-financial support: Challenges in accessing and utilizing the provided technical

No.	Project Component	Description	Possible project area/ activity with potential E&S risks	Relevant OS	Anticipated issues/ risks
			<p>beneficiaries for at least 6 months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to local organizations to enhance their productive capacity and competitiveness. 		<p>assistance, coaching, and mentoring services due to logistical or capacity constraints.</p>
	Component 2:	Support for better and inclusive access to basic social services	<p>Sub-component 2.1: Improve access to quality healthcare and infrastructure</p> <p>Possible project area/activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and equipment of healthcare centers, with a focus on maternity, pediatric, and nutrition care. Rehabilitation of doctors and nurses' accommodation. Development of WASH infrastructures, biomedical waste management areas, and electricity access. Provision of IT materials for health data management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SO1 	<p>Sub-component 2.1: Improve access to quality healthcare and infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure limitations: Challenges in rehabilitating healthcare centers and ensuring the availability of adequate infrastructure, equipment, and supplies. Human resource constraints: Difficulties in attracting and retaining qualified healthcare professionals, especially in rural areas, affecting the quality and availability of healthcare services. Limited community participation: Insufficient community engagement and involvement in the utilization and maintenance of healthcare facilities and services. Funding constraints: Inadequate financial resources to cover the

No.	Project Component	Description	Possible project area/ activity with potential E&S risks	Relevant OS	Anticipated issues/ risks
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of health workers, including nurses and midwives. • Support for community early childhood development. <p>Sub-component 2.2: Improve the demand for basic social services and positively change socio/norms for gender equity and improved well-being</p> <p>Possible project area/activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening community mobilization and social and behavioral change communication for improved nutrition, health, sanitation and hygiene behaviors, child care, gender equality, and gender-based violence. • Building capacity of local community structures to provide basic maternal, child, and adolescent 		<p>costs of rehabilitation, equipment, and ongoing operations of healthcare centers.</p> <p>Sub-component 2.2: Improve the demand for basic social services and positively change socio/norms for gender equity and improved well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behaviour change challenges: Difficulties in effectively promoting and achieving behavior change related to nutrition, health, sanitation and hygiene, child care, and gender equality. • Limited community ownership: Lack of active participation and ownership from the community in driving and sustaining positive social and behavioral changes. • Cultural and social barriers: Resistance or challenges in addressing deeply entrenched socio-cultural norms and practices that hinder gender equity and improved well-being. • Coordination and collaboration: Difficulties in coordinating efforts and collaboration among various

No.	Project Component	Description	Possible project area/ activity with potential E&S risks	Relevant OS	Anticipated issues/ risks
			<p>nutrition and health services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening monitoring and supervision of community maternal, child, and adolescent nutrition programs. 		<p>stakeholders and actors involved in promoting basic social services.</p>
	<p>Component 3:</p>	<p>Project management and institutional strengthening</p>	<p>Sub-component 3.1: Strengthening of the coordination capacities of the National Social Protection Secretariat</p> <p>Possible project area/activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening coordination and monitoring and evaluation capacities of the National Social Protection Secretariat. • Development of a sustainable financing strategy for the social protection sector. • Research on social protection and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OS1 	<p>Sub-component 3.1: Strengthening of the coordination capacities of the National Social Protection Secretariat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional capacity gaps: Challenges in building the necessary capacities within the National Social Protection Secretariat to effectively coordinate and monitor the project. • Lack of sustainable financing: Difficulties in developing a sustainable financing strategy for the social protection sector, hindering the long-term implementation and impact of social protection programs. • Limited research relevance: Inadequate alignment of research activities with the needs and priorities of the social protection

No.	Project Component	Description	Possible project area/ activity with potential E&S risks	Relevant OS	Anticipated issues/ risks
			<p>vulnerability-related issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of NSPS staff in relevant functional areas. <p>Sub-component 3.2: Project management and monitoring</p> <p>Possible project area/activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of project staff to strengthen the capacities of the project implementation unit. • Provision of operational costs such as vehicles, furniture, mission costs. <p>Project impact evaluation, including baseline data collection, midterm, and final evaluation</p>		<p>sector, limiting their usefulness in guiding decision-making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff turnover: Potential turnover or retention challenges within the National Social Protection Secretariat, impacting continuity and institutional memory. <p>Sub-component 3.2: Project management and monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff capacity and expertise: Challenges in recruiting and retaining qualified project staff with the necessary expertise in value chains, entrepreneurship, social and environmental safeguards, monitoring and evaluation, gender and social development, and procurement. • Operational challenges: Difficulties in managing project operations, including logistical issues, budget constraints, and coordination among different units. • Data collection and evaluation: Potential challenges in collecting baseline data and conducting midterm and final evaluations due

No.	Project Component	Description	Possible project area/ activity with potential E&S risks	Relevant OS	Anticipated issues/ risks
					<p>to data availability, quality, or logistical constraints.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement: Difficulties in effectively engaging and involving stakeholders, including local communities and beneficiaries, throughout the project lifecycle.</p>

7.5 Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

7.3.1 Impact on Air Quality

Table 16: Air Quality Impact Assessment and mitigation measures Summary

Impact Assessment Summary for Air Quality	
Types of impacts	Air pollution (dust and gaseous emissions)
Project activities	movement of machinery and vehicles, dismantling of the roof, demolition and stripping of equipment, generation of construction site waste (gravel and other construction scrap)
Impact characterization	Adverse, Direct, Normal, Short-term, Reversible
Impact Significance	Medium
Mitigation Measures/Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the demolition in periods of low wind • isolate the demolition area with stains to contain the propagation of dust and dust particles • Cover gravel and other construction scrap or wet construction materials such as sand, gravel to prevent dust pollution. • Where unavoidable, construction workers working in dusty areas should be provided and fitted with dust mask (N95 respirators) • Vehicles carrying earth materials should be covered. • Facility users and service providers should wear face masks. • Movement of facility users should be restricted and visitors controlled during the renovation activities • Proper housekeeping to keep the rooms and environment clean • . <p><u>Gases emissions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all vehicles involved in the transport of construction material and staff, and machinery used in construction is properly maintained and services. • Reduce the idling of vehicles that may occur and thus reduce the gaseous emission from vehicles in the area. • Reduce vehicle speed within the facilities. • Promote the use of fuel-efficient vehicles with the proper emission standards and more eco-friendly fuel type.

7.3.2 Impact on Water Quantity and Quality

Considering the limited water storage capacity at the center and dependence on solar energy for water pumping, the renovation activities may cause scarcity in the center.

For quality, releasing hazardous substances (e.g. spilled cement, accidental diesel spills and leaks) may lead to surface or groundwater contamination. Machinery maintenance engine oil may accidentally spill, causing water contamination. Additionally, the repair of equipment has the potential to leak hydraulic fuels, oils, etc. and potentially contaminate the water.

Table 17: Water Quantity and Quality Impact Assessment and mitigation measures Summary

Impact Assessment Summary	
Types of impacts	Water Resources
Project activities	Excavation activities, increase demand for renovation activities,
Impact characterization	Adverse, Normal, Short-term, Reversible
Impact Significance	Low
Mitigation Measures/Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cover or protect all water and drinking water tanks • Increase water capacity onsite and install additional water tanks. • Directly contaminated wastewater from washing/maintenance to a drain pit in the construction workshop, collected by a vacuum truck and transported to the nearest approved municipal waste facility. • Provide workers with and inform them of nearby available sanitation facilities to avoid contamination from human waste. • Caution to be strictly taken during repair works to avoid preventable oil leaking that contaminates the water. • Ensure waste is not disposed of close to the water source to avoid contamination.

7.3.3 Impact on Soil Quality

Considering an existing gully that runs across the school premises, the possibilities and intensification of soil erosion is high due to excavation activities that will take place during construction/renovation activities.

Table 18 Soil Quality Impact Assessment and mitigation measures Summary

Impact Assessment Summary	
Types of impacts	Soil erosion
Project activities	Excavation activities during construction and renovation activities
Impact characterization	Adverse, Direct, Normal, Long-term, Reversible
Impact Significance	Meduim

Mitigation Measures/Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant trees along the existing gully to limit the erosion of soil. • Place crushed stone, wood chips, and other similar materials in heavily used areas where vegetation is hard to establish and maintain. • Place filled sand bags in the gully to reduce the speed of runoff • Redirect storm water and roof runoff to areas that can settle and dissipate water
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7.3.4 Waste Generation

Solid and liquid waste generation will occur during the renovation activities. In particular, the presence of workers onsite will necessitate providing temporal sanitary facilities. Without those facilities, the workers might result in open defecation, which could cause an unpleasant odor around the center and same contaminate the water source.

The indiscriminate disposal of renovation/construction waste materials such as cement bags, debris, concrete, metal scraps, etc. may adversely impact the environment and safety of the workers.

The planned civil works will generate reduced quantities of solid and liquid waste but must be managed rigorously (collection, disposal, and treatment). This cumulative number of wastes will be added to the wastes already produced by the center users. Although the assessment has shown the presence of waste bins onsite, a waste Plan Management plan is necessary for the sustainability of a sound waste management system during the implementation and operational phase of the center.

Table 19: Waste Generation Impact Assessment and mitigation measures Summary

Impact Assessment Summary	
Types of impacts	Waste Generation (hazardous and nonhazardous wastes)
Project activities	Demolition activities, packaging materials, roof removals, project personnel onsite and general housekeeping
Impact characterization	Direct, Normal, Long-term, Reversible
Impact Significance	Medium

Mitigation Measures/ Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregate storage for different types of waste, such as hazardous, non-hazardous recyclable construction material, plastic, paper, etc., to facilitate proper disposal per the waste management plan. • Provide a separate storage area for hazardous materials. The hazardous materials/products must be labeled to properly identify their hazardous properties. • Provide different types or colours of trash bins onsite to prevent littering within the project and surrounding areas • Establish regular waste collection and disposal intervals per the waste management plan. • Ensure sanitary and organic wastes are collected and disposed of daily. • Ensure waste generated from excavation activities is recycled to the extent possible, sold to contractors or disposed of in a designated landfill. • Provide sufficient sanitation facility to workers, wastewater collected and disposed of. • Unusable construction waste is to be disposed of at an approved dump site. • Proper solid waste receptacles and storage containers provided • Organic waste generated can be composted and use as manure
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7.3.5 Public Health

The renovation/construction-related activities will undoubtedly pose some negative effect on human health for the project workers and community members. Dust borne communicable diseases, respiratory infections and minor throat and eye irritations are expected, especially when the project is implemented during the dry season because of the emission of dust during civil works and vehicular movement pollutants (carbon monoxide and particulates).The presence of workers and related increase in disposable cash makes the transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) a possibility. Additionally, during project implementation influx of workers locally and from outside in large numbers will be required to assemble together in meetings, and even at work sites could be an avenue for infectious disease transmission among workers and the project host community.

Improper waste management may create conditions for the growth of vectors of diseases such as malaria, diarrhea and dysentery. The outbreak of these diseases would have far-reaching negative implications for the health of workers and residents and put pressure on the limited health facilities in the area. Similarly, exposure to long hours of work may results to accidents and injuries.

Table 20: Public Health Impact Assessment and mitigation measures Summary

Impact Assessment Summary	
Types of impacts	Public Health (Community Health and Safety)

Project activities	Construction of structures (concrete mixing activities, masonry-concrete, framework, electricity, handling of hazardous materials and chemicals, Use of construction equipment and tools for the building finishing works, etc. maneuvering of construction equipment and machinery.
Impact characterization	Adverse, Direct, Normal, short-term, Reversible
Impact Significance	Medium
Mitigation Measures/Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that health and safety standards are respected • Equip workers and visitors to the site with PPE • Ensure the Construction vehicles comply with speed limits. Speed limits for heavy vehicles within the construction site shall be restricted to 20 km/hr. • Install fences, barriers, and dangerous warning/prohibition signs around the construction area. Traffic control measures shall be implemented, including road signs and the use of flag persons to warn of dangerous conditions. • Ensure that no children are allowed to be around the construction area, particularly during excavation and the installation of structures. • Sensitization of the workers and the community on appropriate behaviours, expectations, and disciplinary actions against workers who do not follow the established protocol. • Ensure any material dumps, or other obstructions likely to cause injury to any person or thing shall be suitably fenced off and marked by red warning lights at night • provide the construction sites with insurance covering damages to third parties • Have first aid equipment and sign contracts with the nearest health centers.

7.3.6 Impact on Occupational Health and Safety

Since the renovation works may be labour intensive, including civil works such as earthworks, floor concrete, electrical works, plumbing works, and metal fabrication, the risk of accidents might lead to serious injuries and deaths.

Table 21: Occupational Health and Safety Impact Assessment and mitigation measures Summary

Impact Assessment Summary	
Types of impacts	Occupational Health and Safety

Project activities	Excavation and digging activities, Site clearing and removal of vegetation, movement of machinery and vehicles
Impact characterization	Adverse, Direct, Normal, Short-term, Reversible
Impact Significance	High
Mitigation Measures/Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working arrangements will be formal, with all workers duly registered as part of the contractor team and in line with relevant OHS and labour laws. • All workers can access protective measures such as protective clothing and equipment (PPE). • • Workers are regularly sensitized on occupational health and safety regulations • .Regular toolbox meetings to ensures abide by the safety worksite regulations • Area should be dampened within suitable intervals (4 – 6 hours) to prevent a dust nuisance and this frequency should be increased during hotter days. • provide the construction sites with insurance covering damages to third parties , • Have first aid equipment and sign contracts with the nearest health centers • Cover or wet construction materials such as sand, gravel to prevent dust pollution. • Where unavoidable, construction workers working in dusty areas should be provided and fitted with dust mask (N95 respirators) • Vehicles carrying earth materials should be covered. • Facility users and service providers should wear face mask. • Movement of facility users should be restricted and visitors controlled during the renovation activities • Proper housekeeping is required to keep the place clean and healthy

7.3.7 Impact of In-migration of workers on Community Health and Socio-cultural Conflicts

The renovation activities are implemented at Kerr Layen ECD center anticipated to increase labour demand. Some of the labour workforces are expected to be provided by neighboring communities and others from other parts of the country. Thus, this is expected to attract the inflow of the workforce from other areas for job opportunities. These workers may have an influence on the sociocultural living of the community. Working and staying groups could also facilitate the spread of infections such as COVID-19 and other infectious diseases and increase perpetration of GBV and SEA/SH.

Table 22: In-migration of workers on Community Health and Socio-cultural Conflicts Impact Assessment and mitigation measures Summary

Impact Assessment Summary	
Types of impacts	In-migration of workers on Community Health and Socio-cultural Conflicts
Project activities	Workers recruitment
Impact characterization	Adverse, Direct, Normal, Short-term, Reversible
Impact Significance	Medium
Mitigation Measures/Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority of employment shall be given to the local people • Compliance with national laws (workers with contracts, wages, no workers below the age of 16 years, and no discrimination against women or other vulnerable). • Establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism for GBV and SEA/SH • Sensitize the personnel of project sites with respect of the habits and customs of the populations. • Ensure all workers on site sign codes of conduct and get sensitized and their awareness raised on challenging issues such as SEA/SH, GBV, HIV-AIDS, COVID-19 protocols, STIs, etc. • Provide site rules to all workers. • Sensitize all workers on acceptable behaviour concerning community interactions. • Prioritize recruitment of local labour for unskilled jobs to prevent sociocultural conflicts.

7.3.8 Social Exclusion, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation And Abuse And Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) And Violence Against Children (VAC)

Projects with a minor labour influx of workers may increase the demand for sex work, including the risk of trafficking of women for sex work; or the risk of forced early marriage for girls. Furthermore, higher wages for workers in a community can lead to an increase in transactional sex.

The risk of incidents of sex between workers and minors, even when it is not transactional, can also increase during the project implementation. Risk of SEA/SH by project personnel, e.g., officials who may ask for sexual favors from women and girls to be included in the project economically supported activities, women groups, and other beneficiary groups or to receive cash for compensation. Additionally, project support can create a backlash and unintentionally heighten the risk of GBV amongst female participants, especially given the existing high gender inequality and norms that do not promote women’s economic independence.

Table 23: Social Exclusion, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), and Violence against Children (VAC) Impact Assessment and mitigation measures Summary

Impact Assessment Summary	
Types of impacts	Social Exclusion, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation And Abuse And Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) and Violence Against Children (VAC)
Project activities	All project activities involving the mass recruitment of workers
Impact characterization	Adverse, Direct, Normal, Short-term, Reversible
Impact Significance	Medium

<p>Mitigation Measures/Improvement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure project workers are sourced from the local population as far as possible. This will benefit the local community in terms of income generation and will also reduce the influx of transient workers to the host community, which will result in SEA/SH • Monitor changes in women's status and the project's potential impacts on them by conducting regular focus groups consultations with women in a sample of villages (in small groups facilitated by a woman). • Ensure there is a GRM that fully includes mechanisms for reporting GBV and SEA/SH. In addition, GBV and SEA/SH will be regularly monitored on the project site and neighboring community. • Ensure GRM will apply along transportation routes of the project and will be widely publicized to ensure coverage. • Ensure the project site/construction camp management plan makes consideration of GBV and SEA/SH when planning the lighting on and around the site and along routes that workers may use to access and exit the site. • Ensure that SEA/SH Action Plan is developed and implemented prior to the physical start of civil works. Develop and implement a complaint/grievance mechanism (GM) sensitive to GBV, SEA/SH, VAC, and other forms of discrimination with accessible entry points to submit complaints, referral to GBV service providers and confidential, survivor-centered procedures for verification and managing of complaints. • Sensitization of both project workers and host community members on possible GBV and SEA/SH and its implications for prosecution
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7.4 Potential Risk and risk management measures

Disaster Risks

Disasters are unplanned events that may occur and negatively affect sub-project components, workers, users, communities and properties. The disaster risks associated with this sub-project are evaluated in the Table 24 below based on the exposure level, severity, probability of the disaster occurring, risks and possible control. The potential disasters may have direct impacts on the extent at the site. The magnitude of all the disasters is high as significant loss of lives or property may be involved. The impacts' duration is usually short sudden emergencies to medium-term crises such as the current Covid-19 Pandemic.

The significance will also depend on the available resources, personnel, technologies and procedures to prevent and respond to such disasters at the sub-project site.

Table 24: Evaluation of Disaster Risks

Disaster aspects	Significance
Road traffic accidents	Yellow
Accidental oil spills/leakages	Amber
Disease outbreaks	Red
Extreme weather conditions	Red
Public outrage	Yellow
Fires and explosions	Amber
Workplace accidents and injuries	Red

Key:

Yellow: means the low significance of risk

Amber: means the medium significance of risk

Red: means a high level of concern

Technical risks

The goal is to identify and analysis of technological risks as they relate to the sub-project site activities during the different phases and put safety and prevention measures in place.

Analysis of Risks related to the equipment used and the processes

During the preparation and renovation/ construction phase

At this level, the risk of height accidents can occur during the renovation/construction works, including painting, roofing, ceiling, electrical system activities, use of equipment for clearing, and working on the electrical system, etc., at the sub-project site.

During the work of the renovation, many risks can also occur. Other associated risks in the sub-project area and activities include workers' accidents using equipment and traffic accidents in vehicle traffic that can increase the risk of accidents with residents and livestock on their own

In the operation phase

During this phase, the concern and risk is proper waste management and no littering by users and visitors at the intervention site. Therefore is the need for regular and proper housekeeping all the time at the sub-project site. There is the tendency to have electrical hazards, particularly during the rains. There should be toolbox meetings with workers and signs around the facility to mitigate.

Professional Risks and Hazards

There is always the need to mitigate against occupational risks and hazards. In this regard, PPE, proper equipment handling, and good housekeeping and training are important.

7.5 Risks in the operational phase

Sanitary and social risks

- Risk of increase in STI/HIV-AIDS, COVID-19, early pregnancy and negative effect of morals
- Risk of accidents at work and traffic

Socio-environmental risk

- Risk of environmental pollution
- Social risks

Technological Risk

- Risks related to equipment and structures
- Risk of leakage at the level of the structures

7.7 Subproject vulnerability to climate change

The project is considered Category 2 due to potential moderate vulnerability to climate change. Extreme weather conditions such as storms and flooding may also affect the subproject component concerning accessibility, efficient means of communication and possible damage to infrastructure, particularly electrical works and fittings.

Table 25: Summary of impacts and proposed project measures

Phase/Activities	IMPACTS		Scope of negative impacts (low, medium, high)	MEASURES	
	Positive	Negative		Mitigation (a)	Maximisation (b)
1. SITE PREPARATION					
Recruitment of workers	Job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour Influx that could be associated with GBV and SEA/SH Threat to community culture, safety and security due to presence of workers Increase demand on existing community health and sanitation infrastructure Threat to community culture, safety and security due to presence of workers 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization of project workers and community members Ensure there is a GRM approved that fully includes mechanisms for reporting GBV and SEA/SH. In addition, GBV and SEA/SH will be regularly monitored throughout the Recruitment of workers processes Ensure GRM approved will apply along Recruitment of workers processes and it will be widely publicized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental and social aftercare programmes Recruit according to the labor standards in force in The Gambia Prioritizing the local workforce with equal skills
Installation of the site base (Installation of office & stores, mobilization of equipment, materials and labour, transportation of construction materials (ie. Sand, gravel, cement etc))	Income for transporters and associates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust pollution and traffic crash risks, Noise and vibration disturbances from the operation of heavy-duty vehicles Traffic congestion and risk of road traffic crashes 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear PPE such as masks Enforce appropriate speed limit to reduce vehicle noise levels. Restrict noise-generating activities strictly to after normal working hours (i.e. 8am – 4pm). 	include local carriers in subcontractors and suppliers as much as possible

Phase/Activities	IMPACTS		Scope of negative impacts (low, medium, high)	MEASURES	
	Positive	Negative		Mitigation (a)	Maximisation (b)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond promptly to noise complaints. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air and dust pollution Occupational accidents and injuries to workers and risk to community health and safety Loss of vegetation, removal of trees and shrubs and habitat destruction 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suppress dust during pneumatic drilling/wall destruction by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site. Wear PPE such as masks 	Environmental and social aftercare programmes
2. RENOVATION/REHABILITATION PHASE					
Work at height (construction of scaffolding, dismantling of roofs and structures at height)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> risk of falls that can result in temporary disability, disability or death Workplace accident falling objects 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working arrangements will be formal, with all workers duly registered as part of the contractor team and in line with relevant OHS and labour laws. All workers can access protective measures such as protective clothing and equipment (PPE). Ensure that work at heights is carried out on scaffolding that meets the standards, 	

Phase/Activities	IMPACTS		Scope of negative impacts (low, medium, high)	MEASURES	
	Positive	Negative		Mitigation (a)	Maximisation (b)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that health and safety standards are respected, 	
Demolition (excavation/digging, Demolition of the concrete structure and clearing)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air and dust pollution 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep demolition debris in a controlled area and spray with water mist to reduce debris and dust. • Suppress dust during during /wall destruction (demolition), clearing and stripping of the roof and ceiling by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site. • Keep demolition debris in a controlled area and spray with water mist to reduce debris and dust. • Suppress dust during wall destruction by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site. • Wear PPE such as masks 	Environmental and social aftercare programmes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational accidents and injuries to workers and risk to community health and safety 	High		
Transportation of materials and equipment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vibration and noise nuisance • Air and dust pollution 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize noise from construction equipment by using vehicle silencers, fitting jackhammers with noise-reducing mufflers 	Environmental and social aftercare programmes

Phase/Activities	IMPACTS		Scope of negative impacts (low, medium, high)	MEASURES	
	Positive	Negative		Mitigation (a)	Maximisation (b)
Influx of foreign worker in the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of cheap labor and also not enough qualified • improvement of the income of small traders and food/meal sellers 	Gender-based violence (GBV), Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), Violence against Children (VAC)	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that code of conducts (CoC) are developed and signed by all personnel and workers and that they attend regular training on SEA/SH, content of CoC and sanctions. • Action Plan for Implementing ESHS and OHS Standards, and Preventing Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC) must be rigorously applied and monitored for compliance. These Codes will also be included in the Contractors ESMP. • Ensure that SEA/SH Action Plan is developed and implemented prior to the physical start of civil works. Develop and implement a complaint/grievance mechanism (GM) sensitive to GBV, SEA/SH, VAC, and other forms of discrimination with accessible entry 	Environmental and social aftercare programmes

Phase/Activities	IMPACTS		Scope of negative impacts (low, medium, high)	MEASURES	
	Positive	Negative		Mitigation (a)	Maximisation (b)
				<p>points to submit complaints, referral to GBV service providers and confidential, survivor-centered procedures for verification and managing of complaints.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct regular awareness raising campaigns about the project and the risks of GBV, SEA/SH, VAC with workers and community members (and with women in separate groups with a woman facilitator) 	
Waste generation		Water source contamination, risk of injury to workers onsite, hiding place for reptiles and vermins	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The skips and bins at the construction and operation phase should be adequately designed and covered to prevent access by vermin and minimize odor. • Waste segregation in different bins should be practiced and ensure that workers adhere to the practice. • The skips and bins at the construction and operation phases should be emptied 	Environmental and social aftercare programmes

Phase/Activities	IMPACTS		Scope of negative impacts (low, medium, high)	MEASURES	
	Positive	Negative		Mitigation (a)	Maximisation (b)
				regularly to prevent overfilling. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposal of the contents of the skips and bins should be done at an approved disposal site. • Reuse waste plastic materials (deform bottle containers) as feedstock for plastic product production. • Organic waste generated can be composted and use as manure. • Appropriate storage, handling and management of waste 	
ECD REHABILITATED/ EXPLOITATION PHASE					
Commissioning of the ECD center (operation, cleaning, waste management) ;		Air and dust pollution	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of waste management plan following the waste hierarchy and ensure proper implementation, supported by staff training. • Prepare a detailed Solid Waste Management Plan for the construction site (including adequate placement of waste bins, sanitary staff requirements, waste 	Environmental and social aftercare programmes

Phase/Activities	IMPACTS		Scope of negative impacts (low, medium, high)	MEASURES	
	Positive	Negative		Mitigation (a)	Maximisation (b)
				transportation, and identification of designated site for final disposal). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste will be collected and disposed off in municipal waste dumping points. • Enforce the use of garbage bins and prevent littering of the site. • Disallow the burning of any of type of waste. • Do not burn materials such as plastics and polyethylene which may lead to the release of toxic or hazardous substances. • Waste will be collected and disposed off in designated dumping sites. 	
Movement of vehicles.		Increase in emission of air pollutants from vehicles, dust pollution and possibilities of accidents and injuries	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit the speed of machines and trucks involved in the work. • Securing the areas for maneuvering the machines 	Environmental and social aftercare programmes
Waste generation		Risk of injury to pupils, hiding place for reptiles and vermins	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste segregation in different bins should be practiced and ensure that workers adhere to the practice. 	Environmental and social aftercare programmes

Phase/Activities	IMPACTS		Scope of negative impacts (low, medium, high)	MEASURES	
	Positive	Negative		Mitigation (a)	Maximisation (b)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation provided to all users, workers and daily on-site waste management practices are carried out on site • Preparation of waste management plan following the waste hierarchy and ensure proper implementation, supported by staff training. • Adequate skips and bins should be strategically placed within the campsite and construction site. • Proper housekeeping to cleanse dust particles that in classroom and offices • The skips and bins at both the construction and operation phase should be emptied regularly to prevent overfilling 	
Consumption of resources (water, energy etc)		More pupil enrollment requiring more water and energy usage	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase water holding (tank) capacity • Adopt renewable energy as an energy source 	Environmental and social aftercare programmes
CLOSURE PHASE					
demolition and stripping of equipment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise pollution, occupational accidents, worker injuries, and 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scattered solid waste should be properly 	Environmental and social aftercare programmes

Phase/Activities	IMPACTS		Scope of negative impacts (low, medium, high)	MEASURES	
	Positive	Negative		Mitigation (a)	Maximisation (b)
		<p>community health and safety risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heaps of solid waste may cause disturbance in mobility. 		<p>managed to avoid contamination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	Good housekeeping
generation of construction site waste (gravel and other construction scrap)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obstruction of walkways and possibilities accidents and injuries to workers, students and staff and risk to community health and safety • Scattered solid waste may affect visual and aesthetic environment and provide breeding place to mosquitoes. 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that project contractor has properly disposed of all remaining waste including left over material and hazardous waste. • Managing contaminated media to protect the safety and health of occupants of the site, the surrounding community, and the environment post-construction or post-decommissioning. • Implementing good house-keeping practices, such as sorting and placing loose construction materials or demolition debris in established areas away from foot paths • Cleaning up excessive waste debris and liquid spills regularly. 	Environmental and social aftercare programmes

CHAPTER EIGHT

8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

8.1. Introduction

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) identifies measures to address any potential environmental and socio-economic impacts that might occur during the implementation of rehabilitation/construction of the selected ECD and TVET centers in the Central River Region and Upper River Region of the Gambia.

Responding to the environmental and socio-economic impacts, detailed mitigation measures have to be identified and evaluated to avoid, reduce or remedy the impacts during the construction and operation phases. This ESMP aims to ensure the integration of environmental and social requirements and proposed mitigation and monitoring measures into the construction contractor's obligations. The ESMP shall be fully integrated into the rehabilitation/construction activities, hereby addressing the responsibilities of the contractor, the Engineer and the Employer. Furthermore, an ESMP has been developed for impacts resulting from the rehabilitation/construction and operational phases, which shall be fully integration in operation activities that respond adequately to the nature of the envisaged ECD and TVET rehabilitation/construction; the ESMP is referring to the following issues:

- Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures during Construction, and
- Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures during Operation,

The institutional setup for implementing the ESMP, roles and responsibilities of the focal persons, monitoring mechanisms, and training and capacity-building programs have also been detailed in this section.

Successful contractors will undertake the rehabilitation/construction of ECDs and TVET centers at selected locations, delivering according to the approved project design details. Rehabilitation/construction phase environmental and social management and mitigation measures will be spelt out clearly for contractors under a Contractors' Clauses document, to be issued as part of the contract documents that contractors will sign off. The Project Management Team ensures compliance with the relevant local and AfDB Bank safeguard policies. The African Development Bank has the role of reviewing and approving safeguards documents regarding this project, while the National Environment Agency (NEA) will ensure that all compliance standards and measures are met in line with the national environmental laws.

8.2 Mitigation during Construction & Operation Phases

The main short-term negative environmental impacts, which inevitably occur during the rehabilitation/construction works, will be minimized by propped planning and application of preventative measures and mitigated by restorative actions after the works are completed, as listed

in Table 25. Additionally, Table 25 defines the mitigation measures that shall be implemented during the operational phase to mitigate the anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts. In practice, proper planning means that environmental and social requirements become an integrative part of the construction contractor's obligations and must be approved by the supervision engineer and competent authorities/ies before any construction works.

The potential physical impacts of the ECD and TVET rehabilitation work and the subsequent use of the facilities are limited to noise, air quality, soil and land modification and hydrology. As the project is being undertaken on existing centers where teaching and learning take place, the negative physical impacts will be relatively minor and of short duration, predominantly associated with renovation. Typical negative impacts and their appropriate mitigation measures are presented in Table 26.

Table 26: Environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines ((preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Prioritizing the local workforce with equal skills	Job creation	Number of local workers recruited	Hiring record	preparation Phase	Enterprise	Project Implementation unit (PIU)	-NEA -Labor Directorate	3000
Burying of trenches dug during extension foundation works	Open trenches serves as potential hazards for both persons and animals, water logged in trenches during the rains serves as a breeding ground for mosquitos	Trenches buried after work is completed	monitoring report	construction phase	contractor	PIU and NEA	NEA	5000
Rehabilitation of quarrying sites after completion of sourcing of construction materials	Open trenches, removal of vegetation cover, fragmentation of farmlands	Monitoring reports	Monitoring report	Post construction phase	Contractor	PIU, Geological Department and NEA	PIU, Geological Department and NEA	5000

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines ((preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Provision of personal protective gears to protect workers during rehabilitation works	Occupational health related complication during to exposure hazardous dust, injury to workers, etc	Number of occupational health related complications recorded	Monitoring reports	Construction/rehabilitation phase	Contractor	NEA, PIU, Department of Labour and MOH	NEA, PIU, Department of Labour	1000
Management of construction waste, hazardous waste, electrical and electronic wastes	Contamination of the environment, injuries to workers owing to exposure, etc	Containment of waste on site, and disposal of waste at designated disposal sites	Monitoring reports	Construction/rehabilitation phase	contractor	NEA/ Local Council, PIU	Local Council, PIU	5000
Orientation on code of ethics and community norms	Anti-social behaviors lead to confrontations between contractor employees and locals Exploitation and gender-based violence directed at children and women in the community.	Orientation meetings conducted for especially migrant workers on the code of ethics and community values.	Monitoring reports	Construction/rehabilitation phase	Contractor PIU	NEA, Ministry of Gender and social welfare	NEA	1000

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines ((preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Sensitization of workers and community on STIs and STDs to minimize risk	Sexual exploitation of the locals potentially results in the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases within the community	Number of sensitization meetings conducted	Monitoring reports	Pre-construction/rehabilitation and during construction/rehabilitation works	PIU and contractor	MOH, PIU, NEA	PIU, NEA	2000
Observance of speed limits during transportation of construction materials into the construction site to prevent incidence and dust emission	Accidents due to overseeing and dust emissions resulting in air quality being compromised	Sensitization meetings conducted for drivers of trucks hired, speed limit signs and bumps created on the road through the community to the construction site	Monitoring reports	Construction/rehabilitation phase	Contractor	PIU, community	PIU, community	

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines ((preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Restriction on visits to construction site during construction/rehabilitation process to avoid accidents	Injuries or even death due fall from height and/or falling objects	Construction site being cordoned off to prevent unauthorized access	Monitoring report	Construction/rehabilitation phase	Contractor	PIU, NEA, Department of Labour	PIU, NEA, Department of Labour	2000
Provision and installation of trash bins on-site to prevent indiscriminate littering	Pollution of the environment and eyesores created during indiscriminate littering	Number of bins procured and installed within the site and cleanliness of the environment	Monitoring report	Construction/rehabilitation phase and operational phase	Contractor, PIU and beneficiary	PIU, NEA	PIU, NEA. School mgt	3000
Provision of adequate and segregated sanitary facilities for use by both workers during construction/rehabilitation work and beneficiaries at the operational phase	The unhealthy and unhygienic environment due to inadequate sanitary facility Increased risk of infection especially for female student due to overcrowding and sharing of sanitation facilities	Number of sanitary facilities created	Monitoring report	Construction/rehabilitation phase and operational phase	PIU/contractor	NEA, PIU and MOH	NEA, PIU and, school mgt	2000
Total								29,000

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines (preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Prioritizing the local workforce with equal skills	Job creation	Number of local workers recruited	Hiring record	Site Preparation	Enterprise	Project Implementation unit (PIU)	-NEA -Labor Department School mgt	5000.00
Installation of the site base (Installation of office & stores, mobilization of equipment, materials and labour, transportation of construction materials (i.e. Sand, gravel, cement etc.)	Income for transporters and associates	Equipment engines properly tuned All equipment fitted with mufflers All workers working in very noisy environment equipped with ear plugs	Monitoring reports	Site Preparation	Project Contractor	PIU, National Environmental Agency (NEA)	PIU and NEA	3500.00
Work at height (construction of scaffolding, dismantling of roofs and structures at height)	Risk of falls that can result in temporary disability, disability or death Workplace accident falling objects	All workers under the platform are always equipped with safety helmets and shoes. No visitors without PPE are allowed in construction sites	Monitoring reports/ Visual Observation. Interview with workers. Accident report	Renovation/Rehabilitation Phase	Project Contractor	PIU and NEA	PIU and NEA	3000.00

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines (preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Demolition (excavation/digging, Demolition of the concrete structure and clearing)	Occupational accidents and injuries to workers and risk to community health and safety	Number of injuries	Monitoring report	Renovation/Rehabilitation Phase	Project Contractor	PIU, NEA ESIA Working Group, Regional Education Directorate	School Management Committee (SMC)	4000.00
Transportation of materials and equipment	Vibration and noise nuisance Air and dust pollution	Monitoring reports	Monitoring reports	Renovation/Rehabilitation Phase	Project Contractor	PIU, NEA ESIA Working Group	PIU and NEA	3000.00
Influx of foreign worker in the community	availability of cheap labor and also not enough qualified improvement of the income of small traders and food/meal sellers Gender-based violence (GBV), Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), Violence against Children (VAC)	Number of foreign workers recruited GBV, SEA, SH Complaint report Report on GBV/SEA/SH sensitization	Monitoring report/Grievance report	Renovation/Rehabilitation Phase	Project Contractor	PIU, NEA ESIA Working Group	PIU and NEA	3000.00

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines (preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Presence of workers on site, Onsite civil work/floor concrete, Painting and coating, Disposal of construction/renovation waste, Domestic and sanitary waste generated by workers	Waste generation and its contamination of water sources, risk of injury to workers onsite, hiding place for reptiles and vermin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste tracking slip Existence of labelled bins for waste collection Existence of a clean-up kit on site 	Records on waste management and housekeeping observation	Renovation/Rehabilitation Phase	Project Contractor	Local Council, PIU, NEA	PIU and NEA	5000.00
All civil works Material transportation and handling Working conditions Workers' behaviour	Occupational Health and Safety (increased accident potential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site workers' induction meetings Number of awareness toolbox meetings conducted Number of accident cases involving site activities Number of workers equipped with PPE 	Report on work-related accidents, injuries, near misses and illnesses	Renovation/Rehabilitation and Operational Phase	Project contractor	PIU, NEA ESIA Working Group, RED	SMC/RE D	4,000

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines (preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Commissioning of the ECD center (operation, cleaning, waste management) ;	Air and dust pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic watering of site and spoil (at least twice a day in the dry season) • Number of covered trucks • Up-to-date maintenance booklet for machinery • Waste tracking form • Number of cases where speed limits were exceeded • Percentage of staff wearing the correct PPE 	Records on waste management and housekeeping observation	ECD Rehabilitation Exploitation Phase	Project Contractor	PIU, NEA ESIA Working Group	Regional Education Directorate (RED)/ SMC	4500.00

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines (preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Movement of vehicles	Increase in emission of air pollutants from vehicles, dust pollution and possibilities of accidents and injuries	Monitoring reports	Monitoring reports	ECD Rehabilitation Exploitation Phase	Project Contractor	PIU, NEA ESIA Working Group	PIU and NEA	2500.00
Waste generation	Risk of injury to students, hiding place for reptiles and vermins	Existence of an approved and implemented WMP Waste Stockpiles on site Reuse or recycle a maximum of the waste the school generates by producing compost or through their reuse. School users know have to sort the waste generated Private company hired to collect and dispose of the waste	Visual Observation -interview with the school users	ECD Rehabilitation Exploitation Phase	Project Contractor	Local Council, PIU, NEA	SMC	4000.00

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines (preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Consumption of resources (water, energy etc)	Additional demand for water causing scarcity. Workers onsite creating more demand for energy use.	Water and energy use tracking form	Monitoring reports	ECD Rehabilitation Exploitation Phase	Project Contractor	NEA, PIU, Department of Labour and MoBSE	PIU and NEA	3000.00
All civil works Material transportation and handling Working conditions Workers' behaviour	Occupational Health and Safety (increased accident potential)	Site workers induction meetings. Number of awareness toolbox meetings conducted. Number of accident cases involving site activities. Number of workers equipped with PPE.	Report on work related accidents, injuries, near misses and illnesses	ECD Rehabilitation Exploitation Phase	Project contractor	PIU, NEA ESIA Working Group, RED	SMC/RE D	4,000
Demolition and stripping of equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise pollution and Occupational accidents and injuries to workers and risk to community health and safety. Heaps of solid waste disturbance in mo 			Closure Phase	Project Contractor	NEA and PIU	PIU, NEA	2000.00

Activities	Impacts	Indicators	Means of verification	Timelines (preparation, construction, exploitation, Closing phases)	Responsible for			Cost of implementation (US\$)
					Execution	Monitoring	Aftercare	
Generation of construction site waste (gravel and other construction scraps)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scattered solid waste may affect visual and aesthetic environment and provide breeding place to mosquitoes. 			Closure Phase	Project Contractor	Local Council, PIU, NEA	NEA and PIU	3000.00

8.3 Institutional Arrangements for Environmental and Social Management Plan

Overall, the ECD and TVET centers' rehabilitation/construction implementation oversight will be the National Social Protection Secretariat (NSPS) under the Gambia's Office of The Vice President (OVP). NSPS deals with the existing and proposed institutional arrangements that would facilitate environmental and social soundness and sustainability. Monitoring of the ESMP is paramount as it ensures that mitigation and enhancement measures are implemented. Monitoring assists to:

- Improve environmental and social management practices
- Check the efficiency and quality of the environmental processes
- Compliance with the environmental and social screening requirement

The monitoring shall be viewed in three phases: compliance, impact monitoring, and cumulative impact monitoring. The National Environment Agency is responsible for monitoring compliance, and resources should be made available by the project for the Agency to execute this task, followed by reporting. The project team does impact monitoring, and cumulative monitoring does impact monitoring and cumulative monitoring.

Furthermore, it will also identify the capacity-building needs of the various institutions and persons involved in implementing the ESMP. The following institutions and focal persons are responsible for implementing the ESMP.

Table 27: roles and responsibilities for the ESMP implementation

Entity	Role	Focal person	Institution
NSPS shall form the Project Management Team	Responsible for implementing various activities required to safeguard compliance under the ESMF	Environmental and Social Safeguards specialists (to be recruited)	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE) and Ministry of Higher Education, Research Science and Technology (MoHERST)
Regional Education Directorate of MoBSE/MoHERST	Responsible for project implementation in collaboration with the beneficiary communities as well as site screening and reporting to the focal persons at MoBSE/MoHERST head offices and NSPS	Region National Environment Agency Officer	School Management Committees (SMC)
Project Rehabilitation/Construction Contractors	Responsible for physical construction of project structures according to project design and specifications, site and construction workers' Health and Safety	Site Engineer and Site Manager	Subproject Rehabilitation/Construction sites

African Development Bank	Has monitoring roles for compliance with the Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards regulations	Task Team Leader/members	Subproject Rehabilitation/Construction sites
NEA	Has monitoring roles with respect to compliance with approved mitigation commitments in the ESIA and conditions of the environmental approval	Head of EIA to coordinate the EIA WG from central level for quarterly monitoring	Sub-project rehabilitation/construction sites

8.4 E&S Monitoring for the Renovation of Kerr Layen ECD Center

The overall objective of environmental and social monitoring will be to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented and are effective. Environmental and social monitoring will also enable the response to new and developing issues of concern during the project implementation, ensuring that project activities comply with and adhere to environmental provisions and standard specifications of the Bank and those of the Government of The Gambia. The monitoring plan shall be implemented and maintained to ensure these mitigation measures are effective and properly implemented. This chapter discusses the environmental and social performance monitoring that shall be undertaken to evaluate the efficiency of mitigation measures and provide feedback about the actual environmental and social impacts of rehabilitation/construction activities. Monitoring will also ensure compliance with environmental and social standards, facilitate any required changes, and seek solutions to emerging environmental and social problems. The monitoring requirements are discussed for each environmental and social aspect during rehabilitation/construction works in Table 27.

Table 28: Monitoring Arrangements

Issue	Monitoring	Method	Frequency	Responsibility	Performance Indicator	Cost (US\$)
Air Quality (air pollution)	Emissions from vehicles and equipment Dust generated from construction activities, construction vehicle movement, stockpiles, storage of construction materials, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visual monitoring ○ Interview of workers and communities on and around project sites 	Quarterly	Contractor/NSPS Environmental Safeguard and Social Specialists/NEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Complete records of monitoring activities ○ Regular vehicle maintenance records. ○ No visible dust plumes originating from construction sites. ○ No irregular exhaust (heavy black or white smoke) from equipment and vehicles. 	5,000
Water Pollution	Visual inspection of any erosion from the construction area and transport of sediments and contaminants (e.g., oil, grease).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visual monitoring 	On demand, run-off after heavy rainfall events	Contractor/NSPS Environmental Safeguard and Social Specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Up-to-date and complete records as required by spill prevention and response procedures 	5,000

Issue	Monitoring	Method	Frequency	Responsibility	Performance Indicator	Cost (US\$)
Waste Generation and Disposal	<p>Site clean and proper storage and handling of (hazardous) waste and sewage.</p> <p>Segregated waste disposal or storage areas are clearly marked. Toilet facilities are readily available near the construction site for all workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visual monitoring 	Daily throughout preparation, rehabilitation/construction phase	Contractor/NSPS Environmental Safeguard and Social Specialists/Public and Environmental Health Officers/NEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current and complete records of regular waste collection and disposal. ○ Records of workers attending follow-up health and safety training on a monthly basis. ○ Compliance with applicable regulations, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Anti-littering Regulation of Solid Waste</i> ○ <i>Regulation of Harmful and Hazardous Waste Management</i> 	5,000
Community Health and Safety	Monitor health, safety and security requirements are considered and respected Ad hoc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On-site visits and communication; interviews with community leaders As 	Monthly and When necessary	Contractor/NSPS Environmental Safeguard and Social Specialists/Public and Environmental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No identified non-compliances of health and safety procedures. 	2,000

Issue	Monitoring	Method	Frequency	Responsibility	Performance Indicator	Cost (US\$)
	intervention in case any of the workers show symptoms of a COVID-19 infection	per government's recommendations		Officers/NEA/EIA working group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regular training records of personnel on health & safety procedures on site. ○ Review of grievance register Minimal rate of infection with positive COVID-19 	
Occupational Health and Safety	Visual inspection of compliance with health and safety procedures Monitor working conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ H&S training provided ○ Use of personal protective equipment for workers ○ Accessibility of workers to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visual Check training records Visual ○ Grievance mechanism in place and grievances recorded 	Monthly	Contractor/NSPS Environmental Safeguard and Social Specialists/Public and Environmental Health Officers/NEA/ EIA working group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No identified non-compliances with health and safety procedures. ○ Regular training records of personnel on health & safety procedures on site. ○ Injuries or accidents to workers/personnel on site are reported and 	2,000

Issue	Monitoring	Method	Frequency	Responsibility	Performance Indicator	Cost (US\$)
	a grievance mechanism				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigated promptly and in compliance with the health and safety procedures. ○ H&S training provided ○ PPE used on-site by workers ○ Review of grievance register 	
Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Harassment (SEA/SH)	Monitor the existence of workplace Violence, Sexual Exploitation, and Abuse/Harassment (SEA/SH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interview with the workers ○ Interview with the local community 	Monthly during the preparation and rehabilitation/construction phase and, if necessary, randomly	Contractor/NSPS Environmental Safeguard and Social Specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Whether cases of discrimination, GBV, and indiscipline are reported ○ Number of grievances addressed ○ All workers to comply to the Code of Conduct 	8,000
○ Total						27,000

8.6 Environmental and social aftercare programmes

To reduce and manage the impacts of the proposed project, the surrounding local communities and the environment, the following are recommended for implementation as environment and social aftercare programmes in line with the ESMP for sustainability:

- Community and environmental education programme
- Water quality management programme
- Waste management programme
- Decommissioning, Afforestation and Restoration programme
- Air quality management programme
- Occupational Health and Safety management programme
- Gender, SEA/SH& Social Management Programme

It should be noted that the proposed ESMP under this assessment will form the benchmark for any upcoming management programmes and related plans as well as addressing the monitoring factor in line with relevant laws and good practices for sustainable development.

8.7 Grievance Mechanism (GM)

It should be expected that grievances could arise in implementing the measures at the community level. Therefore, the following mechanism is proposed to redress any grievance or complaint.

1. Set up a grievance redress committee easily accessible to the beneficiaries; the composition needs to be discussed between the Project team and the beneficiaries.
2. Sensitise the beneficiaries on the existence of the Committee and its roles, how to contact the Committee and register grievances.
3. The following process should be followed in receiving and responding to grievances.
 - i. The grievance is received by the Chairperson of the Committee and recorded in a grievance register.
 - ii. The Chairperson summons a meeting within seven calendar days of receiving the grievance, inviting the representative of the Project in the Region
 - iii. if the Committee agrees to an immediate action to satisfy the complainant, the latter shall be briefed by the Chairperson of the remedial action and how it will be implemented.
 - iv. For a corrective action that requires a longer period, the Chairperson will inform the complainant of the action and proposed timeline for correction.
 - v. In either 'iii' or 'iv' above, the Chairperson gets written satisfaction from the Complainant on the action taken and formally closes the case in the Register.

8.8 Waste Management Plan

The generation of wastes is anticipated during the implementation and operation phases of Kerr Layen ECD Center. Thus, a Waste Management Plan (WMP) is important to sustainable waste management, including proper collection, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal. It addresses the management of all solid and liquid refuse, including hazardous and non-hazardous waste, produced as a result of Project activities in the ECD center.

As per the renovation/construction activities, some waste will always be generated regardless of the project's scope and size. Thus, a Waste Management Plan (WMP) is key to sustainable waste management. It addresses the management of all solid and liquid refuse, including hazardous and non-hazardous waste, produced as a result of Project activities.

8.7.1 Legislative Requirements

Although, there is not detailed general Waste Management Plan developed for The Gambia, this Waste Management Plan (WMP) is based on several legislations in the Gambia, including:

- **National Environment Management Act 1994**

*The act specifies that “waste includes any matter prescribed to be waste, and any rejected matter, whether liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, which is discharged, emitted, or deposited in the environment in such volume, composition or manner likely to **adversely affect** the environment⁷;...*

- **Anti-Littering Regulations, 2007**

The regulation states that waste "includes any substance or object, whether or not intended as waste that, when deposited in a place other than a litter receptacle or other place lawfully designated for the deposit, is or is likely to become unsightly, nauseous or unsanitary, whether by itself or with any other substance or object and regardless of its size or volume or the extent of the deposit;⁸

8.7.2 Waste Management Principles

The waste principle presents a waste management hierarchy commencing with the preferable option to the least preferable option. Waste prevention is the most preferred option for reducing volumes of waste is a priority, followed by reuse, recycling, and recovery, including energy recovery, and the last option is safe disposal. This Plan is the primary tool to guide employees toward waste management.

⁷ National Environment Management ACT. 1994. <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/gam6275.pdf>

⁸ The Gambia Anti-Littering Regulations, 2007. <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/gam173305.pdf>

An integrated waste management flow on site is needed. Such a waste management flow is presented in the table below.

Table 29. Waste Flow Management Options

Stages	Waste Management Options	Description
1	Prevention	Minimize the production of waste materials in the construction process by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assessing and taking into consideration the resultant waste from different design and construction options ○ Purchasing materials that will result in less waste and minimal packaging are pre-cut or fabricated. ○ Not over-ordering products and materials
2	Reuse	Ensure that, where ever possible, materials are reused either onsite or offsite. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify all waste products that can be reused ○ Put systems in place to separate and store reusable items ○ Identify the potential applications for reuse both onsite and offsite and facilitate reuse
3	Recycling	Identify all recyclable waste products to be produced on site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide systems for separating and stockpiling recyclables ○ Provide clear signage to ensure recyclable materials are separated ○ Process the material for recycling either onsite or offsite
4	Recovery	Recovery of waste is usually most successful when done in bulk. Therefore, a centralized recovery facility is preferable. Forms of recovery include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ anaerobic digestion, ○ incineration with energy recovery, ○ gasification and pyrolysis produce energy (fuels, heat, and power) and materials from waste.
5	Disposal	Waste products that cannot be reused or recycled will be removed and disposed of. The following will need to be considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure the chosen waste disposal contractor complies with OEH requirements ○ Implement regular collection of bins

8.8 Analysis of Waste Generation by the ECD Renovation/Construction Project

Throughout the cycle including site preparation, renovation, exploitation and closure phases, different categories of reusable and recyclable wastes will be generated from every construction process in connection with temporary or permanent works. Solid waste generation from project activities will generally include domestic waste, commercial waste, construction and demolition debris, sanitation residue, and street waste. These wastes will be in solid or semi-solid form and potentially include very low quantities of industrial hazardous wastes. Solid waste generation in the project will include domestic waste, commercial waste construction and demolition debris, and sanitation residue. The major waste generation anticipated will include:

- Biodegradable waste (food and kitchen waste, green waste (vegetables, flowers, leaves, fruits), etc.);
- Recyclable material (Plastic, paper, and cartons from pre-formed products and packaging, cardboard, wood, glass, bottles, cans, metals, certain plastics, etc.);
- Inert waste (construction and demolition waste, dirt, rocks, housekeeping, debris, etc.)
- Scrap metals from off-cuts, rebar, steel pipes unusable/surplus concrete/grout etc;
- Chemical waste - engine oils, hydraulic fluids, cleaning fluids, used oil filters and car batteries etc., and
- General refuse - generated from the onsite workforce.

8.8.1 Waste Assessment / Inventory

- The NSPS Environmental Safeguard specialist must develop, implement and maintain a waste inventory reflecting all waste generated during construction for general and hazardous waste streams.
- Given waste reduction, reuse, and recycling opportunities, construction methods and materials should be carefully considered.
- Once a waste inventory has been established, targets for waste recovery (minimization, reuse, recycling) should be set.

8.8.2 Waste Collection, handling, and Storage

- The project contractor must implement their waste recycling system, i.e., separate bins for food waste, plastics, paper, wood, glass, cardboard, metals, etc.
- In the case of fixed and portable toilets, they must be monitored and maintained daily.
- Below-ground storage of septic tanks must withstand the external forces of the surrounding environment. The area above the tank must be demarcated to prevent any vehicles or heavy machinery from driving around the area.
- The project contractor must provide waste collection bins and hazardous waste containers and placed in various areas around the site to store organic, recyclable, and hazardous waste.
- A dedicated waste area must be established onsite to store all waste streams before removal.
- Signage/ colour coding of waste bins must be used to differentiate disposal areas for the various waste streams (i.e., paper, cardboard, metals, food waste, glass etc.).

- The location of all temporary waste storage areas must aim to minimize the potential for impact on the surrounding environment, including prevention of contaminated runoff, seepage, and vermin control.
- Waste storage shall be in accordance with all Regulations and best-practice guidelines, and under no circumstances may waste be burnt on site.
- Vegetation removed from the site must be chipped, removed, and disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility or used as mulch onsite.
- A dedicated waste management person/team must be appointed and responsible for ensuring the continuous sorting of waste and maintenance of the area. He/she must be trained in all areas of waste management and monitored by the project contractor.

8.8.3 Management of waste storage areas

- The position of all waste storage areas must be located away from water courses and ensure minimal degradation to the environment. The main waste storage area must have a suitable storm water system separating clean and dirty storm water.
- Waste storage areas must be under the roof, or the waste storage containers must be covered with tarpaulins (or similar material) to prevent water ingress.
- Collection bins placed around the site and at subcontractors' camps must be maintained and emptied regularly by the principal contractor.
- Waste must be stored in designated containers and not on the ground.
- Inspections and maintenance of bunds must be undertaken daily. Bunds must be inspected for leaks or cracks in the foundation and walls.

The Project Contractor will practice necessary design, proper planning, and good site management to minimize specific waste generated during the project cycle. Table 2 presents proposed waste management strategies for specific waste types.

Table 30: Specific waste management strategies

Waste Type	Management
Chemical Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Repair and maintenance of plants and vehicles on site are not encouraged but minimized as far as practicable to reduce the generation of chemical waste on site. ○ Plants in poor condition will not be deployed onsite. ○ Chemical wastes expected from the Contract include engine oils, hydraulic fluids, waste fuel, spent solvent, spent cleaning fluids, spent lubricating oil, contaminated sawdust/sandbags, paint residual, and used oil filters. ○ All chemical waste generated by the construction works should be properly labelled, packaged, and temporarily stored at designated chemical waste storage areas within the construction site.
Solid/General Refuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enclosed bins for general refuse other than construction and chemical wastes should be provided at convenient

	<p>locations within site to collect general refuse from the workforce.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The bins and their storage areas should be cleaned regularly. Refuse should be removed from the site by a reputable waste hauler regularly. Burning of refuse on site is strictly prohibited. ○ Suppose volumes are large enough to warrant such collection. In that case, outside waste recycling companies will provide three-colored recycling bins to collect and segregate aluminum cans, plastic bottles, and paper waste onsite for subsequent collection.
Packaging Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction materials will be ordered as far as practicable in bulk quantity or in a container that requires the least packaging or wrapping. ○ For materials delivered to the site, reusable and recyclable cardboard, packaging materials, and pallets will be reused, recycled or returned to the supplier. Suppliers who accept the return of pallets and reusable and recyclable cardboard and packaging materials should be identified and given priority for the business. ○ Sufficient space will be provided for a proper stockpile of such recovered materials in dry condition and with cover to prevent cross-contamination by other Renovation/Construction materials. ○ The recovered materials will be arranged to be collected by or delivered to recycling contractors on a regular basis.
Plastic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As plastic is now considered a highly recyclable material, much of the plastic generated during construction will be diverted from landfill and recycled. ○ The plastic will be segregated at the source, kept clean as possible, and stored in a dedicated skip.
Timber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Timber waste will be generated from the construction work as off-cuts or damaged pieces of timber or from demolished buildings. Timber that is uncontaminated, i.e., free from paints, preservatives, glues etc., will all be recycled. It will be collected onsite in a designated area and collected recycled.
Scrap Metal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Steel is a highly recyclable, and numerous companies will accept waste steel and other scrap metals. ○ A segregated skip will be available onsite for steel/metal storage, pending recycling.
Bedrock, Blocks and Concrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Most of the renovation/construction waste will be clean, inert material and it is proposed to reuse it for construction purposes where possible. If bedrock is encountered during excavations, it will either be crushed onsite and used for infill during construction or be removed from the site by

	appropriately permitted waste collectors. Rock recovered from the site will be recovered at an authorized site locally.
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8.9 Disposal

The strategy for management and disposal of all renovation/construction materials arising from the project will be based on the principle of avoidance, minimizing, segregation, and salvage for reuse or recycling on or offsite wherever practicable, followed by the last resort of disposal to landfill as appropriate. The following approach should be adopted.

- Waste generated on site must be removed regularly, as determined by the Project Contractor. This frequency may change during construction depending on waste volumes generated at different stages of the construction process.
- Waste must be removed by a suitably qualified contractor and disposed at an appropriately licensed landfill site. The contractor must provide proof of appropriate disposal.

8.10 Training

Although designated individuals shall be assigned to manage waste to ensure commitment, operational efficiency and accountability during the renovation/construction phases of the project, training and awareness regarding waste management shall be provided to all employees and contractors as part of the toolbox talks or onsite awareness sessions.

All site employees and sub-contractors will be required to attend a site-specific induction that will outline the components of the WMP and explain the site-specific practicalities of the waste reduction and recycling strategies outlined in the WMP. All employees must clearly understand which products are being reused/recycled onsite and where they are stockpiled. They are also to be made aware of waste reduction efforts in regard to packaging. The site manager will post educational signage in relation the recycling activities on site in breakout areas, lunch rooms etc

8.11 Record Keeping

Records will be kept for all waste material that leaves the site, either for reuse on another site, recycling, or disposal. A system will be put in place to record the construction waste arising onsite. The waste manager or delegate will record the following:

- Waste taken offsite for reuse
- Waste taken offsite for recovery
- Waste taken offsite for recycling
- Waste taken offsite for disposal
- Waste (soil & stone) accepted onsite for recovery

For each movement of waste offsite, a signed waste collection docket will be obtained by the waste manager (or delegate) from the contractor. This will be carried out for each material type. This system will also be linked with the delivery records.

8.12 Monitoring of Waste Management Activities

Records must be kept of the volumes/ mass of the different waste streams collected from the site throughout the project's life. The appointed waste contractor is to provide monthly reports to the operator containing the following information:

- Monthly volumes/ mass of the different waste streams collected;
- Monthly volumes/ mass of the waste that is disposed of at a landfill site;
- Monthly volumes/ mass of the waste that is recycled; and
- Data illustrating progress compared to previous months.

This report will aid in monitoring the progress and relevance of the waste management procedures.

8.13 Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities inherent to the WMP are presented in Table 30 below.

Table 31: Roles and Responsibilities

Entity	Responsibilities
Local Government Area Council/NEA/NSPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enforce the Waste Management Plan. ○ Contractually obligate the Enterprises to meet the requirements of the Waste Management Plan. ○ Manage the Solid Waste Management Area or appoint an appropriate contractor.
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide a minimum of two garbage receptacles for wet and dry waste segregation. An additional bin for hazardous waste is highly recommended. ○ Develop a site-specific Waste Management Plan for the Contractor's activities. ○ Site-specific Waste Management Plan must be aligned with the full site WMP and approved by the NSPS ESS before work commences. ○ Educate all members of staff on the waste hierarchy. ○ Educate all staff members on site-specific WMP and the Waste Management Plan for the ECD center renovation/construction project. ○ Education is to be provided to each staff member before the commencement of work. Regular refresher sessions will be undertaken through toolbox talks or training sessions throughout the contract period.

8.9 ESMP Disclosure

After this ESMP is approved, the NSPS will ensure that it is published on the NSPS and Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education websites. NEA will also publish it on its website, including its Library at its head office in Kanifing and the various NEA Regional offices where subprojects are located, Regional Education Directorates. The Africa Development Bank will disclose it on its website. Additionally, hard copies of the report will be made available at designated locations for review by members of the general public. This will enable all interested stakeholders to read and understand how they stand to be affected by the project

A key element of sustaining stakeholders' support in any project execution is to consult and communicate with the stakeholders effectively and to engage them as early as possible with the project, which has been done in the course of preparation of the intervention work and further enhanced during the preparation of this ESMP.

8.10 ESMP Implementation Budget

Table 32: budget for implementation of the ESMP

No.	Activity	Timeframe	Cost (USD)	Responsibility
1	, Environmental and social aftercare programmes	project implementation cycle	25,000	NSPS/NEA/AfDB /Contactors/ SMC
2	Mitigation measures	project implementation cycle	29,000	PIU/Contractor/SMC
	○ Capacity Building of Institutional Technical Officers – environmental and Social matters	project implementation cycle	30,000	NSPSPIU/NEA/Dept. of Social Welfare
	○ Capacity building of school authorities (REDS and SMCs) – environmental and social matters	Quarter 2&3 of project commencement	10,000	NSPS-PIU/NEA
3	ESMP Monitoring			
	○ Environmental and Social Monitoring Program	Project implementation cycle	27,000	NSPS-PIU /NEA/Dept. of Social Welfare
	○ Support to NEA to enhance its capacity for effective participation in the implementation of the project activities and delivery (MoU with NEA)	Project implementation cycle	40,000	NSPS-PIU/NEA/AfDB
4	Public Engagement/Sensitization	As and when necessary	25,000	NSPS - PIU/NEA/Dept. of Social Welfare
	Environmental and Social Audits	Annually during implementation years	20,000	NSPS PIU/NEA/Consultants
	Public health issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide information, instructions and trainings on STDs, drug abuse etc. to the workers to create awareness. ● Provide female and male condoms to the community and workers. ● Conduct daily temperature screening of workers and visitors. ● Provide handwashing stations and sanitizers at all sites. Ensure workers and visitors adhere to all health protocols	Annually	5,000	MOH/NSPS-PIU/NEA

	Implementation of the GRM related activities including Security and GBV concerns	During all phases	10,000	NSPS/NEA/Dept. of Social Welfare./ GMC
Total			221,000	

CHAPTER NINE

9. CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

The principal objective of the capacity building, training and sensitization is to ensure the sound and sustainable implementation of the ESMP among others. The training will equip project personnel and other stakeholders for effective communication and empower the community for social conflict resolution.

9.1 Major Institutions

Institution	Roles in the implementation of ESMP
NEA	Oversight responsibility for the ESMP compliance To coordinate the efforts of the ESIA working group for quarterly monitoring and related compliance issues
MoBSE	To take part in the supervision of works in line with national requirements in creating ideal learning environment
NSPS	To facilitate the implementation of the ESMP through provision of requisite funds To implementation compliance directives issued by the regulatory Agency

9.2 Capacity Building Requirements

Project institutions need to understand the purpose of the ESMP, their expected roles and the extent to which the ESMP will facilitate the respective statutory functions. This will engender the required collaboration for the ESMP implementation.

Competence of government i.e., the ability of active government parties to carry out their respective design, planning, approval, permitting, monitoring and implementation roles will largely determine the project's success and sustainability or otherwise.

Therefore, the objectives and provisions of the ESMP therefore cannot be achieved without relevant competencies on environmental and social management within the major institutions above, the PIU and other stakeholders. The following sections provide recommendations on capacity building to support the program's environmental and social management objectives.

Identification of Capacity Building Needs

The first step in pursuing capacity building will be to identify the capacity building needs of the various stakeholders. Capacity building should be viewed as more than training. It is human resource development and includes the process of equipping individuals with the understanding, skills and access to information, knowledge and training that enables them to perform effectively. It also involves organizational development, the elaboration of relevant management structures, processes and procedures, not only within organizations but also the management of relationships between the different organizations and sectors (public, private and community).

The capacity building requirements will mostly be in the form of training workshops as follows:

(1) A training workshop on the E&S Safeguards should be organized for the major stakeholders identified above.

(2) A training workshop for the key project implementers should cover the following:

- Inclusion of environmental mitigation measures & penalties in contract documents of contractor and contractor supervision;
- Environmental screening and monitoring; and
- Public/community participation techniques and procedures.

For each group, training will be provided at different level of expertise in different areas, and would include:

- In-depth training to a level that allows trainees to go on to train others, including environmental and social procedures where relevant; and
- Sensitization or awareness-raising in which the participants are familiarized with the significance or relevance of the issues, to the extent that they can identify potential or emergent problems and request further assistance as necessary.

It is recommended to hold training workshops at the regional and community levels for the Regional Education Directorate (RED) Officials and School Management Teams (SMCs). These workshops will focus on identifying and discussing environmental and social issues that will arise during the implementation of the ESMP. These will also sensitize participants about environmental and social obligations under the ESMP, manage the site's relevant problems, and strategize the implementation of the ESMP activities.

Similarly, at the national level, every quarter during which key stakeholders are involved in the Vulnerable Youth and Women Support Project (VYWSP) field implementation will focus primarily on policy issues and share ideas and experiences. The Environmental and Social Safeguard consultants at NSPS will be responsible for organizing and reporting on this training. At the national level, it is also recommended that contractors working at the project site are trained. The training of contractors will focus on their responsibilities toward complying with the ESMP requirements.

9.3 Public Engagement/Sensitization

In order to ensure proper implementation of the project, and to avoid public agitations which could affect the project execution, the project implementers should engage/sensitize key stakeholders and the public, particularly those whose property or livelihood may be affected.. Engagement/sensitization should be carried out before construction works and any grievances are addressed.

CHAPTER TEN

10.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This ESMP has critically evaluated the Kerr Layen ECD Center renovation sub-project under the Vulnerable Youth and Women Support Project, having reviewed the project documents and taken the project location's environmental and social characteristics into account. The potential environmental and social impacts have been assessed and are all considered to have minimal environmental impacts and is, thus, classified as Category A projects. Appropriate mitigation measures have been designed for these impacts. This ESMP is set to guide the implementation process.

The ESMP has revealed the following with appropriate recommendations:

- The proposed renovation works are most desirable because of the obvious socio-economic benefits. These far outweighed the negative impacts that could arise during implementation.
- Compliance with construction works with site management and landscape plans. Inspection of quarry licenses to ensure earth materials are obtained only from licensed operators.
- Ensure transportation of earth materials is done by covered trucks.
- Stockpiles of fine materials are placed away from drainage features and are not washed into the marine environment.
- As evident from the consultation, more than 88% of people who were consulted approved of the project, citing that it would improve the teaching and learning environment.
- During the implementation of the project, positive impacts such as labour sourcing from the local community where possible should be enforced to not only improve economic gains and local skills but also alleviate poverty. Essentially, there is a need to involve the community during project implementation.
- **Given the hot weather condition at the project site, there is a need for the use of suitable construction materials locally available (non-cement blocks and roof) that will ensure conducive teaching and learning environment.**
- Capacity building, creating awareness, implementing proposed mitigation measures and monitoring are essential to the effective implementation of the Environmental Management Plan. Essentially, project workers and the community should be sensitized on GBV and SEA/SH upon recruitment and continuous toolbox meetings onsite periodically.
- The contractors and the project proponents should take into consideration all the legislative measures put in place so as to ensure the due process is followed. The mitigation measures provided are based on the recommendations of this ESMP and they should be followed so as to address the environmental issues that may arise in the course of the implementation of this project.

An appropriate institutional framework has been drawn up to implement the mitigation measures and environmental management plan, while the proposed monitoring programmes shall be set in motion as soon as possible.

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Annex 1. List of Stakeholders Consulted

CONSULTATION REGISTER FOR RED 5 SOUTH\NORTH							
No	Nmaes	Gender	Name of District	Name of Community	Contact\Telephone		
152	Ebrima Fatty (Education Officer)	M	Janjngbureh	RED 5 South	3146594		
153	Lamin NS Sanneh(SEO)	M	Janjngbureh	RED 5 South	7494504		
154	Kawsu AJ Sama	M	Janjngbureh	RED 5 South	3538539		
155	Anthony Correa(Senoir Cluster Monitor M	M	Janjanbureh	RED 5 South	7048666		
156	Paa Sait Ceesay	M	Janjangbureh	Janjangbureh Area Council	7338279		
157	Alagie Gaye	M	Janjangbureh	Department of community dev..	3967309		
158	Fali Fofana	M	Wassu	RED 5 North	3578896		
159	Fatim A. Jallow	F	Wassu	RED 5 North	7001050		
CONSULTATION REGISTER FOR RED 1 KANIFING MUNICIPAL COUNCIL							
No	Name	Gender	Name of District	Name of Community	Contact Number		
160	Lamin A Manneh	M	Kanifing	RED 1	2163511		
161	Matarra Jagne	M	Kanifing	RED 1	3587748		
162	Abdul Kadir Sanneh	M	Kanifing	RED 1	7780694		
163	Fanny Njie	F	Kanifing	RED 1	3988541		
CONSULTATION REGISTER AT THE MINSIRTY OF HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY							
No	Name	Gender	Name of District	Name of community	Contact Number		
164	Anthony G Mendy	M	Kombo North	MOHERST	3948166		
165	Marie Mendy	F	Kombo North	MOHERST	3140875		
166	Lamin Ceesay	M	Kombo North	MOHERST	3052150		
CONSULTATION REGISTER AT THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY							
No	Name	Gender	Name of District	Name of Community	Contact Number		
167	Dawda Badjie	M	KM	NEA Executive Director	9966093		
168	Lamin Samateh	M	KM	Senior programme officer NEA	2159036		
169	Kemo Kijera	M	KM	NEA	7272357		
CONSULTATION REGISTER SOCIAL PROTECTION OFFICE							
No	Name	Gender	Name of District	Name of community	Contact Number		
170	Momodou Dibba	M	BJL	National Cordinatotr Social protection office	7987858		
171	Ramatulie Sillah	F	BJL	National Social Protection Office	3041750		
172	Sulayman Fatty	M	BJL	Natioanl Social Protection Office	2643100		
CONSULTATION REGISTER AT MINISTRY OF GENDER AND SOCIAL WELFARE							
No	Name	Gender	Name of District	Name of Community	Contact Number		
173	Filly Nyassi	M	KM	MOGCSW	3063660		
174	Modou Sumareh	M	KM	MOGCSW	3681775		
CONSULTATION REGISTER AT GAFNA							
	Yusufa Gomez	M	KM	GAFNA	9924278\7984278		
CONSULTATION REGISTER AT MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE							
175	Lamin S Kuyateh	M	KM	MOTWI	2017828		
176	Ebrima Suwareh	M	KM	MOTWI	6692633\3557457		
CONSULTATION REGISTER AT CRS							
177	Amulai Touray	M	KM	CRS	7296009		

CONSULTATION REGISTER FOR THE REHABILITATION\CONSTRUCTION OF ECDs AND TVET CENTERS in URR Al and North Bank Region						
Consultation Register in Julangel TVET Center URR						
No	Name	Gender	Name of District	Name of Community	Contact Number	
1	Jabu Faye	F	Jimara	Julangel	7391372	
2	Bubacarr Bah (Lecturer)	M	Jimara	Julangel	7118998	
3	Simbara Sannoh	M	Jimara	Julangel	7954504	
4	Aja Maimuna Jawo	F	Jimara	Julangel	2246982	
5	Faramba Jaiteh	M	Jimara	Julangel	2897153	
6	Momodou Baldeh (Head of the C	M	Jimara	Julangel	7112907	
7	Nyima Njie	F	Jimara	Julangel	7438200	
8	Mariama Dansira	F	Jimara	Julangel	7026747	
9	Isatou Magasi	F	Jimara	Julangel	7244190	
Consultation Register from Diabugu Batapa URR ECD Centre						
No	Name	Gender	Name of District	Name of Community	Contact Number	
1	Bintou Camar	F	Sandu Cluster	Diabugu Batapa	5019964	
2	Haja Drammeh	F	Sandu Cluster	Diabugu Batapa	3214868	
3	Sira Camara	F	Sandu Cluster	Diabugu Batapa	2082986	
4	Numo Drammeh	M	Sandu Cluster	Diabugu Batapa	2369494	
5	Sulayman Drammeh	M	Sandu Cluster	Diabugu Batapa	3014632	
6	Ibrahim Ceessay (Chairman)	M	Sandu Cluster	Diabugu Batapa	9932326\3932326	
7	Yahya Ceessay	M	Sandu Cluster	Diabugu Batapa	3662044	
8	Sutay Jallow (Teacher)	F	Sandu Cluster	Diabugu Batapa	7607697	
9	Jankey Jallow (Teacher)	F	Sandu Cluster	Diabugu Batapa	5871306	
10	Omar H Bah (Teacher)	M	Sandu Cluster	Diabugu Batapa	7017842\3181919	
11	Karim Darboe (Head Teacher)	M	Sandu Cluster	Diabugu Batapa	5332016	
12	Penda Jallow	F	Sandu Cluster	Diabugu Batapa	2260257	
13	Moriba Camara (Public Health Official M		Sandu Cluster	Diabugu Batapa	3922195	
Consultation Register taken from Tumana Agency for Development (TAD) TVET center in Tinkingo village URR						
No	Name	Gender	Name of District	Name of Community	Contact Number	
1	Muhammadou B Drammeh	M	Tumana	TAD	3200258	
2	Alhagie Jefang	M	Tumana	TAD	3173107	
3	Muhammadou Touray	M	Tumana	TAD	7377147	
4	Mayanding Seklibe	F	Tumana	TAD	2060623	
5	Faye Camara	F	Tumana	TAD	3188574	
6	Fenda Kora	F	Tumana	TAD	3577337	
7	Tida Balisa	F	Tumana	TAD	7471862	
8	Aminatta Demba	F	Tumana	TAD	2159423	
9	Kumba Drammeh	F	Tumana	TAD	7241083	
10	Manneh Sowe	M	Tumana	TAD	2025287	
11	Mustapha Sanneh	M	Tumana	TAD	7004337	
Consultation Register from Basse Regional Education Directorate						
No	Name	Gender	Name of District	Name of Community	Contact Number	
1	Nfally Badjie	M	Fulladu East	Basse Mansajang	7990660	
2	Ebrima Sanyang	M	Fulladu East	Basse Mansajang	2355234	
Consultation Register taken from Tamba San Sang Village URR (ECD Centre)						
No	Nmae	Gender	Name of District	Name of Community	Contact Number	
1	Hawa Kijera	F	Tumana	Tambasansang	3295819	
2	Kumba Kora	F	Tumana	Tambasansang	3032801	
3	Kaddy Jagne	F	Tumana	Tambasansang	3837271	
4	Isatou Jawara	F	Tumana	Tambasansang	0	
5	Mamu Drammeh	F	Tumana	Tambasansang	3372669	
6	Sona Trawally (Teacher)	F	Tumana	Tambasansang	3225550	
7	Binta Njardo (Teacher)	F	Tumana	Tambasansang	7737405	
8	Ebrima Suso (Teacher)	M	Tumana	Tambasansang	3720082	
9	Muhammed Sisawo (Teacher)	M	Tumana	Tambasansang	3361676	
10	Musa Sillah	M	Tumana	Tambasansang	0	
11	Faye Sillah	M	Tumana	Tambasansang	3653221	
12	Morry Kanuteh	M	Tumana	Tambasansang	2153201	
13	Yankuba Gibba	M	Tumana	Tambasansang	3653296	
14	Mutarr Bah	M	Tumana	Tambasansang	3777434	
15	Mariama Mballow	F	Tumana	Tambasansang	0	
16	Mustapha A Kuyateh (Teacher)	M	Tumana	Tambasansang	5015219	
Consultation Register from Songhai Initiatives TVET Center						
No	Name	Gender	Name of District	Name of Community	Contact Number	
1	Mbye saine	M	Upper Badibu	G S I	3870222	
2	Amie .M. Badjie	F	Upper Badibu	G S I	3927109	

Annex 2. Interview guide

Introduction

For the Government of The Gambia to improve the quality and utilization of essential health services in the country, funds were provided by the Gambia Government and Africa Development Bank in support of the proposed rehabilitation works of selected health facilities, ECD centers, and early childhood education centres

The development is anticipated to positively impact the health and livelihood of the local community and beyond and attract numerous other developments and opportunities. On the other hand, the project might pose adverse negative impacts and thus there is a need to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study. The ESIA study identifies and assesses the potential impacts of project activities and develops enhancement and mitigation measures.

Stakeholder consultation is a core activity in the ESIA process. Thus, this consultation is initiated to enhance public awareness about the proposed project development, assess public views and perceptions about the project, and get their recommendations for the improvement of the project.

In order to develop a robust Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), this questionnaire is geared towards finding out your view/opinion on the proposed project activities. The information you provide will assist the study team in appreciating your concerns/fears, proffer better operative procedures, and ensure sound environmental and social management practice in the course of the execution of the project.

Please, kindly answer honestly and complete the questions contained herein. Please, be assured that all information provided will be kept strictly confidential and used in combination with other opinions gathered.

If you have any concerns about privacy, please contact 'The Consultant team:+220 3331719/5255184/5327279'.

Thank you for taking time to do this interview.

The preferred methodology is focus group discussions with (i) a mixed group, (ii) women only group and (iii) men only group. Note: questions can be asked in groups and/or on an individual basis. This form is a guide to relevant questions.

Name of community			
For groups: Type of Group	Mixed	Women	Men
For individuals: Name of interviewee(s)			
Gender			
Position in the community group			
Place			
Date / time			
Interviewer(s)			

1. Please tell us briefly about your background.

- ✓ *For individuals:* social background and areas of responsibilities in your community
 - i. Age:
 - ii. Marital status:
 - iii. Education level:
 - iv. Economic activity/Employment:
 - v. Role in the community:

- ✓ *For community group:* about the community:
 - i. Population size:
 - ii. Number of households:
 - iii. Language/ethnicity:
 - iv. Religion (Majority and minority):
 - v. Economic activities/Employment:
 - vi. Social amenities (*School, health facility, playground etc*):
 - vii. Source of domestic water (*borehole or NAWEC*):
 - viii. Source of electricity (*NAWEC, generator, solar system*):

<u>Transcript:</u>

2. What is the state of the environment in your community now?

- i. *Air quality (i.e. clean air or polluted air):*

- Water quality (i.e. clean or polluted water):*

- ii. *Water quantity (scarce or abundant):*

- iii. *Soil quality (fertile or infertile soil, contaminated soil):*

.....
 iv. *Vegetation (rich or poor vegetation; dominant types of trees):*

Animal species (wildlife, livestock animals):

3. What do you think about the rehabilitation of the ECD centers, and early childhood education centres in your community and expected results/outcomes?

i. *Project Perception (support or not in support):*

Give reasons:

<i>Good/Support</i>	<i>Bad/Not in support</i>

ii. *What are the positive impacts the project might bring to your community?*

How do you think the project can enhance the above positive impacts for the benefit of the community?

 *Wh*
at are the negative impacts the project might bring to your community?

How do you think the project can mitigate the above negative impacts to minimize the effect on the community?

4. Do you think the project activities (pre-rehabilitation/construction, rehabilitation/construction, and operation) will impact the community's physical and biological environment?

i. *Air Quality (yes/no): If no, explain why?*

If yes, explain how?

i. *Water Quality and quantity (yes/no): If no, explain why?*

If yes, explain how?

i. *Soil quality (yes/no): If no, explain why?*

If yes, explain how?

i. *Biological environment (vegetation and animal species) (yes/no):*

- ii. *If no, explain why?*
- iii.
- iv. *If yes, explain how?*
- v.

5. Do you think the project activities (pre-construction, construction, operation and decommissioning) will have impact on the socio-economic condition of the community?

- i. *Employment opportunities (yes/no): If no, explain why?*

If yes, explain how?

- ii. *Public health (yes/no): If no, explain why?*

If yes, explain how?

- iii. *Improve livelihood and income earning (yes/no): If no, explain why?*

If yes, explain how?

- iv. *Incidents and accidents (yes/no): If no, explain why?*

If yes, explain how?

- v. *Waste generation (yes/no): If no, explain why?*

If yes, explain how?

- vi. *Social stability/cohesion (yes/no): If no, explain why?*

If yes, explain how?

- vii. *In-migration of workforce (yes/no):*
If no, explain why?
*If*
yes, explain how?

- viii. *Change in lifestyle and culture (yes/no): If no, explain why?*
*If*
yes, explain how?

.....
v. *Increase traffic congestion & road accidents (yes/no)*

If no, explain why?

.....
If yes, explain how?
.....

6. Is there anything important you think we have forgotten to ask about?

Transcript:

7. Do you have any questions, feedback or concern you want to raise?

Transcript:

Thank you for taking time for the interview. Please feel free to contact us if any other issues you think we should be aware of come to mind.

Observation of the environment:.....

Interview guide – experts (government, NGOs, private sector)

The preferred methodology is individual semi-structured interviews.

Name of institution	
For individuals: Name of the interviewee(s)	
Gender	
Position	
Place	
Date / time	

Interviewer(s)	
----------------	--

1) What do you think about constructing or rehabilitating ECD centers and early childhood education centres and its expected results/outcomes?

○ *Project perception*

.....

2) What positive impacts might the project pose on the environment and socio-economic condition of the host community and the country?

.....

3) How do you think the project can enhance the above positive impacts to benefit the host community and the country?

.....

4) What negative impacts might the project pose on the environment and socio-economic condition of the host community and the country?

.....

5) How do you think the project can mitigate the above negative impacts to minimize the effect on the host community and the country?

.....

6) What do you think of the current state of the ECD centers/early childhood education centres?

.....

7) What role does your institution have or offer in the implementation of this proposed project activities?

.....

8) Any Capacity Building needs to be addressed to enable other partners and your active participation in the implementation of the proposed project development?

.....

9) How can your Institution support enhancing the positive impacts and mitigating the negative impacts of the proposed project activities?

.....

10) Does your Institution have any legal document (Policies, Regulations, Acts etc) relevant to the implementation of the proposed project?

.....

11) Are there anything more you would like to share on issues related to the proposed project and the way forward (Projects Impacts/Concerns and Recommendations)?

.....

Thank you for taking time for the interview. Please feel free to contact us if any other issues come to mind that you think we should be aware.

Perception Survey - Individual Questionnaire (Including Staff, Students and Community Members)	
No	Section A. Demographic Information
	Name of respondent
	Age of respondent
	Gender of the respondent ①Male ②Female
	Region of respondent
	District of Respondent
	Community of Respondent
	Facility Type ①ECD Center ②ECD center
	What is your marital status? ①Single ②Married ③Divorced ④Widow
	What is your highest educational level? ①No formal education ②Primary ③ secondary ④ Tertiary ⑤ Others (specify).....
	What is your employment status? ①Student ②Fully employed ③Partially employed ④ unemployed
	What is your occupation specialty in Building construction? ①Agricultural farming ②Non-agricultural labor ③Large/Medium business/Small business ④Industrial worker/factory Worker ⑤Service (Govt./NGO/Private) ⑥ Fisherman ⑦ Others
	What is the average monthly Income level in your household?

What is your household size? (<i>Household size should include respondent and all children</i>)		
Do you have any member of your household who is into any of the following occupations	① Farming ② Trading ③ Civil servant ④ Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers ⑤ Technician/Carpentry/Welding or related fields ⑥ Student ⑦ Unemployed ⑧ Others	
PROJECT AWARENESS AND SUSTAINABILITY		
Are you aware any construction /rehabilitation activities on this ECD/ECD Center?	① Yes ② No	
From whom did you first learn about the project?	① Ministry of Education ② Staff of the center ③ Members of the community ④ Others.....	
Do you think users or staff of the facility are well informed of plans to undertake renovations on the facility?	① Yes ② No ③ Can't tell	
At what stage did you know there will be construction or rehabilitation work on this facility?	① When project was approved ② Before the construction started ③ After the construction started	
Do you know how long the construction /rehabilitation work will last?	① Yes ② No	
Does this community have a management structure in place to ensure the sustainability of the project as a beneficiary?	① Yes ② No ③ Can't tell Why?.....	
Do you think the facility has a management structure that is able to ensure that the project is sustainable?	① Yes ② No ③ Can't tell Why?.....	
How satisfied are you with your or other stakeholders involvement in the project	① Satisfied ② Normal ③ Dissatisfied ④ Very Dissatisfied ⑤ No idea	
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF PROJECT		
How do you best describe the current healthcare services?	① Very Good ② Good ③ Fair ④ Poor ⑤ I don't know	
How do you best describe the status of current healthcare facilities in this community?	① Strongly Agree ② Agree ③ Don't Know ④ Disagree ⑤ Strongly Disagree	
What constraints do you face due to the poor condition of the facilities?	① Poor learning environment ② Unmotivated staff workers ③ Others.....	
Do you think the project activities are following best environmental practices?	① Yes ② No	
What are the positive environmental and social impacts that will be associated with the project implementation? (<i>Tick all that apply</i>)	① Improve teaching and learning environment ② Enhance performance of staff and students ③ Improve public health ④ Employment creation ⑤ Income generation ⑥ Better learning facilities ⑦ Safe and healthy working environment ⑧ Others	
What are the potential negative health, safety and environmental impacts that you think will be associated with project implementation (<i>Tick all that apply</i>)		
To what extent do you agree or disagree that the Project Implementation Organization will do enough to address your main environmental concern?	① Strongly Agree ② Agree ③ Don't Know ④ Disagree ⑤ Strongly Disagree	

What do you think can be done to avoid/reverse the potential negative environmental impacts?	
9. What is your observation on the air quality within the community?	① Clean ② Not clean ③ Don't Know
What do you think could be responsible for polluting the air in your community	① Bush fires ② Dust from construction activities ③ Smoke generated from vehicle ④ Smoke from burning agricultural by-product ⑤ Open burning of waste ⑥ Household smoke/Cooking ⑦ Smoking ⑧ Others
How do you find the quality of the water within the community?	① Clean ② Not clean ③ Don't Know
What do you think could be responsible for polluting the water in your community	① Dumping of solid waste in water bodies ② Discharge of liquid water into water bodies ③ Oil spillage ④ Agrochemicals ⑤ Others
SOCIAL IMPACT OF PROJECT	
Do you have any relative or household member who works at the renovation site?	① Yes ② No
How satisfied are they with the working conditions?	① Very Satisfied ② Satisfied ③ Normal ④ Dissatisfied ⑤ Very Dissatisfied ⑥ No idea
Do you know anyone who has relocated his/her business activity due to the renovation work on this facility?	① Yes ② No
How would you gauge the impact of the Rehabilitation works on economic activity around the facility?	① Positive ② Negative ③ No idea
Why you think the construction or rehabilitation activity will have such an impact?	
What do you think can be done to address the negative impact on Economic Activity?	
Do you think the new/renovated facility will improve health service provision after completion?	① Yes ② No
How will the renovation/construction affect health service delivery in the community?	① Reduce congestion at service points ② Provision of new services ③ Improve quality of services ④ Improve physical condition of health infrastructures ⑤ Expansion of facility to handle more students ⑥ Others.....
Do you think the rehabilitation/construction will negatively affect health service delivery in this community?	① Positive ② Negative ③ No idea
How will it negatively affect health care delivery?	① Unavailability of some services in the community ② Increase congestion at the facility ③ longer waiting time at facilities ④ Others.....
What type of Care is likely to be most affected by the construction or renovation?	
How satisfied are you with the temporal measures adopted by the management of the facility to continue delivery of services during the construction/renovation works	① Very Satisfied ② Somewhat Satisfied ③ Not Satisfied ④ Very unsatisfied
Why are you not satisfied with the measures?	

What is/are your expectation concerning this project in terms of contributing to the socioeconomic wellbeing of facility users?	<input type="checkbox"/> Improve business opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Create employment opportunities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increase accessibility to services <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce cost of using services <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
How do you see the overall impact of this project on your livelihood?	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor
Do you foresee the project having an impact on land availability and use in your community	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
What are the potential negative social impacts that you think will be associated with project implementation?(<i>Tick all that apply</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> Unfair treatment and discrimination to workers <input type="checkbox"/> Displacement of businesses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disruption of healthcare services <input type="checkbox"/> Increase gender-based violence <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in communicable diseases and STDs <input type="checkbox"/> Promote child or forced labor <input type="checkbox"/> High in-flux of workforce
Does this project violate any of your rights?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
How does the project violate your rights? Please explain.	

Annex 3: Environmental and Social Codes of Practices

CHECKLIST 1 Environmental and Social Codes of Practice –

Renovation works at Kerr Layen ECD Center

Target: Construction Workers OHS/Project Supervisor/Facility Manager

Worker Safety

- ✓ The local construction and environment inspectorates and communities have been notified of upcoming activities
- ✓ The public has been notified of the works through appropriate notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible sites (including the site of the works)
- ✓ All legally required permits have been acquired for construction and/or rehabilitation
- ✓ The Contractor formally agrees that all work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighboring residents and environment.
- ✓ Workers' PPE will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots)
- ✓ Appropriate signposting of the sites will inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.
- ✓ All incidents and accidents will be logged and reported
- ✓ Only qualified individuals will operate equipment, machinery and vehicles

General Rehabilitation and/or Construction

- ✓ During interior demolition debris-chutes shall be used above the first floor
- ✓ Demolition debris shall be kept in controlled area and sprayed with water mist to reduce

debris dust

- ✓ During pneumatic drilling/wall destruction dust shall be suppressed by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site
- ✓ Hazardous materials will be properly labelled, stored and maintained
- ✓ The surrounding environment (sidewalks, roads) shall be kept free of debris to minimize dust
- ✓ There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site
- ✓ There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites
- ✓ Construction noise will be limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit
- ✓ During operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment shall be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible
- ✓ The site will establish appropriate erosion and sediment control measures such as e.g. hay bales and / or silt fences to prevent sediment from moving off site and causing excessive turbidity in nearby streams and rivers.
- ✓ excavation or trench will not remain open when not in immediate use

Waste Management

- ✓ Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from demolition and construction activities.
- ✓ Mineral construction and demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate containers.
- ✓ Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly by licensed collectors
- ✓ The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed.
- ✓ Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials (except asbestos)

Wastewater Treatment

- ✓ The approach to handling sanitary wastes and wastewater from building sites (installation or reconstruction) must be approved by the local authorities
- ✓ Before being discharged into receiving waters, effluents from individual wastewater systems must be treated in order to meet the minimal quality criteria set out by national guidelines on effluent quality and wastewater treatment
- ✓ Monitoring of new wastewater systems (before/after) will be carried out
- ✓ Construction vehicles and machinery will be washed only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies.

Traffic Management

- ✓ avoid obstructing or blocking public roads

- ✓ permanently maintain the flow of traffic during the construction
- ✓ Use proper signal measures for trucks entering and exiting work site

Emergency Disaster and Preparedness Plan

- ✓ Fire safety measures will be designed including available firefighting equipment
- ✓ Hazardous response and containment plan operational
- ✓ Emergency response plans related to natural or man-made disasters fully functional.
- ✓ Regular training for staff, drills and evacuation tests, etc.

REFERENCES

- WHO technical brief [water, sanitation, hygiene and waste management for COVID-19](#);
- WHO guidance on [infection prevention and control at health care facilities \(with a focus on settings with limited resources\)](#);

**Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the Rehabilitation of
Selected TVET Centers, and Early Childhood Education Centres**

Consultation Register

Name of Local Government Area (LGA): Basse Administrative Area
 Name of Facility: Diabugu Badapa
 Date of Consultation: 15/03/2023

No.	Name	Gender	Name of District	Name of Community	Contact Number	Signature / Thumb print
1	Bintou Camara	F	Sandu Clusters	Diabugu	5019964	
2	Haja Drammel	F	Sandu Clusters	Diabugu	3214868	
3	Sara Camara	F	Sandu Clusters	Diabugu	2082986	
4	Nuno Drammel	M	Sandu Clusters	Diabugu	2369494	
5	Selayman Drammel	M	Sandu Clusters	Diabugu	3014632	
6	Ibrahim Ceesay	M	Sandu Clusters	Diabugu	9932226 3932326	
7	Yakya Ceesay	M	Sandu Clusters	Diabugu	3662044	
8	Sutay Jallow	F	Sandu Clusters	Diabugu	7607697	
9	Jantey Jallow	F	Sandu Clusters	Diabugu	5871306	
10	Omar H. Bah	M	Sandu Clusters	Diabugu	7017842 8181919	
11	Karim Barboe	M	Sandu Clusters	Diabugu	5332016	
12	Penda Jallow	F	Sandu Clusters	Diabugu	2260267	
13	Moniba Camara	M	Sandu PHO		3922195	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the Rehabilitation of Selected TVET Centers, and Early Childhood Education Centres

Consultation Register









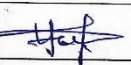
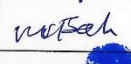



Name of Local Government Area (LGA): Jara Jara Burek
 Name of Facility: Jahanka CRR South
 Date of Consultation: 13th / 03 / 2023

No.	Name	Gender	Name of District	Name of Community	Contact Number	Signature / Thumb print
1	Dsmaila Cham	Male	Upper Falladu West	Jahanka		
2	Alieu Jallow	Male	Upper Falladu West	Jahanka	3072498	
3	Yama Gai	Female	Upper Falladu West	Jahanka	3592601	
4	Muntaga Saillah	Male	Upper Falladu West	Jahanka	3643773	
5	Kebba chune	male	Upper Falladu West	Jahanka	3822327	
6	Soraka soue	Female	Upper Falladu West	Jahanka	5063412	
7	Isatou Nana	Female	Upper Falladu West	Jahanka	5239492	
8	Ida John	Female	Upper Falladu West	Jahanka	5090837	
9	Kadiyatou Sallou	Female	Upper Falladu West	Jahanka	3419561	
10	Alice Camara	Male	Upper Falladu West	Jahanka	3089130	
11	Kumba soue	Female	Upper Falladu West	Jahanka	3248670	
12	Ahmed Jallow	Male	Upper Falladu West	Jahanka	5383887	
13	Halimatou Camara	Female	Upper Falladu West	Jahanka	3823335	
14	Ahagie Fofane	male	Upper Falladu West	Jahanka	5239658	
15	Febba Bolle Boye	male	Upper Falladu West	Jahanka	311466	
					3797893	

**Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the Rehabilitation of
Selected TVET Centers, and Early Childhood Education Centres**

Consultation Register

Name of Local Government Area (LGA): Bosse Administrative Area
 Name of Facility: Tamba Sans Sans
 Date of Consultation: 14th / 03 / 2023

No.	Name	Gender	Name of District	Name of Community	Contact Number	Signature / Thumb print
1	Hawa Kijera	F	Tumana	Tamba Sans Sans	3293819	
2	Pumba Kora	F	Tumana	Tamba Sans Sans	3032801	
3	Kaddy Jassne	F	Tumana	Tamba Sans Sans	3057671	
4	Isefou Jewera	F	Tumana	Tambasansang	—	
5	Mamey Drammah	F	Tumana	Tambasansang	3372669	
6	Sona Trauwally	F	Tumana	Tambasansang	3225550	
7	Binta Njardo	F	Tumana	Tambasansang	7737405	
8	Ebrima Suso	M	Tumana	Tamba Sans Sans	3720082	
1	Muhammed Sirawo	M	Tumana	Tambasansang	3361676	
0	Musa Sillah	M	Tumana	Tambasansang	—	
1	Faye Sillah	M	Tumana	Tambasansang	3658221	
2	Momy Kanutah	M	Tumana	Tambasansang	2153209	
3	Yankuba Gubba	M	Tumana	Tambasansang	3653296	
4	Mutarr Ben	M	Tumana	Tambasansang	377434	
5	Mariam Mallow	F	Tumana	Tamba Sans Sans	—	
6	Mustapha A. Kuyateh	M	TUMANA	''	5015219	

Annex 5: Selected photos of Kerr Layen ECD Center

Kerr Layen ECD



General School Environment and Dilapidated ECD classroom Block and Toilets



Community and school authority Consultation at Kerr Layen ECD