



BANQUE D'INVESTISSEMENT ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA CEDEAO
ECOWAS BANK FOR INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
BANCO DE INVESTIMENTO E DE DESENVOLVIMENTO DA CEDEAO

PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT (ESA) IN PROJECT FINANCING

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The Bank reserves the right to make any necessary corrections and amendments to this manual at any time.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB:	African Development Bank
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
SRC:	Studies and Research Committee
ESA:	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESIA:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
ESMP:	Environmental and Social Management Plan
RP:	Resettlement Plan
ARP:	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
FRP:	Full Resettlement Plan
CSR:	Corporate Social Responsibility

INTRODUCTION

Environmental and social challenges, ranging from climate change and resource depletion to gender inequality and displacement, are no longer peripheral to development; they are central to achieving inclusive, resilient growth in West Africa.

As a regional development finance institution, EBID is uniquely positioned to influence how these risks and opportunities are addressed. It is no longer sufficient to assess projects based solely on financial viability. Lasting impact requires a holistic approach that integrates environmental and social considerations throughout the project cycle, from design and appraisal to implementation and monitoring.

Building on the environmental and social frameworks of ECOWAS, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank, and other multilateral development institutions, EBID has progressively enhanced its standards and procedures. In 2008, the Bank introduced its foundational document, "EBID Intervention Policies and Procedures in Environmental and Social Management in Project Financing," which established a framework for categorizing projects based on the potential magnitude of their environmental and social impacts.

This updated and expanded procedure reflects not only developments in international best practices but also EBID's institutional transformation agenda. It is anchored in the Bank's legal foundation, specifically Article 15, Paragraph 1 of the Statutes, which mandates the application of environmental standards in all financing operations. More than a compliance tool, the revised procedure operationalizes E&S principles by translating them into practical guidance

for the Bank's operational departments. It ensures alignment between EBID's investment decisions and the Bank's broader commitment to sustainable development.

Furthermore, the procedure is informed by key institutional policy instruments, the Climate Strategy, Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), EBID Gender Policy (2025 update), and the EBID Policy on Good Governance. It also incorporates internal dimensions of environmental and social responsibility, reflecting EBID's intention to lead by example not only in its external financing operations but also within its institutional culture.

This procedure applies comprehensively to both public and private sector projects financed by EBID and serves as a strategic tool to ensure that the Bank contributes meaningfully to the region's sustainable development agenda while managing risk, promoting resilience, and advancing equity.



1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1.1. AREAS COVERED BY THE PROCEDURE

- Preparation of projects
- Project evaluation
- Setting up financing
- Project monitoring and supervision
- End of project execution

1.2. MAIN CONTRIBUTORS

The Operations Departments (Private Sector and Public Sector) are central to the project cycle, including environmental and social aspects. They benefit from the support of the Legal Department (legal aspects), the Research and Strategic Planning Department (sectoral studies), the Risk Management Department, and the Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU). The ESDU intervenes at various stages of the process, providing expertise to the Operations Departments in assessing the environmental and social impacts of projects and offering opinions and/or recommendations as needed.

The proposed technical documents are reviewed by the Credit Committee (CC), which is responsible for making recommendations to Management, who ultimately make the final decisions. This cross-functional committee includes the Operations Department, the Risk Management Department,

the Legal Department, the Finance and Accounting Department, the Internal Audit and Operations Evaluation Department, the Research and Strategic Planning Department, and the Advisors. The Environment and Sustainable Development Unit is an ex officio member of this committee.

1.3. TYPES OF CONTRIBUTIONS CONCERNED

- Loans
- Guarantees or contributions by signature
- Participation

1.4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT (ESA)

EBID requires that projects presented for financing undergo an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) to ensure that the projects are environmentally and socially viable, and therefore sustainable, facilitating informed decision-making.

The ESA is a process whose scope and analytical depth depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental and social impact of the project. It involves assessing the risks and impacts that the project may pose in these areas, as well as its effects within its zone of influence. The ESA includes evaluating project alternatives, identifying ways to improve the project selection, its location, planning, design, and execution by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for its negative environmental and social effects, and reinforcing its positive outcomes. The ESA also encompasses the process of mitigating and managing nuisances and negative effects throughout the project's duration.

The ESA considers the natural environment (air, soil, water, energy, biodiversity, etc.), the health and safety of populations, social aspects (gender policy, human rights, population displacement, cultural heritage, etc.), as well as transboundary and global environmental issues. It integrates the natural and social contexts and considers variations in the project context and the national situation, studies on the country's environment, national legislation, institutional capacities in environmental and social matters, and the country's obligations under relevant international treaties and agreements related to the project's sector of activity.

The borrower is responsible for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). It is conducted from the start of the project file processing by the Bank and is closely linked to the economic and financial analysis (see §II below).

The ESIA allows projects to be classified into three categories based on their environmental and social impacts and risk levels: Category A (significant, adverse, and potentially irreversible environmental and social effects), Category B (moderate, site-specific E&S impacts that are less severe and more readily mitigated) and Category C (minimal or no anticipated E&S effects).



2. STEPS OF THE PROCEDURE

This chapter builds on the existing Manual of Procedures for the Preparation, Evaluation, Monitoring, and Supervision of Projects, with expanded guidance to strengthen the integration of environmental and social considerations throughout the project cycle, in line with updated institutional practices and international standards.

2.1. PREPARATION OF PROJECTS

A. Projects received by EBID are subject to a preliminary examination by the Operations Department (Public Sector or Private Sector)

to verify that they fall within the scope of intervention of the Bank and that they are followed by all required documents.

In coordination with the Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU), it ensures that the client/borrower provides the necessary documents to assess the environmental and social impact of the project, particularly for projects likely to be classified as Category A or B:

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and associated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (see details in Appendix 4.4);
- Certificate or permit of environmental compliance issued by public authorities of the country of establishment demonstrating the compliance of the project with environmental

and social regulations (see note paragraph II-C.4 below);

- In the event of population displacement, a Full Resettlement Plan (FRP) is required if the number of displaced people is greater than two hundred (200) or an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) if the number is less than two hundred (200) (see details in Appendix 4.3).

In case of gaps or insufficiencies, additional information will be requested from the client/borrower. The Environment and Sustainable Development Unit retains a copy of all documents.

- B.** If the project is deemed compliant, it is subject to an in-depth analysis (Operations Departments).

This involves, regardless of the main characteristics of the project from an economic and financial standpoint, the assessment of environmental and social impacts based on data presented in the ESIA and the ESMP, or even the FRP or the ARP. This assessment determines the appropriate category (A/B/C) for the project, depending on the significance of its environmental and social effects. Details of these categories are provided in paragraph III below.

The assessment of a project's environmental and social sensitivity is based on any criteria deemed relevant (see Appendix 3.1) but must consider the following key parameters:

- the conjunction of the existence of critical environmental and social impacts, including a question about the capacity of the client/borrower to sustainably manage these impacts;
- a major protest, proven or foreseeable in the near future, from significant components of civil society (NGOs, local populations, etc.). This dispute may be linked to the characteristics of the asset subject to financing or the investment considered, or to an unfavorable history of the client, the promoter (sponsor), and/or the host country (in particular when carrying out similar operations).

This initial evaluation and categorization work is done by the Operations Departments with the contribution of the Environment and Sustainable Development Unit.

This work is formalized in the form of a technical sheet: a summary sheet for project evaluation and categorization (see Appendix 3.2), including the following main sections:

- project activity sector;
- identification of the impacts of the project (water, air, earth, biodiversity, energy, humans, etc.) and their qualification according to the following scale: positive/negative, certain/possible, low/notable/major, reversible/irreversible;
- proposed mitigation measures and assessment: adapted, incomplete, poorly adapted;
- assessment of the Environmental and Social Management Plan-ESMP (and the Resettlement Plan-RP): good, average, weak, insufficient;
- reputation of the client/borrower: satisfactory, average, weak;
- experience of the client/borrower in project management (similar or not): satisfactory, average, weak;
- degree of sensitivity of civil society (NGO): high, medium, low;

Conclusions:

- proposal for categorization and justification
- comments and recommendations.

This sheet is an integral part of the project review process, from the instruction phase to decision-making.

C. The Operations Departments (Public or Private Sectors) write an in-depth analysis report, to which the summary project evaluation and categorization sheet is attached.

This report, approved by the Department Director, is attached to the project file and submitted to the Credit Committee for approval.

D. The Credit Committee, after examining the documents, establishes a report containing recommendations for Management regarding whether to continue investigating the file. The report imperatively recalls the category in which the project was classified (the summary project evaluation and categorization sheet is attached to the report).

E. Management informs the Chairman of the Credit Committee of its decision.

If it is positive, the Chairman of the Credit Committee returns the file to the Operations Departments which can initiate the evaluation procedure.

2.2. PROJECT EVALUATION

A. The Operations Department prepares the evaluation mission:

- Development of Terms of Reference (TOR): with regard to the environmental and social aspects of the project, the nature and extent of the additional work to be realized will depend on the evaluation and categorization

of the project made during the previous phase. This work may relate in particular to the improvement measures planned in the ESMP, the planning of their implementation, and the assessment of their cost, which will necessarily be integrated into the overall cost of the project. They may also relate to the public consultation process.

- Determination (or confirmation) of the composition of the evaluation team: it must include, in particular, at least for projects classified in categories A and B, an expert specializing in environmental and social issues. The Environment and Sustainable Development Unit will be tasked for this purpose.

B. The evaluation team establishes, before its departure, the TOR of the mission and, where applicable, a questionnaire on the points to be explored and the additional information to be obtained, including in environmental and social matters. These documents are sent to the client/borrower.

C. At the end of the mission, the evaluation team prepares and submits a complete report integrating, among other information, the environmental and social data useful for decision-making and particularly the confirmation or not of the initial categorization of the project. The Operations Departments direct the evaluation report to the Environment and Sustainable Development Unit, which prepares its reasoned opinion and formulates its observations. These are recorded in the summary project evaluation and categorization sheet submitted for validation by the Credit Committee. The report, after examination by the Head of Unit and the Director of Operations, is sent to the Credit Committee.

D. The Credit Committee transmits to Management the report of the meeting with its recommendations which are annexed to the

evaluation report and the summary sheet for evaluation and categorization of the project.

- E.** Management makes its decision as to whether to continue investigating the file. Its decision considers not only the basic parameters of the project, including its financial profitability, but also its environmental and social risks and impacts.

2.3. SETTING UP FINANCING

- A.** Negotiations of financing agreements: Operations Departments prepare the evaluation report for negotiations. This includes the environmental and social conditions to be respected as well as the modalities to ensure their effective implementation and monitoring. A close monitoring plan must be prescribed for files classified as A or B.
- B.** At the end of the negotiations, the negotiation report (including, if necessary, the environmental and social conditions to be respected) is signed with the client.
- C.** The Operations Departments prepare the memorandum (recalling the category in which the project was classified) to be submitted to the Board of Directors by the President.
- D.** After agreement by the Board of Directors, the financing agreement is signed.

The first disbursement, for projects where applicable, is subject to the submission of an environmental compliance certificate issued by the relevant national authorities.

2.4. MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

The Operations Departments centralize and processes the documents to ensure the smooth running of the project. They also participate in the execution

of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the Resettlement Plan (PR) with the Environment and Sustainable Development Unit which monitors and supervises the progress of this phase.

It is informed of any problem that may affect the implementation of the environmental and social conditions set. It may formulate an opinion and recommendations, a copy of which it sends to the Risk Management Department. It carries out periodic on-site missions (especially in the event of serious breaches affecting projects classified in categories A and B).

2.5. END OF EXECUTION

At project completion, the Operations Departments and the Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU) conduct a site visit. Together, they assess the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). For Category A and B projects, the ESDU participates in the final audit as part of the project team. A Project Completion Report is then prepared, which includes an evaluation of the environmental and social aspects of the project.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PROJECT FINANCING

3.1. CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECT INVESTMENT PROJECTS

All direct investment projects are classified into Categories A, B, or C based on their level of environmental and social risk and impact. The Bank assesses each financing request to determine its appropriate category, following internationally recognized standards and best practices adopted by multilateral development banks.

This classification is not rigid. It is subject to adjustment based on a detailed review of project documentation submitted by the borrower, as well as findings from site visits. Depending on the evidence gathered, a project may be reclassified—either downgraded or confirmed in its initial category—to ensure alignment with the actual environmental and social context.

Category A

A project is classified in Category A if it is likely to have very significant and irreversible negative environmental and social effects. These effects may be felt over a wider area than the sites or facilities directly affected. A full environmental impact assessment is required. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) focuses on the risks and potential environmental and social impacts of a specific project in the area concerned. It reviews other feasible alternatives to improve the quality of the project, site, planning, design, and implementation, to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for negative environmental and social risks and impacts, and increase positive impacts. It includes an Environmental and Social

Management Plan (ESMP), which describes the process of mitigating and managing negative environmental and social risks and impacts during project implementation. In the event of involuntary displacement of populations, the ESMP will be supplemented by a Full Resettlement Plan (FRP) or by an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP).

International best practices relating to land acquisition and involuntary resettlements require the borrower/promoter to avoid, or at least minimize as much as possible, resettlements by exploring alternative plans and schemes for the project. In addition, the project must mitigate negative social and economic impacts linked to land requisition or restrictions that land use imposes on affected people:

- i. paying compensation for the loss of property corresponding to its replacement cost;
- ii. ensuring that resettlement activities are accompanied by appropriate communication of information, consultation, and informed participation of affected people;
- iii. improving or at least restoring the livelihoods and living conditions of displaced people;
- iv. improving the living conditions of displaced persons through the provision of adequate and secure housing for their occupation at the resettlement sites.

The environmental and social impact assessment must be initiated as soon as possible during project development and must be included in the economic, financial, institutional, and technical analyzes of the project in question.

Examples of projects likely to be classified in category A:

1. Large-scale agriculture, including pastoral developments, livestock breeding, hydro-agricultural developments, etc.;
2. Agri-food industries, including aquaculture;
3. Fisheries development;
4. Major infrastructure, including roads, railway construction, bus or train station construction, sewerage works, irrigation or water supply, etc.
5. Large-scale tourism development with hotels, water amusement parks, etc.
6. Ports, harbors and marinas
7. Airports;
8. Forestry and forest industries
9. Waste management facilities, hazardous waste landfills, etc.;
10. Factories and industrial cities, etc.;
11. Storage facilities for petroleum, petrochemical, or chemical products, etc.
12. Thermal energy;
13. Large-scale hydraulics: irrigation and drainage, diversion and diversion of watercourses, dredging and cleaning of courses or bodies of water, etc.
14. Rural electrification (large scale);
15. Dams and reservoirs;
16. Mining and processing of mineral resources;
17. Transportation of oil and gas with pipelines;
18. Significant land tenure, development or conversion of previously unexploited land, etc.;
19. Projects with potential impacts in areas where the environment and biodiversity are sensitive, for example coral reefs, mangroves, areas protected by national legislation or international regulations, wetlands, desert or semi-desert areas deserts, etc.
20. Projects requiring resettlement or considerable displacement for economic reasons or projects with potential negative impacts on vulnerable groups, indigenous populations, etc.;
21. Human resources development projects (education, health, skills building, youth promotion), etc.

Category B

A project is classified as Category B if its potential environmental and social impacts are less severe than those of Category A projects. These projects are likely to have limited, site-specific, negative environmental and social risks and impacts. and can be easily reduced by mitigation measures. These impacts are local; few of them are irreversible and can be more easily minimized through mitigation measures. According to Category B projects, the EBID requires precise analysis (but more limited than for a project classified as A) of the environmental and social impact, especially simplified Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs). and with Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). These analysis can determine disbursements for the benefit of the project. The scope and format of environmental and social impact analysis depend on the project and its potential environmental and social impact risks. Just like an environmental and social impact assessment of a Category A project, the analysis of a Category B project must examine the potential negative and positive environmental and social impacts of the project and recommend necessary measures to prevent, minimize, mitigate,

or compensate for negative impacts and enhance positive impacts. In general, the scope of such work is smaller than that of Category A projects.

Examples of projects that may fall under Category B:

1. Small-scale redevelopments, modernization, or expansion of existing facilities;
2. Road repair works and construction of service roads;
3. Facilities including schools, homes, and small hospitals;
4. Small infrastructure such as water supply and sanitation projects;
5. Rural electrification (small scale);
6. Small Business Development;
7. Development of renewable energies (not on a large scale);
8. Telecommunications networks.

Category C

A project is classified in Category C if its negative environmental and social risks and impacts are considered minimal or non-existent. EBID does not require an environmental and social impact analysis for Category C projects. It nevertheless reserves the right to require precise Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in case the relevant or positive environmental and social impacts could be increased.

Examples of Category C projects:

1. Educational programs (except school construction);
2. Health care programs (except construction of hospitals and buildings);

3. Nutrition programs;
4. Institutional development;

Programs affecting the environment: agriculture (small hydro-agricultural developments, forage crops, etc.), hydraulics (small dams, drinking water supply to rural centers, small irrigation and drainage works, stabilization works, banks and watercourses, etc.), sanitation (installation and modernization works of sanitation works, etc.), mines and extractive industries (salt production, extension works of category B installations, etc.), traditional fish farms, road maintenance works, etc.;

5. Family planning programs.

3.2. CLASSIFICATION OF INDIRECT INVESTMENT PROJECTS

Indirect investments include projects financed by the provision of funds through Financial Intermediaries (FIs). In other words, these are projects that may have negative environmental and social risks and impacts for which the Bank's investments are managed by an FI. The assessment made by the Bank therefore relates to the ability of the intermediary to address environmental and social concerns. This category has three levels: FI-A, FI-B and FI-C.

Category FI-A

A project is classified as FI-A if the Financial Intermediary (FI) has a significant part of its commercial activities and/or projects presenting significant and irreversible potential negative environmental and social risks and impacts. For this category, the Bank requires the FI:

- an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) that aligns with international standards;

- the implementation of this system and monitoring its continuous improvement (the scope of the ESMS must apply to the entire portfolio);
 - the endorsement of the FI's ESMS by its senior management and/or a member of its Board of Directors;
 - the provision of appropriate resources for the implementation of this ESMS;
 - the assignment of environmental and social responsibilities to a competent and fully dedicated E&S specialist;
 - calling on an external consultant if necessary;
 - if the FI's portfolio includes transactions that trigger the International Finance Corporation (IFC) performance standards, these transactions must comply with these IFC performance standards;
 - to comply with the Bank's exclusion list, the core standards of the International Labor Organization (ILO), and the performance standards of the IFC;
 - an Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) to fill the gap, if applicable;
 - an annual environmental and social monitoring report.
- things, the attribution of environmental and social responsibilities to a competent E&S specialist, the call of an external expert when the IFC's performance standards are triggered, compliance with the Bank's exclusion list, ILO core standards and IFC performance standards (through the establishment of an ESMS adapted to risks and impacts) and an Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) to fill the gap, if applicable, as well as an annual environmental and social monitoring report.

Category FI-C

This category concerns the FI that has most of its business activities and/or projects with minimal or no potential negative environmental and social risks and impacts. To this end, the Bank requires the FI to assign environmental and social responsibilities to a competent E&S specialist, to have basic environmental and social policies and procedures, to comply with the EBID exclusion list, ILO Core Standards, local laws, and IFC Performance Standards 1 and 2.

Category FI-B

This category applies to the FI having primarily commercial activities and/or projects with limited potential negative environmental and social risks and impacts, which are few, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and easily treatable by mitigation measures. For this category, the Bank requires from the Financial Intermediary (FI), among other

ANNEXES



ANNEX 1: MAIN CRITERIA TO CONSIDER FOR PROJECT CATEGORIZATION

1. Criteria linked to the project:

- Nature of the project: specify in particular whether it is a creation or an extension;
- Project size;
- Project scope: infrastructure, rural development, industry, energy, etc.);
- The project is in a sector considered to be environmentally and/or socially sensitive.

In its document "EBID intervention policies and procedures in terms of environmental and social management in project financing", the Bank provides an initial list of types of operations deserving special treatment: projects having impacts on the environment natural resources, forestry operations, dams, projects relating to international waterways, projects located in disputed areas, projects involving population movements.

- Country of implementation of the project.
- Main impacts of the project (and level of criticality): water (pressure on the resource, pollution, etc.); air (pollution); land (soil pollution, soil impoverishment, inappropriate management of waste and landfill, storage conditions for hazardous materials, etc.); energy (high consumption, atmospheric emissions: greenhouse gases, etc.); biodiversity (ecosystems, critical habitats, areas protected for ecological purposes, wetlands, direct discharge of waste into rivers or the marine environment, etc.); human (impacts on health and security; population displacements; impacts on vulnerable groups, indigenous populations; operations conducted in conflict zones, in areas of high social tension, in cross-border areas; respect for human rights; corruption, etc.).

The impacts are assessed according to the following scale: positive/negative; some/possible; low/notable/major; reversible/irreversible.

Compliance with the Regulations of the countries where the project is implemented and International Conventions.

Degree of sensitivity of civil society (local populations, NGOs, etc.).

2. Criteria related to clients/borrowers:

- Fame;
- Previous experience in project management, similar or not;
- Ability to conclude and sustainably manage the impacts of the project;
- Expertise and reliability of technical partners.

ANNEX 2: SYNTHETIC SHEET OF EVALUATION AND CATEGORIZATION OF PROJECT

For each section: check the corresponding box to your assessment and complete the Comments section.

Borrower reference:

Project name:

A – Project activity sector (see paragraph III above):

B – Identification of project impacts

Nature	Scale of Significance								
	Positive	Negative	Some	Possible	Low	Notable	Major	Reversible	Irreversible
Water									
Air									
Earth									
Biodiversity									
Energy									
Humans									

C - Qualification of proposed mitigation measures

Adapted	
Incomplete	
Poorly adapted	

Comments:

D - Assessment of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Good		Weak	
Average		Insufficient	

Comments:**E - Notoriety of the client/borrower**

Satisfactory	
Average	
Weak	

Comments:**F – Experience of the client/borrower project management (similar or not)**

Satisfactory	
Average	
Weak	

Comments:**G - Degree of sensitivity of civil society (NGO)**

High	
Average	
Low	

Comments:**H – Conclusion**

Proposition of project categorization			
Category A		Category B	
Category C			

Comments:

ANNEX 3: SUMMARY OF THE PRESENTATION OF PRINCIPAL TOOLS FOR ASSESSING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

- Context and justification of the project;
- Legal and regulatory framework;
- Identification and analysis of impacts (positive and negative) on physical environments (soil, air, water, noise, landscape, etc.), biological, human (health, population movements, etc.), economic (jobs, business activities, etc.);
- Review of alternatives and alternative solutions;
- Development of a mitigation/enhancement plan and impact management;
- Identification of residual impacts;
- Dissemination of information and consultation process;
- Development of a capacity-building plan to improve environmental and social management (environmental and social management system);
- Integration of conclusions into project design.

B. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The ESMP is presented as the operational complement of the ESIA in which it can be integrated or not. It must be seen as a real action plan:

- Description of the positive impacts that can be improved and the negative impacts requiring mitigation measures to minimize them or compensate those who suffer from them;
- Program of mitigation and enhancement measures;
- Description of monitoring methods;
- Identification of consultation measures to be used during the implementation and monitoring of the ESMP;
- Definition of the responsibilities of the different organizations involved in the execution of the project;

- Estimated costs relating to the different measures proposed;
 - Implementation schedule.
- C. Resettlement Plan: [Full if more than 200 people are affected (FRP) or Abbreviated if fewer than 200 people are affected (ARP)]**
- Assessment of the body in charge of resettlement;
 - Census of people to be displaced, their socio-economic status, the value of their property, and other means of subsistence;
 - Description of the consultation process with displaced persons and host communities regarding the alternatives considered;
 - Communication of possible forms of compensation and other resettlement assistance;
 - Definition of responsibilities for the execution of the resettlement plan;
 - Calendar, budget, funding sources;
 - The Government, the borrower, Civil Society, and/or Third-Party expert must consult the communities affected by the project in a structured manner adapted to their culture and adequately integrate their concerns;
 - The borrower must exaggerate the risks and negative impacts of the project to establish a complaints resolution mechanism as part of the management system. This will enable the Borrower to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and complaints raised by individuals or groups among project-affected communities regarding the social and environmental performance of the project;
 - An independent social or environmental expert not related to the borrower will examine the assessment of action plans and documentation of consultation processes;
 - An important element of the Comprehensive and/or Abbreviated Resettlement Plan is the incorporation of restrictive clauses related to compliance with all relevant laws of the project host country, acceptable action plans, and relevant standards.

ANNEX 4: KEY STEPS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE FINANCING OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The borrower is responsible for carrying out an environmental and social impact assessment and environmental and social management plans for financing development projects. The Environment and Sustainable Development Unit supports and advises the Operations Departments, and if necessary, the borrower itself. It ensures that projects comply with the Bank's environmental and social criteria (see § II Steps of the procedure).

STEP 1: Identification of the project

Identification occurs during the in-depth analysis phase:

- A.** Use environmental review to categorize projects (see § III).
- B.** The project is categorized, and the level of assessment is identified (including involuntary resettlement if necessary).

STEP 2: Preparation of the project evaluation mission

- C.** Define the scope of the required Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) using the environmental review procedures above.
- D.** Preparation of the terms of reference for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in accordance with the project category.
- E.** Prepare an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
- F.** Conduct extensive consultations with stakeholders and integrate feedback from consultations into project design, the environmental and social impact study (ESIA), the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
- G.** Obtain certification from the National Environmental Protection Agency.
- H.** Include an environmental expert in assessment missions, particularly for category A projects.

STEP 3: Project evaluation

- A.** Review and summarize environmental and social assessments.
- B.** Integrate key environmental and social findings into the project appraisal report. Environmental and social issues should be discussed in the project appraisal report, not only in the technical annexes,

but also in the discussion of costs, in the monitoring and evaluation plans, and in the conditions and clauses of the loans.

STEP 4: Project implementation and supervision

- A.** Monitor the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the Resettlement Plan (RP) using the selected indicators.
- B.** In case of non-compliance, review the Environmental and Social Management Plan and the Resettlement Plan (RP) with the borrower and stakeholders.
- C.** Include (e.g. cases of serious breaches affecting category A projects) environmental and social experts in supervision missions for projects classified in category A.

STEP 5: End of project execution

- A.** Include, if necessary, environmental and social experts in the team.
- B.** Perform a full compliance audit (Category A projects) and an "Office" compliance audit (Category B projects) of environmental and social issues.
- C.** Prepare the end-of-execution report. This report deals with the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan and the Resettlement Action Plan.



ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID)

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