



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 04/12/2020 | Report No: ERSXXXX

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BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Djibouti	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Project Name			
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
	Investment Project Financing		
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to prevent and respond to the threat to livelihoods posed by the desert locust outbreak and to strengthen Djibouti systems for preparedness.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	5.00

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

Yes

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF] (Copied from PAD)

1. The project objective would be achieved by supporting investments and capacity building across three pillars that form the components of the project: (i) monitoring and controlling of locust population growth and curbing the spread of swarms while mitigating the risks associated with control measures; (ii) protecting and restoring the livelihoods of locust affected households to prevent human capital and asset loss, ensure food security, and return them to productivity; and (iii) preventing future outbreaks by strengthening regional and national capacity for ex ante surveillance



and control operations to facilitate early warning and early response. The proposed project is complementary to the ongoing activities under the CERC and those planned under the FAO project, to ensure complementarity.

Component 1: Enhancing the Desert Locust Surveillance, Control and Prevention (estimated US\$2.43 million, all IDA)

2. This component would support the Republic of Djibouti in strengthening its regulatory framework and institutional capacity for the management of desert locust invasions and setting up a sound legal basis for the management of pesticides used in desert locust control activities. Activities under this component will limit the growth of existing desert locust populations and curb their spread, while mitigating the risks associated with control measures and their impacts on human health and the environment. Activities to be supported would be continuous surveillance and monitoring, spraying of locust swarms, assessing environmental and social impact of the locust populations and control measures, and delivery of training and capacity building to field teams to ensure that operations are carried out in a safe and effective manner. The component would finance equipment and capacity building to enable improved locust monitoring and control in Djibouti.

3. **Sub-component 1.1: Improving Desert Locust Surveillance and Monitoring in the Infested Areas** (estimated US\$0.4 million). A preliminary review of the existing and available infrastructure (i.e., storage facilities), technical capacities (trained staff, tools and surveillance equipment) and logistic (vehicles and financing) resources to undertake surveillance and monitoring activities established significant gaps in the area of desert locust surveillance. It was recommended to improve the equipment and technical capacity in the six regions affected by desert locust invasions (Arta, Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh, Tadjourah, Obock and City-Djibouti -Suburb). The project will, therefore, procure the necessary equipment for land surveillance (elocust3, GPS, camping kits, dissection kits, 4 WD pickups), as well as finance the staff and operating expenditures for locust surveillance and monitoring. The project will also organize the necessary training-of-trainers (TOT) sessions for the representatives from the six regions to ensure further organized trainings of the affected communities in conformity with the FAO Directive on desert locust surveillance. Communities will be trained and equipped to actively participate in the desert locust surveillance and prospection.

4. **Sub-component 1.2: Support for Control Measures** (estimated US\$1.8 million). The objective of this sub-component consists of developing the public sector capacity to control desert locust populations and to prevent their spread into new areas. Under the sub-component, the project will (i) procure the necessary ground equipment (vehicle-mounted sprayers, portable atomizers, portable rotaries and calibration equipment); (ii) procure the services and finance the staff and operating costs associated with ground and aerial control operations; (iii) procure pesticide products (ultra-low volume (ULV) formulations of bio pesticides and chemical pesticides); (iv) organize the appropriate training on maintenance of ULV sprayers and pesticide stock management, taking into account the FAO Directives and Pesticide Referee Group (PRG) recommendations; and (v) rehabilitate and /or construct necessary storage facilities for pesticides, empty containers and pesticide application equipment. To implement the aerial control operations, the Government of Djibouti aims to purchase an agriculture aircraft for aerial application of pesticides and to ensure its operations and maintenance. A trained pilot would be nominated to carry out control operations. Communities will be trained on the appropriate use and maintenance of equipment and pesticide handling and equipped with portable atomizers, to actively participate in the locust control, maintenance of ULV sprayers and management of pesticides stock and empty containers. This sub-component will also establish and reinforce, as necessary, the legal basis for pesticide life cycle management and set-up of a harmonized registration system with those existing in desert locust-affected neighboring countries (for example, Ethiopia), members of DLCO and /or IGAD.



5. **Sub-component 1.3: Risk Reduction and Management** (estimated US\$0.23 million). Activities financed under this sub-component will support monitoring and assessing environmental and human health risks associated with locust control and implement health, environmental and safety measures to reduce risks to an acceptable minimum¹. The project will procure (i) pesticide equipment in conformity with FAO Directive on pesticide equipment, application and maintenance (under sub-component 1.2); (ii) certified pesticide products and bio pesticides as recommended by the PRG; (iii) ChE Cholinesterase Test System for the control of Acetyl Choline esterase and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); as well as (iv) organize the appropriate training-of-trainers (TOT) sessions of representatives from the six regions to further organize trainings of the affected communities in conformity with the FAO Directive on desert locust surveillance, maintenance of ULV sprayers and pesticide stock management. In addition, personnel involved in the project and exposed to pesticides (storage, transport, calibration, empty containers, handling, etc.), should have a health certificate, insurance, take a Acetyl choline esterase test before and at the end of desert locust eradication campaign, and should be trained on the appropriate use of PPE. Communities would also be trained on risks to health and management measures. At the end of the desert locust eradication campaign, soil, water and plant samples will be taken for pesticides residue analysis by a nationally or regionally accredited laboratory. Finally, the project will evaluate the technical and economic feasibility of establishing a laboratory for pesticide quality control and pesticide residues analysis.

Component 2: Livelihoods Protection and Restoration (estimated US\$ 2.0 million, all IDA)

6. This component will contribute to assisting the farmers and pastoralists affected by the desert locust invasion that started in early December 2019, to protect and restore their livelihoods. It will support: (i) livelihood protection through safety net response; and (ii) livelihood restoration through replacement of productive assets.

7. **Sub-component 2.1: Safeguarding Food Security and Protecting Human Capital** (estimated US\$1.0 million). The aim of this sub-component is to protect the poor and vulnerable households in locust affected areas from asset loss and adopting negative coping mechanisms, and enhance their access to food, through provision of emergency income support. The sub-component would target the most vulnerable households in highly locust-affected geographic areas to be determined based on MOA data. The sub-component would provide emergency income support in the form of unconditional cash transfers in order to enhance the purchasing power of vulnerable households to buy food and basic consumption items and to prevent them from selling of productive assets such as livestock. The sub-component would be delivered through the established cash transfer program of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS). This program, the Programme National de Solidarité Famille (PNSF), currently delivers cash transfers to about 12,000 poor and vulnerable households.² For this sub-component, an approach based on community-based targeting may be the most appropriate to identify poor and vulnerable households who are significantly affected by the desert locust invasion. Payment of cash transfers to affected communities will be undertaken through the PNSF system, which uses the regional treasuries of the Government under the control of the Ministry of Budget (MOB) to make physical cash payments given that mobile payments are not possible in most rural areas. The procedures for physical cash payments will be adapted to incorporate physical distancing, hand-washing, and other protective measures to prevent the transmission of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Beneficiary households would be concurrently enrolled in the national social registry,

¹A Pesticide Management Plan (PMP) has been already prepared under an on-going CERC financing desert-locust-related activities. This PMP will be adopted to the current proposal.

² To benefit from the PNSF, households are targeted either through community-based targeting in rural areas or through a Proxy Means Test (PMT) in urban areas.



which serves as the gateway for eligibility for nine Government social programs including subsidized health insurance and food distribution.

8. **Sub-component 2.2: Restoring and Rehabilitating Agricultural and Pastoral Livelihoods** (estimated US\$1.0 million). The objective of this sub-component is to support locust-affected farmers and livestock holding households to restore their productive assets for sustained food security. The project will finance (i) farmer packets to (re)start crop and fodder production; (ii) livestock production-related packets with inputs for pasture restoration in pastoralist areas impacted by the invasion, and where needed - assisting with animal re-stocking; and (iii) vaccination campaigns to prevent disease outbreaks (e.g., rift valley fever) and provision of animal health services.

Component 3: Coordination and Early Warning Preparedness (estimated US\$ 0.8 million, all IDA)

9. This component will support establishment of a robust system integrating Early Warning, Logistic (equipment, transport and human resources) and Early Response system to trigger timely control operations. It will also establish and overall coordination mechanism for desert locust surveillance and control.

10. **Sub-component 3.1: Early Warning Preparedness** (estimated US\$ 0.43 million). This component would strengthen the regional and national capacity for surveillance and control operations. Over years, there is a persistent gap in preparedness for early response to stop recurrent desert locust invasions. In this regard, the project will use an innovative approach using the most updated Information and Technology (IT) to design, test and deploy a Desert Locust Early Response System (DLERS) composed of three sub-systems: Desert Locust Early Warning System (DLWS), Desert Locust Operation System (DLOS), and Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS). This integrated system will have the most up-to-date information to trigger informed desert locust ground and/or aerial control operations for swarm control. The system may also cover and be linked to monitoring and response mechanisms for other disasters and adverse climate events.

11. This integrated system is based on an application installed on tablets for field data entry on locust situation; monitoring and maintenance of necessary equipment and logistic; and quantities and qualities of pesticides stocks. Tablets are equipped with GPS, Camera and Internet connection, Digital Forms for data collection on surveillance sites (observed breeding, egg-laying areas and the movement of developing nymphs, hopper bands, and adult locust swarms and habitat conditions), pesticide storage and equipment for pesticide application and surveys (pesticide stores, equipment, logistic, and pesticide products). Data entered in tablets would be instantly sent to the Central Cloud Server equipped with an application for data analysis and reporting. Selected staffs from the six affected regions will be trained on the use of the system. In addition to the central server in Djibouti, the DLERS will be extended into a regional Cloud receiver hosted in DLCO to share up-to date information on surveillance, equipment and expertise with other countries in East Africa and MENA. DLCO will also receive periodic reports containing among others: data on desert locust early warning, quantities and qualities of pesticide application equipment, pesticide stocks and logistic, geographical distribution, storage conditions and photos of stocks. Periodic reports are produced and disseminated to all stockholders for information and or appropriate actions.

12. **Sub-component 3.2: Coordination with Regional Organizations** (estimated US\$ 0.37 million). The project will also



finance the rehabilitation of the former Desert Locust Control Organization (DLCO) office in Djibouti to serve as the National Desert Locust Center (NDLC). The NDLC should have appropriate space to accommodate administrative, technical staff, consultants and meeting rooms, equipment and recurrent costs to ensure day-to-day desert locust management. The NDLC should also have the space and financial resources to host IT experts to maintain and analyze data in the national and regional cloud servers of DLERS, and report to national and regional stakeholders of DLCO Headquarters.

Component 4: Project Coordination and Management (estimated US\$ 0.77 million)

13. Project Management (estimated US\$ 0.6 million). This would finance the costs associated with the project management, such as implementation support, financial management, procurement, monitoring of the environmental and social safeguards of the project, as well as Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

14. The Component will also ensure awareness raising, communication and knowledge management activities (estimated US\$ 0.17 million). This Component will help promote increased community awareness about the impacts of the desert locust swarms and the response efforts to support communities before, during and after the invasion. Governments, at both national and local levels, and communities across the affected areas, will need information about combatting and managing swarms, how and when pesticides can be used safely and effectively, and—when their area has been treated with pesticides— how to safely navigate its effects on plants, livestock, and water systems. A public awareness campaign will be implemented to keep the public informed about possible environmental and health effects of insecticides and empty pesticide containers before, during and after locust control operations. It is expected that 1,000 beneficiaries will be reached through the public awareness campaign. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established, to collect and monitor complains, at the national and regional levels, the results of which will be used to improve project implementation. Citizen engagement, community empowerment, mobilization and participation will be critical to developing community-led responses that will address immediate concerns and build resilience going forward.

15. Integration of COVID-19 Response. As with all countries, Djibouti faces alarming threats of the COVID-19 global pandemic. The severity of the situation is concerning since Djibouti is a fragile country with very weak health systems and high illiteracy levels. It is, therefore, compulsory to integrate preventive activities in spreading awareness on the severity of the virus to rural households. The project will utilize the project’s resources such as the field consultants to integrate these activities in the trainings and awareness of beneficiaries which will follow precautionary measures on workshop/training protocols, as well as enforce and maintain adequate distancing during control, distribution, training, payment and other project activities. This will include working with local communities, consultants and beneficiaries to reach the largest numbers of households with awareness and hygiene materials.

16. Finally, the project will also finance small civil works which potential negative impacts are expected to be minor and restricted to small areas. Proposed civil works include the rehabilitation/construction of storage facilities for pesticides, empty containers and pesticide application equipment and the rehabilitation of offices for the National Desert Locust Center (NDLC).

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The desert locust (DL) invasion in early December 2019 affected all six regions in Djibouti. The crop and livestock



damages and losses were estimated at US\$ 23 million (FAO Locust DALO estimates, as of April 3rd, 2020). About 1,700 farms located in 23 production areas and 5,000 hectares of pasturelands were infested with DL. Currently, 70 percent of the rural populations, representing about 4,450 agriculture and pastoralist households dependent on food system value chains are subject to food insecurity. There is still high risk of Desert Locust situation escalating further, as the swarms are expected to advance to various stages and continue to be a major threat up to June 2020, as well as later in the fall. The DL outbreak affects also several other countries in Africa including Kenya and Uganda.

In addition to the locust invasion, Djibouti is the least developed and most food-deficit country in the Horn of Africa. Even in the best of times, Djibouti has a climate unsuited to crop production with less than eight inches of rainfall each year. The country compensates the gap by importing 90 percent of its food, making the country highly dependent on international market prices. Moreover, the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis are expected to further disrupt food supply and demand. The containment efforts that restrict mobility, the higher costs of doing business, a tightening of credit and border closures have impacted the supply chains.

The project will build on the existing Djibouti Nutrition project (P164164) with similar activities that were included in an emergency component (CERC) on locust prevention and control.³ An Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF) and Pest Management Plan (PMP) were prepared in March 2020 under the old safeguard policies.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). Djibouti has extensive experience with WB projects including in implementing safeguards policies. However, Djibouti has very limited capacity to implement ESF. The country has also limited institutional capacities in place to manage and control D L. Existing capacities with the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) lack equipment for pesticide applications and DL surveys and required infrastructure for storage and management of pesticide application and pesticides stocks during and post DL invasion. The technical capacity of the MOA to carry out DL surveys and ensure locust management and control operations and communication at country and regional levels is also limited. Moreover, the country lacks the legal basis for pesticide management (import, registration, distribution, storage quality control, etc.) in conformity with the International Code of Conduct for Pesticide Management (ICCPM).

A partnership agreement will be signed between the MOA and the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO), a lead technical partner, for the implementation by FAO of Components 1 and 3. The MOA will implement the remaining Components (2, 4 and 5), building on the success of the Rural Community Development and Water Mobilization (PRODERMO) project (P130515) and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (Safety Nets project -P166220), the Prefectures (Districts) and the Local Government (Regional Councils). The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) will also be involved to ensure a better regional coordination and harmonization. The Project will use an existing PIU. One Environmental Specialist and one Social and Stakeholder Engagement Focal point will be appointed to ensure the implementation of the relevant instruments and ensure environmental and social reporting throughout the project implementation.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

³ The CERC component includes the acquisition and use of pesticide, spraying equipment, cash transfers to individuals affected by the locust invasion and the trainings of MOA officials.



A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Environmental Risk Rating

High

The environmental risk is considered High given that the use and application of ultra-low volume (ULV) formulations of bio pesticides and chemical pesticides will cover large areas in all five (5) regions of the country (Arta, Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh, Tadjourah, Obock) and City -Djibouti -Suburb, may be used in large amounts, potentially impact local populations of farmers and pastoralists dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods such as pasture and crop fields, and potentially impact ecologically sensitive areas such as water bodies, wetlands, national parks, and reserves. There are also potential adverse effects on the health and safety on control teams and on local communities where both ground and aerial spraying will take place. Given the above and the limited capacities on pesticide management and occupational health and safety in Djibouti, environmental risks are deemed high. The ESMF and PMP will propose relevant mitigation measures.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

Social risks are considered substantial and include: (i) elite capture and the lack of transparency in selecting the beneficiaries of the financial and technical assistance; (ii) the exclusion of certain groups and individuals from project benefits, and in particular vulnerable groups because of inadequate targeting mechanism and/or inaccuracy database of poor households and farmers; (iii) occupational health and safety of the labor force including their exposure to pesticide; (iv) the health and safety of neighboring communities, especially to pesticide exposure; (v) impacts on livelihood, income or assets such as damaged crops, sick animals, or contaminated wells as a result of spraying activities, (vi) aspects associated with gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) mostly associated with the cash transfer activities and to a more limited extent with other activities that involve non-local workers. Relevant measures will be proposed in the ESMF to mitigate these potential risks. The project will benefit from the experience of the Social Safety Net Project (P166220) financed by the Bank and implemented by the Ministry of Social Affairs, which recently provided cash transfer successfully to the most vulnerable in December 2019.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

ESS 1 is relevant to understand and assess potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the Project in addition to assessing the overall capacity of the client to mitigate and manage these risks and impacts. Key vulnerable groups identified under the project include registered and unregistered refugees, women and girls that can potentially benefit from cash transfers, households headed by disabled or elderly individuals, beneficiaries or residents of the project areas that were negatively impacted by DL Outbreak and those that could be exposed to Covid-19 as a result of project activities. The project can benefit from the experience of the Social Safety Net Project (P166220) financed by the Bank and implemented by the Ministry of Social Affairs, which recently provided cash transfer to the most vulnerable in December 2019. The selection of beneficiaries was conducted in a



participatory manner with the presence of active grievance redress committees at the local level. The implementation of the cash transfer was deemed a success. Other key risks include exposing project workers and communities to the toxic substances of pesticides, resulting in health impacts. In addition, spraying activities can result in damages to agricultural crops and livestock and as a result impact livelihoods.

To mitigate the environmental and social risk and impacts of the proposed project, the borrower will prepare, disclose and implement the following instruments: an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Labor Management Procedures (LMP), a Pest Management Plan (PMP) and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The ESMF will include a robust grievance redress mechanism (GRM) composed of different channels according to the activities. The ESCP and a preliminary SEP have already been prepared and will be disclosed on the Bank and the various implementing agencies' websites (Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Social Affairs).

The project will build on an existing project (P164164) with similar activities that were included in an emergency component (CERC) under the old safeguard policies on locust prevention and control. The CERC Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF) and Pest Management Plan (PMP) were prepared in March 2020 under the old safeguard policies. The ESMF will be updated to comply with the ESF requirements one month after project effectiveness. The ESMF will include a generic ESMP for minor works (i.e. the rehabilitation of an office and the construction of stockage facilities). Moreover, it will include an ESS5 due diligence checklist to screen for ESS5 impacts. Should impacts be identified, a Resettlement Plan will be prepared. The PMP is currently being finalized to address OPCS comments and will be used for this project.

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ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The key project stakeholders are staff from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as implementing agency of one component, the local and regional governments, communities affected by spraying and storage of pesticide, agribusiness and cooperatives, civil society, beneficiaries of the cash transfers and the farmers who will benefit directly from in-kind and technical support. Initial consultations were undertaken during March 19-24, 2020 for the preparation of the ESMF and Pesticide Management Plan of the ongoing Djibouti Nutrition project (P164164) which activated its emergency component to respond to the locust invasion crisis. Given the concerns with the spread of COVID-19, the consultations were undertaken remotely (by phone and WhatsApp) with 26 representatives from the districts (prefectures), regional councils, farmers cooperatives and civil society. Consulted participants expressed their strong support for project activities and willingness to be involved in its implementation. The participants highlighted the need for a quick intervention as the locust invasion had damaged in some area up to 90% of their crops.

Once approved, the project will establish a structured approach to stakeholder engagement and public outreach that is based upon meaningful consultation and disclosure of appropriate information, considering the specific challenges associated with the project activities and COVID 19 circumstances. In line with the provisions of the ESCP,



the client will apply the preliminary SEP that builds on the consultation activities undertaken in March 2020. The Borrower will update and disclose the SEP on its website one month after project effectiveness. The updated SEP will also include a more elaborate Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for addressing any concerns and grievances raised about the project.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

ESS2 is relevant. Project activities lead to risks associated with occupational health and safety (OHS), especially when dealing with the handling, transfer, storage, application and disposal of pesticides and working in a context of a COVID-19 pandemic, working conditions and risks associated with gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Project workers identified at this stage include: civil servants from the MOA and MAS, contracted workers (social workers, agricultural extension workers ground spraying specialists); workers contracted by third-parties and primary supply workers. The project is not expected to use community workers.

Other risks relate to working conditions and the protection of the labor force. Djibouti has ratified most International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions relevant to the project such as C029 on forced labor, C087 on Freedom of Association, C098 on Collective Bargaining; C100 on Equal Remuneration, C111 on Discrimination, C138 on Minimum Age, C182 on Worst Forms of Child Labor and C105 on the Abolition of Forced Labor. That said, enforcement of these conventions remains an issue. Key risks associated with the protection of the labor force will be assessed in the ESIA and bridging measures proposed in the LMP.

A Labor Management Plan (LMP) will be prepared to ensure that proper OHS measures are in place for all workers assigned to the project. These measures should address the specific risks associated with the exposure to pesticides, such as the wear of personal protective equipment, long pants and sleeve shirts and ensuring the availability of first aid kits. OHS measures should also consider the risk of exposure to COVID-19. The LMP will refer to best practices from the World Health Organization (WHO) document, *Getting your workplace ready for COVID-19* <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/getting-workplace-ready-for-covid-19.pdf>, which provides good guidance on specific preventive measures in the workplace, such as putting sanitizing hand rub, making sure that staff, contractors and beneficiaries have access to places where they can wash their hands with soap and water, and providing face masks to workers, along with closed bins for hygienically disposing of them.

The LMP will also include codes of conduct to prevent GBV and SEA with stringent sanctions for the staff implementing the cash transfers as well as for other external workers.

In accordance with ESS2, due to the hazardous work situation, children under the age of 18 will not be allowed to work on the project. The use of forced labor or conscripted labor on the project is also prohibited

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management



ESS3 is relevant. Pesticide toxicity and misuse could potentially lead to pollution of soil, water, air and cause harm to non-target organisms. Apart from the toxicity of the pesticides used (the project will support the purchase ultra-low volume (ULV) formulations of bio pesticides and chemical pesticides), other potential risks associated with emergency locust control operations are the difficulty (1) to enroll trained personnel, (2) to choose pesticides with the least environmental impact for the case at hand and (3) to ensure the right quantity and application of pesticides including the timelines. Further, treatments often cover large surfaces of otherwise unpolluted areas. Mitigation measures such as the use of good practices and efficient techniques during control operations, the use of less environmentally hazardous pesticides, respect of protected areas and buffer zones, and adequate pesticide management, i.e. handling, transportation, storage can help greatly reduce those risks.

The Borrower will implement the same Pesticide Management Plan (PMP) prepared under an on-going CERC to control desert locusts, but will update it as needed to cover all aspects of this project.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

ESS4 is relevant. Key community health and safety risks are risks associated with (i) the exposure of community residents, farmers, and pastoralists to pesticides; (ii) risks of exposure to COVID-19 as a result of project activities and (iii) risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence associated with cash transfers. The project is not considering the use of security forces.

In terms of exposure to pesticide, the main community health issues are related to (1) either the use of inappropriate pesticides and formulations; (2) spraying of resources that are for consumption (wells, crops, other water sources) and/or (3) unnecessary exposure during pesticide handling, transportation, storage and spraying operations. Plant protection staff and workers involved in these operations are under greater risk but rural populations living in treated areas can also be exposed to pesticides.

Several mitigation measures can help significantly reduce foreseen negative impacts of locust control operations using pesticides on human health and the environment, with adoption of appropriate behaviors and specific measures before, during and after control operations. They include: Systematic use of personal protective equipment (PPE) by staff involved in control operations and pesticide management; use of good practices and efficient techniques during control operations, use of less environmentally hazardous pesticides, respect of protected areas and buffer zones; adequate pesticide management, i.e. handling, transportation, storage; collection and disposal of empty pesticide containers; and timely communication/information and awareness raising of local populations, including on withholding and re-entry periods for humans and livestock, pre-harvest intervals, no re-use of empty containers, etc.

As for risks associated to exposure to COVID-19, the WHO recommends to display posters promoting hand-washing and respiratory hygiene and ensuring that the SEP communicates and promotes the message that people need to stay at home even if they have just mild symptoms of COVID-19. Moreover, the ESMF will propose physical distancing measures when beneficiaries are registered or collect their cash grant.

As for SEA and GBV risks, given the high levels of poverty in Djibouti (43%) that are even starker in rural areas, the cash



transfers could lead to extortions for sexual favors in exchange for registration or release of funds or domestic violence over the receipt of cash. To a more limited extent, the deployment of external personnel, including agricultural extension workers, contracted workers and specialists to conduct ground spraying in these areas, could potentially lead to violence against women and girls. A code of conduct, a surveillance system and sanctions measures will be included in the ESMF and the LMP to minimize this risk. Moreover, the grievance redress will include ways to submit anonymous grievances.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

ESS5 may be relevant although in any cases, its impacts are expected to be very limited. Civil works will be limited to the rehabilitation of the Desert Locust Control Office (DLCO), and the rehabilitation or construction of four storage facilities for pesticides, empty containers and pesticide equipment, with small footprints (i.e. estimated at 250 sqm in rural areas). The locations of these storage facilities have not been identified at this stage. The ESMF will include an ESS5 Screening Checklist to assess the relevance of ESS5 impacts for each proposed civil works. Should ESS5 impacts be identified, a Resettlement Plan will be prepared following the relevant requirements of this ESS.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

ESS6 is relevant. The use and application of synthetic pesticides and biopesticides over large areas across the country could potentially impact ecologically sensitive areas such as water bodies, wetlands, national parks, and reserves. The ESMF will include mitigation measures to protect natural habitats and ecologically sensitive areas including measures related to storage and disposal of unused quantities of synthetic pesticides and biopesticides.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

ESS7 is not relevant as there are no indigenous people and traditional communities meeting the criteria of this standard.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

ESS8 is relevant since the project will finance small construction/rehabilitation. A chance find procedure will be included in the ESMF.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

ESS9 is not relevant. There are no financial intermediaries involved in the project.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

There are no other relevant risks.



Should "Other Relevant Project Risks" be disclosable? No

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

III. BORROWER’S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN (ESCP)

DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONs IDENTIFIED	TIMELINE
ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	
Prepare and submit regular monitoring reports on the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance of the Project, including, but not limited to, stakeholder engagement activities and grievances log.	Quarterly
The MoA shall establish and maintain a PIU with qualified staff and resources to support management of environmental and social risks and impacts of the Project including one environmental Specialist and one Social and Stakeholder Engagement Specialist.	One month after project effectiveness
Prepare disclose, adopt, and implement an ESMF	one month after project effectiveness
ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	
Update, disclose, adopt, and implement the disclosed preliminary Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). Adopt a grievance redress mechanism for the project	One month after project effectiveness
ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions	

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<p>Prepare and adopt a Labor Management Procedures (LMP), in a manner acceptable to the Association and consistent with ESS2</p>	<p>One month after project effectiveness and throughout the project implementation</p>
<p>ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management</p>	
<p>Adopt and Implement a Pest Management Plan in a manner acceptable to the Association and consistent with ESS3</p>	<p>Throughout the project implementation</p>
<p>ESS 4 Community Health and Safety</p>	
<p>Relevant aspects of this standard shall be considered, as needed, in the ESMF, including, inter alia, measures to minimize the potential for community exposure to communicable diseases.</p>	<p>Throughout project implementation</p>
<p>ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement</p>	
<p>Assess relevance of this ESS through the application of the ESS5 Screening Checklist annexed to the ESMF. Should impacts be identified, a Resettlement Plan will be prepared.</p>	<p>As soon as design for office rehabilitation and location of storage sites are identified and prior to bidding. The Resettlement Plan must be prepared, approved, disclosed and implemented prior to the start of civil works.</p>
<p>ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources</p>	

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Implement relevant screening procedures and key measures from the ESMF	Throughout project implementation
ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	
Not relevant	
ESS 8 Cultural Heritage	
Include chance find procedures in the ESMP annexed to the ESMF.	
ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries	
Not relevant	

B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework? No

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

There are no areas where the use of the Borrower Framework is being considered; the project will apply the ESF.

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III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

A common approach is not being considered; there are no other financing partners.

IV. WORLD BANK ES OVERSIGHT

Corporate advice/oversight will be provided by an Environmental and Social Standards Adviser (ESSA) during project preparation Yes

V. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank



Contact:

Title:

Telephone No:

Email:

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower:

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency:

VI. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

VII. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):

Practice Manager (ENR/Social)

Safeguards Advisor ESSA

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