SUMMARY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP) REPORT

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1 Objectives

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment was conducted with support from the African Development Bank (AfDB) as part of the appraisal mission of the Agricultural Value Chains Development Support Project in the DRC’s six Provinces (PADCA-6P). PADCA-6P, an initiative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo and financed by the African Development Bank, seeks to contribute to the long-term improvement of food and nutritional security and to increase the incomes of the target communities. PADCA-6P operations, expected to span a period of five years (2019-2024) and cost a total of UA 22,153 million, will be implemented in the provinces of Kwilu, Kasaï, Haut-Lomami, Lomami, Maniema and Tshopo.

The goal of this ESIA is to identify, analyse and assess the project’s potential impacts, recommend mitigation and adaptation measures, and design and establish an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to facilitate the formulation of specific measures that will be taken during project implementation to avoid, minimize, mitigate or offset potential negative impacts and enhance positive ones.

The project’s sector objective is to contribute to the long-term improvement of food and nutritional security.

Its specific objective is to boost agricultural output through: (i) increased productivity of promising sectors: cassava, maize, bean/cowpeas and rice; (ii) stakeholder capacity-building to guarantee sustainable value chain investments; and (iii) promotion of youth and women’s entrepreneurship.

2 Context

The situation of political transition in which the Democratic Republic of Congo found itself since end-2016 came to an end with the organisation of the presidential, legislative and provincial elections of 30 December 2018. The country witnessed its first peaceful hand-over of power on 24 January 2019, between the outgoing and incoming Presidents. Meanwhile, the DRC economy recorded growth rates averaging 8.3% over the 2013-2015 period. However, this growth momentum was interrupted in 2016 (2.4%), following the collapse of the prices of the country’s main export commodities (copper and cobalt) and internal political instability. Thanks to an upturn of the prices of mining products especially in 2017 and higher mining production, growth rose to 3.7% in 2017 and then to 4.1% in 2018. In fact, over 82% of the population live below the poverty threshold of 1.25 US dollars per day. Poverty, discrimination and violence against women are major causes of malnutrition. Poor feeding (monotonous and undiversified) of mothers and infants have irreversible consequences on the growth of young children, leading to economic losses stemming from lower productivity.

The DRC has significant agricultural potential and offers remarkable investment opportunities, including a potential market of over 100 million people, considering its own population and that of neighbouring countries. Arable land, estimated at about 80 million ha is marginally developed (10%). Agricultural and rural sector development is thwarted by multiple constraints, including (i) advanced environmental degradation and insufficient basic infrastructure; (ii) weak institutional and managerial capacity; (iii) poor access to inputs, production equipment, supervisory services and markets, and (iv) farmers’ organisations’ weak capacity and difficult access to financial services and governance. According to National Investment Programme (PNIA) data, the main challenges to be tackled by the country to significantly cut rural poverty by 2020, are to: (i) secure and modernise the agricultural system to sustainably improve sub-sector production; and (ii) overcome malnutrition and food insecurity. The following table presents the global biophysical situation of the agricultural regions in the DRC.
Gender equality is a right enshrined in the national Constitution. Although the country has also ratified international protocols on the promotion of gender equality, and notwithstanding the progress achieved on the legal framework, gender equality remains a major challenge in the country. Gender will be mainstreamed in value-chain development related activities. Although women play an essential role in agriculture, they face several challenges and constraints, including poor access to different means of production, unequal access to agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers) and the lack of credit. For the womenfolk to also benefit from the project, specific activities will be designed to further empower them economically and socially. The project seeks to: (i) ensure socio-economic empowerment; (ii) increase the participation of both sexes in agro-food promotion in the project areas; (iii) create conditions for the equitable access of men, women and young people to project resources; and (iv) extend women’s participation in the decision-making process across the entire agricultural value chain. Besides, the project will encourage a gender transformation approach through capacity-building in all aspects of the agricultural value chain including the establishment of cooperatives/associations of enterprises managed by women and the sharpening of their technical leadership and entrepreneurship skills; and (b) construction of gender-sensitive infrastructure. The project will also rely on activities of gender-disaggregated monitoring/evaluation information, presented in the reports generated.

3 Project Components

The above objectives will be pursued under the following three components: (1) Development of plant sub-sectors; (2) Institutional support to the agricultural sector; and (3) Project coordination and management. These three components will provide an efficient and professional response to the problems confronting the country.

4 Project Area

The project area comprises seven provinces and 14 territories and sites considered as such. These areas per crop type are: (1) Kwilu: cassava and maize (Idiofa, Bulungu, Bagata Territories); (2) lomami: maize (Ngandajika Territory, Muene-Ditu centre), (3) Kasai: maize (Mweka Territory); (4) Haut-Lomami: beans (Kaniema Territory); (5) Maniema: rice (Kibombo, Kassongo, Kabambare sites), and (6) Tshopo: rice (Opala, Isangui, Banalia Territories); Sankuru: rice (Lomela).

These zones were proposed based on the following criteria: (i) accessibility; (ii) existence of infrastructure (warehouses, packaging chains); (iii) experienced farmers’ mastery of the crops concerned and best level of organisation; (iv) easy access to inputs and high production levels; and (v) existence of planting material for reproduction and propagation. The targeted provinces have a significant, diversified agricultural potential, which, when developed, will help to partially resolve the country’s food shortage.

5 Biophysical and Socio-economic Characteristics

The Democratic Republic of Congo straddles the equator over a surface area of 2.34 million km² and occupies the lion’s share of the Congo River Basin estimated at 3.7 million km². On account of its position astride the equator, its geomorphological diversity and its sheer size, the country is prone to fluctuating climatic conditions. In its nationally determined contributions (NDC) Paper, the DRC undertook to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 17% between 2020 and 2030. According to the NDC, the national agricultural sector is very vulnerable to climate change.

Climate projections for the DRC are unanimous that there will be a significant rise in temperature, accompanied by higher extreme temperatures. They also show a clear upward trend in total rainfall, as well as a less uniform distribution of rainfall. In other words, they portend seasonal changes characterised by an intensification of the hydrological cycle that will generate more frequent floods and landslides due to higher peak precipitations and more frequent episodes of drought. These changes in temperature and rainfall
regime have devastating effects on the Congolese economy and society. Table 1 below shows the global biophysical situation of the agricultural regions of the DRC.

**Table 1:** Global Biophysical Situation of the Agricultural Regions of the DRC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Geographical Description</th>
<th>Main Agricultural Practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| South West (Kinshasa, Bandundu and Bas-Congo) | - Relief: Mountains, valleys, plateaus. Altitude (0-800 m)  
- Climate: two climatic zones – equatorial and tropical  
- Rainfall (1 200 – 2000 mm/year)  
- Average temperatures from 14°C (Bandundu and Kinshasa) to 25°C (Bandundu and Kinshasa)  
- Soil types: sandy, clayey-sandy and sandy loam soils;  
Vegetation: mangroves (on the coast), forest, savannah and steppe | - Mechanisation of farming operations on the larger farms (cassava and maize)  
- Use of inorganic and organic fertilizers, pesticides and improved seeds (Kinshasa, Bas Congo and Katanga)  
- Irrigation (rice)  
- Practice of fallowing (in some places), crop rotation, incineration and liming |
| Centre South (Western Kasai and Eastern Kasai) | - Relief: Hills, plateaus. Altitude (500-1000 m)  
- Climate: Equatorial (Af and Am) in the North and Sudanese-type (Aw) in the South.  
- Rainfall (1 500 – 2000 mm/year)  
- Average temperature from 10 to 30°C  
- Soil types: in general Kaolinsols.  
Vegetation: evergreen rain forest, dense semi-deciduous forests and savannah. | - Use of inorganic and organic fertilizers, pesticides and improved seeds  
- Practice of fallowing (in some places), crop rotation and incineration |
| South East (Katanga) | - Relief: Mountains, plateaus, fault-lines, hills (1100-2000 m)  
- Climate: humid tropical (Aw) and temperate hot (CW).  
- Rainfall (145 – 1546 mm/year)  
- Soil type: red and ochre latosol;  
Vegetation: Guinean zone (dense forests in valleys and savannah) Sudanese-Zambesian zone (forest and grassland) | - Mechanisation of farming operations and use of animal traction  
- Irrigation (rice,…)  
- Use of inorganic and organic fertilizers, pesticides and improved seeds  
- Practice of fallowing (in some places); crop rotation and incineration |
| Central Bowl (Equateur and Orientale Province) | - Relief: Plains with slopes (320-600 m)  
- Climate: Three climate types: Af (western part); Am (North of Congo River) and Aw (transition zone).  
- Soil: limo-clayey, sandy, sandy-clayey and clayey-sandy  
- Vegetation: tropical rain forests | - Use of inorganic and organic fertilizers, pesticides and improved seeds  
- Practice of fallowing in some places; crop rotation and incineration |
| East (North Kivu ; South Kivu, Maniema and Orientale Province) | - Relief: Mountain chains, valleys (700-3000 m with summits of up to 5,000m)  
- Climate: heterogeneous. Types Af, As, Aw, Cf. Rainfall: (800 – 2000 mm/year)  
- Average temperatures between 15 and 23°C  
- Soil: volcanic type, alluvial plains, derived from ancient rocks;  
Vegetation: savannah, steppe, low-lying equatorial forests and mountains, high-altitude bamboo forests | - Widespread recourse to seeds, inorganic and organic fertilizers and pesticides  
- Practice of crop rotation and incineration  
- Animal traction |
| North (North of Equateur and North-North-East of Orientale Province) | - Relief: Plains (300-500 m)  
- Climate: Aw3  
- Soils: clayey and lateritic  
- Vegetation: Forest gallery, wooded savannah | - Improved seeds, organic and inorganic fertilizers  
- Practice of fallowing (in some places), crop rotation and incineration |


6 Political, Legal and Institutional Framework of Environmental and Social Management

With regard to the legal framework, the DRC has policy and programme instruments founded on its international, sub-regional and national commitments in the area of environmental protection. These various instruments are reflected in the law that requires the conduct of an ESIA to ensure that a project complies with existing environmental standards (i.e., Law No. 11/009 of 9 July 2011 to define the fundamental principles of environmental protection). For its part, Decree No. 14/019 of 19 August 2014, which lays down the operating rules for environmental protection procedural mechanisms, is one of the implementing instruments of that law which governs the whole Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process. Other relevant national instruments include the Labour Code, the Forestry Code and Law No. 14/022 of 24 December 2011 to define the fundamental principles of agriculture, particularly Section 67 thereof. The project will comply with the requirements and provisions of these instruments.
From the institutional standpoint, the Ministry of Agriculture coordinates the conduct of this assessment. The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) implements the country’s environment policy, particularly the conduct of environmental and social assessments, through the Congolese Environment Agency (ACE), a public body established for that purpose. MEDD is also represented in the six project provinces (Kwilu, Lomami, Haut-Lomami, Kasai, Maniema and Tsogo) by Provincial Environment Coordination Units (CPE), which may step in, whenever necessary, to address environmental issues. ACE is a public technical and scientific body established by Decree No. 14/030 of 18 November 2014 setting out the articles of association of a public establishment called *Agence Congolaise de l’Environnement* (Congolese Environment Agency), tasked with the process of conducting and coordinating project environmental and social assessments in the DRC. It is placed under the supervision of the Ministry in charge of the environment.

Other stakeholders will be involved in the implementation of this project, including public sector institutions, the private sector and NGOs. Apart from ACE, the operation and effectiveness of the other structures need to be improved, given the lack of sufficient and competent human resources (environmental and social management capacity). Furthermore, the project will have to consolidate its outputs through training in the use of management tools and the adoption of environmental and social best practices so that environmental protection would become second nature to all project stakeholders.

This study analysed some international instruments, especially the African Development Bank’s Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies (integrated safeguards system, ISS) applicable to the project. Operational Safeguard 1: Environmental and Social Assessment: This operational safeguard is triggered by the fact that this is an investment project which is subject to environmental and social assessment; Operational Safeguard 2: Involuntary Resettlement: This operational safeguard is not triggered because the project does not lead to population displacement; Operational Safeguard 3: Biodiversity, Renewable Resources and Ecosystem Services: This operational safeguard is triggered by the fact that the project will affect flora and fauna species during the construction of MSPs inside Provincial services of agriculture. These species are neither endangered nor protected; Operational Safeguard 4: Pollution Prevention and Control, Hazardous Materials and Resource Efficiency: This operational safeguard is triggered by the risks of water and soil pollution during works; Operational Safeguard 5: Labour Conditions, Health and Safety: This operational safeguard is triggered due to the nature of works which involve risks for human health and safety.

7 Major Environmental and Socio-economic Challenges

The project’s host environment is confronted by major challenges which can be summarised as follows:

In terms of environmental challenges, including climate change, the main potential climate risks of the project include intense rainfall, floods, heat waves and seasonal drought which can disrupt the daily lives of the people, leading to loss of human life, destruction of infrastructure, soil erosion, destruction of wildlife habitats and vegetation as well as greater household vulnerability to water-borne diseases. Floods may also aggravate the invasion of grain-eating birds and aquatic plants in Tsogo and Maniema Provinces where rice will be grown. The agricultural sector is highly vulnerable to climate change, due especially to the extreme variability of climatic factors, mostly rainfall on which agriculture depends, while rice cultivation will increase the production of methane, which is a greenhouse gas.

The socio-economic situation reveals: (i) the development of water-borne diseases (diarrhoea, cholera and typhoid fever…) which are quite frequent in the project areas; (ii) the need to protect the health and safety of the population and of workers who fail to wear personal protective equipment in total disregard of hygiene and work safety rules; (iii) the population works on land allocated for agriculture without prior testing of its capacity to provide better yields. Conflicts could arise from the expropriation and allocation of land depending on soil quality and its capacity to meet the specific farming needs of the crops that the project will promote; (iv) cooperatives and other organised groups in the project zones have many
shortcomings in terms of their operation and agricultural organisation; the project will seek to restructure them and build their capacity.

**Gender:** In the DRC, gender inequalities persist when it comes to access to education, economic opportunities and representation in various institutions of the country. In the project provinces, the status of women is such that their roles are confined to reproduction, housekeeping, childcare and health care for their households. Hence, they are sensitive to what is crucial for themselves, their families and their communities. Considerable obstacles undermine the advancement of women. Apart from small-scale mining, agriculture is the main source of income in most project areas, but remains a major hardship for women. The project will help to reduce gender disparities and further empower women by promoting their groups.

8 Potential Project Positive Impacts

**Construction Phase**

The main positive impact during the construction phase is job creation. These are mostly temporary jobs, such as worksite labourers and piece workers, during the construction of various rural agricultural value chain support infrastructure (assembly/construction of semi-industrial units, construction of multi-service platforms) and selling of food to workers.

**Operational Phase**

The project’s most significant positive impact is the economic and social development of the regions concerned. The implementation of PADCA-6P will, inter alia, boost the production and processing of agricultural produce. It will also lead to better land management owing to the use of high-yield seeds (cassava: production of 200,000 to 250,000 plants on an area of 20 m²). In fact, the output will increase on small farms (from 8T/ha to 10T/ha for cassava; 1.5T/ha to 4T/ha for rice; 0.85T/ha to 1.5T/ha for maize; 0.86T/ha to 1.3T/ha for beans). The project will also enhance the management of the irrigation potential for rice production in the target area, especially in the provinces of Maniema (Kailo – Kasongo – Kabambare sites) and Tshopo (Opala, Isangui, Lomela and Banalia Territories) with efficient water management through suitable and appropriate irrigation schemes (compliant with the standards and charter governing irrigated land) and with irrigation and drainage networks. It will also preserve natural land and wetlands which are currently not controlled and are under serious threat.

More specifically, the project will establish six multi-service platforms (MSP) in its impact area. These MSPs will bring together all services facilitating the expansion of agricultural activities at the territorial level. The infrastructure to be built will be used by agricultural sector actors as a platform for commercial exchanges and offer services including access to innovative technologies, communication techniques, agricultural /rural advisory services, storage, transport, agricultural markets information system, as well as access to drinking water and sanitation. These MSPs will be constructed within the premises of provincial services of agriculture (i.e., on land belonging to the Congolese State). Some processing units will be constructed and/or rehabilitated on sites belonging to farmers’ cooperatives and local community organisations with which the project will have cooperation agreements. Hence, the project will not lead to the displacement of persons (physically displaced persons: those who have lost their homes and property due to land acquisition by the project and then have to be resettled on a new site; such persons have to be relocated for the project to be implemented. This is even less the case for economically displaced persons (persons who have lost their income sources or livelihoods due to land acquisition or restricted access to certain resources (land, water, pastureland, forest) due to the construction or operation of the project or its related components. Economically displaced persons do not necessarily need to resettle as a result of project activities) according to the mitigation measures of the ESMP. Thus, economic rehabilitation (i.e., measures taken to restore the incomes or livelihoods of persons affected by project activities; economic rehabilitation
must ensure that PAPs have an income level that is at least equivalent to the one they enjoyed prior to project implementation) is not envisaged under these conditions.

9 Potential Negative Impacts of the Project

During the preparation and construction phase, the major negative impacts relate to:

- air and water pollution as well as soil compaction (due to the movement of construction machinery);
- deforestation as a result of clearing;
- access restrictions for livestock (pastures; water points) during works;
- risks linked to worksite accidents and waste production;
- social conflict risks linked to the influx of foreign manpower;
- disease (STD and HIV/AIDS).

During the operational phase

The negative environmental and social impacts of PADCA-6P activities will mostly concern the risk of vegetation loss (clearing) and deforestation to establish farms for the four project crops; the risk of pollution and degradation of the water table and watercourses through the use of pesticides and fertilizers, and the production of methane (a greenhouse gas) due to rice cultivation.

From the social standpoint, there could be an upsurge in water-borne diseases; insecurity and social constraints owing to the influx of migrants into the project area; and the risk of accidents and disturbances resulting from the rehabilitation and construction of diverse infrastructure etc. However, these impacts can be avoided or greatly reduced by implementing appropriate mitigation measures.

To ensure that there is a framework for addressing these challenges, this study envisages an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) which comprises: (i) measures to enhance positive project impacts; (ii) measures to mitigate negative impacts (standards to be respected during the works; measures to be incorporated in the final design study during project design (the ESIA-ESMP is supposed to have been prepared based on a FDS. In other words, the study will need a post-FDS update if changes are made to the project components); measures to be included in the bidding and works execution files; and environmental clauses and best practices during operation); (iii) the surveillance and monitoring plan that comprises: (1) the mainstreaming of environmental risk surveillance and control measures; and (2) the implementation of prevention and correction measures in case of events that could be injurious to health, safety and the environment; (iv) the capacity-building, information and communication plan; (v) institutional implementation and monitoring arrangements; and (vi) the cost of the ESMP plan.

10. Positive Impact Enhancement Measures

The project is expected to support local, regional and national development. Thus, in addition to agricultural activities, the project will address certain local needs already mentioned under socio-economic challenges. It will establish six Multi-service Platforms (MSP) in each of the project regions that will be managed by the unions in the provinces and territories. Each MSP will have spaces for storage (100 m² store), for sale of agricultural products as well as working space for agricultural advisers and cooperative unions, reception of local farmers, processing, maintenance of tractors and other farm tools and for the provision of diverse services. The infrastructure will vary and can be storage facilities, grouping centres, collection points, markets, processing workshops for agricultural produce (cassava, rice, maize, beans), shops for the sale of
agricultural inputs, mechanisation workshop for the repair of agricultural equipment (mills, motors, tractors, engines, etc.), etc.

11. **Negative Impact Mitigation Measures**

**Measures to be reflected in project design**

These are environmental and social measures that will be factored into the final designs (FDs) of semi-industrial units, rice cultivation site development works and multi-service platform facilities. These environmental and social measures must be included in the bidding documents. If the FDs end up introducing significant changes, the ESIA document and its attendant ESMP will be modified accordingly. It is important to include the corresponding environmental costs in order to ensure that such modifications are implemented.

**Normative measures**

The concern here is to ensure the project’s compliance with the applicable regulations, including:

- Compliance with environmental and social regulations and obligation to adhere to environmental and social clauses (The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) is mostly expected to ensure compliance with national environmental regulations in force during the construction and operational phases. The entities responsible for works are expected to contact the environment services (Provincial Coordination Unit for Environmental Affairs in the six project provinces) to ensure that the facilities comply with the applicable regulations. During the pre-construction and operational phases, these entities will ensure that contractors comply with waste management and environmental provisions, wastewater management and atmospheric pollution standards as well as the requirements of the Labour Code. Besides, works contractors must also adhere to environmental and social requirements (which must be included in worksite ESMPs), especially in terms of respecting the following prescriptions: pollution control and cleanliness of the site; personnel safety; temporary works signage; safety of persons (near and on worksites and along the roads used to transport materials)).

- Compliance with mining regulations (Works contractors are bound to have the required permits for the operation of quarries and borrow pits (temporary or permanent) in accordance with the relevant national laws).

12. **Negative Impact Mitigation Measures**

During the works phase, these measures are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Measures</th>
<th>Provisions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measures to mitigate the impact of air pollution</strong></td>
<td>This entails protecting the project areas against impact of polluting exhaust fumes discharged during the works: control the movement of heavy machinery during earthworks; sensitise the local population and require the works contractor to place tarpaulin on all trucks transporting construction materials (sand, aggregate etc.); require the wearing of dust masks and raise awareness within the local population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measures to mitigate impact on water resources</strong></td>
<td>To avoid polluting water resources, the following measures will be implemented: control the movement of machinery during earthworks; set up workers’ camps at least 700 metres from water bodies; collect, evacuate and eliminate worksite waste on sites authorised by the project and the environmental services; develop and stabilize oil-change areas using concrete slabs or similar means; clean up the site and stabilize river banks that will be affected after works. Furthermore, on agricultural sites seriously affected by erosion, there is need for regular erosion control (revegetation of earth banks, limitation of cleared areas and soil degradation, retention of topsoil for post-works rehabilitation, revegetation of cleared areas as soon as possible with local species, early installation and regular maintenance of the drainage system around farmlands and construction areas, scheduling and design of works in accordance with the various seasons in order to reduce silting and facilitate run-off flow).</td>
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</table>

Indeed, while conducting water resource management under the project, it should be remembered that overly intensive use of water upstream might penalise downstream users. Prior to rolling out possible options for upstream water resource mobilisation and management, consultations can be organized locally in the provinces of Maniema (Kibombo, Kassongo and Kabambare sites) and Tshopo (Opala, Isangui, lomela and Banalia Territories) where rice will be grown.
To safeguard the quality of ground and surface water against rice cultivation activities, a protection area will be defined around all water uptake points and dams in the various rice-producing localities. Hence, to ensure appropriate and sustainable water resource management and avoid water degradation, the following measures will be implemented:

- removal of brushwood from watercourses to increase flow;
- compliance with the standards of intervention in forest environments especially (conservation of a 50-metre buffer zone between farms and water bodies);
- training of employees in the efficient application of chemicals (avoid run-off and unnecessary discharge);
- sensitisation of employees who apply chemicals on the proper use of these products;
- combatting of the spillage of petroleum products and other chemicals in watercourses (ethephon, ammonia (1%), herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.).

### Measures to mitigate impact on the soil

To protect the soil in project areas, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Protect agricultural facilities, and generally crops, against wind and water erosion;
- Design updated land occupancy plans to get a better understanding of the current situation and identify risky areas (which are already operational in project site A).
- Besides, to address the problem of soil sodisation and alkalinisation, certain measures must be taken such as:
  - construction of drainage networks to limit the accumulation of carbonates in the topsoil;
  - levelling of plots to avoid water stagnation;
  - evacuation of excavated material and other residue to authorized sites;
  - regular cleaning of storage and work areas.

To avoid polluting the soil through intensive application of soil improvement materials, the use of organic and inorganic fertilizers will be encouraged with improved varieties. Local adaptation will also be done where the soils need an addition of lime or dolomite to enhance their productivity. However, an integrated management approach that blends organic fertilizers with soil fertility, is recommended. It will be necessary to, *inter alia*:

(i) determine the level of deficiency in nutrients (primary nutrients, secondary nutrients and micronutrients) and the acidity level of the cultivated land in the project area;

(ii) prepare soil deficiency and acidity/alkalinity maps for the project areas;

(iii) determine new fertilizer formulations and conduct in-situ fertilisation tests to validate appropriate and economically-profitable formulations, with due consideration for the deficiencies identified and the plants' unsatisfied need for primary nutrients, secondary nutrients and micronutrients;

(iv) promote the large-scale adoption of new fertilizer formulas as part of integrated soil fertility management; technologies such as fertilizer microdosing and urea super-granule deep placement (UDP) will be used.

(v) build the capacity of soil researchers and technicians and that of farmers

### Measures to mitigate impact on the landscape and scenery

To avoid scarring and disfigurement of the landscape and scenery during the works, the following measures are proposed: control the movement of construction machinery; collect, evacuate and eliminate solid waste and excavated material; level the site and rehabilitate the landscape after the works.

### Measures to mitigate impact on the living conditions of the people

The following measures will be taken: ensure that waste is sorted, collected and conveyed to the appropriate sites in collaboration with the community and environmental services; inform and sensitize workers and the population; place information signs at the worksite entrance; mark out the works area; ensure the cleaning and rehabilitation of the site after the works.

### Measures to mitigate impact on the health of the population

To prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and AIDS between workers and the local population, it should be recalled that the establishment of a construction site often attracts petty traders, improvised restaurants and other services. Daily interaction between this segment of the population and workers often lead to a multiplicity of sexual relations. Therefore, the construction site plays a major role STD and AIDS transmission. The following actions and measures should be taken:

- Organize awareness campaigns targeting workers and the local population (documents, fliers, posters, etc.);
- Carry out joint actions with the National AIDS Control Programme, services, associations and local NGOs active in STD prevention and health promotion;
- Place condoms at workers' disposal and educate them on their proper use.

### Measures to mitigate impact on workers' health

The following measures are recommended: post safety instructions on the construction site; wear suitable PPE (gloves, safety shoes); regularly maintain equipment; limit the speed of machinery and trucks used for the works; cover or secure all handled loads, keep all machinery and equipment in storage prior to operations; train operators/drivers in safe driving; train the staff in handling procedures; limit manual handling at workstations; forbid eating at work; clean up and maintain work platforms; mark out risky areas; fill up excavated areas; educate site workers on safety measures.
To prevent and manage potential social conflicts between the local population and workers, the following measures are proposed: Recruit primarily local manpower for unskilled jobs, favouring men who are family heads (and possibly single women and/or widows for certain posts); forbid children from working in plantations; establish a transparent recruitment system; inform and sensitize the local population on recruitment conditions; sensitize work site staff on the respect of local population’s customs and practices; establish a conflict prevention and management mechanism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures to mitigate the social impact of interaction between the local population and construction workers</th>
<th>To prevent and manage potential social conflicts between the local population and workers, the following measures are proposed: Recruit primarily local manpower for unskilled jobs, favouring men who are family heads (and possibly single women and/or widows for certain posts); forbid children from working in plantations; establish a transparent recruitment system; inform and sensitize the local population on recruitment conditions; sensitize work site staff on the respect of local population’s customs and practices; establish a conflict prevention and management mechanism.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Measures to mitigate social impact on physical cultural resources</td>
<td>No archaeological sites or cultural vestiges were noted on the site. However, it is possible for vestiges to be unearthed during works (excavations). To avoid disturbing them, the following measures are proposed: inform the custom of the authorities and sensitize the local population; inform and sensitize workers to respect the local customs and practices; stop works in case of a chance discovery; delineate and protect the area of the chance discovery; immediately alert the competent services and await instructions.</td>
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During the operational phase, the measures below shall be applied:

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<thead>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measures to mitigate noise-related impact</td>
<td>The project will require technical clauses for the procurement of equipment compliant with international standards. The wearing of noise protection devices should be compulsory in workstations (semi-industrial units and mechanization workshops) where the noise level is up to 80 dB. It will also be necessary to: (i) insert in the contract, technical clauses pertaining to the procurement of equipment that meets international standards (noise level &lt; or = 80 dB) and require the mandatory wearing of noise protection equipment in work areas where the noise level is up to 80 dB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures to mitigate impact on drinking water supply system</td>
<td>The project will construct water and sanitation works according to professional standards to significantly limit the risk of water-borne diseases. The potability standards of the World Health Organization (WHO) will serve as the benchmark for drinking water. Furthermore, the spring catchment area will be enclosed and all occupancy prohibited within a radius of 100 metres. The project will monitor water quality every two years. A study will be conducted to assess the water quality and water table potential.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measures to manage solid waste and by-products</td>
<td>This entails recycling waste produced by the process as follows: (i) green waste from the processing of cassava, beans, rice, maize etc. can be recycled as substrate used in making animal feed; (ii) the uncontaminated sludge and effluents coming from wastewater treatment facilities can be used as farm fertilizers. Treatment stations will be constructed near cassava semi-industrial processing units to treat water used in retting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wastewater management measures</td>
<td>A system will be put in place to process effluent from semi-industrial units, with the possibility of re-using the treated water in the process to reduce water usage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures to manage odours</td>
<td>The following measures are recommended to prevent and control odour emissions: install a sufficient number of air extractors in production units to cover the surface area and connected to the outside; ensure the proper maintenance of peeling, sorting and crushing machines and ventilation systems; if possible, install cyclone separators, textile filters or electrostatic dust filters on ventilation ducts to prevent odour emission; require the wearing of PPE;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures on the hygiene, health and safety of workers and populations</td>
<td>To protect workers at the semi-industrial units and mechanisation workshops as well as the population, it is important to: get the staff concerned to engage in the regular and daily cleaning of premises (semi-industrial units, MSP) used as offices, warehouses and latrines; supply drinking water to the MSPs and semi-industrial units, reduce water use and curb water wastage; widely announce the commencement of works and closing of a road or bridge through the administrative entities concerned and from door to door eight days prior to works start-up; develop access roads or deviations in case of road blockage; the project must maintain such roads by putting up road signs that read: “works deviation”, while indicating the direction of traffic flow as well as the blocked road; place firefighting devices in workshops (install fire extinguishers);</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13 Environmental and Social Surveillance and Monitoring Programme

Construction phase

Environmental surveillance is intended to ensure compliance with: (i) measures proposed in the impact assessment report, including mitigation measures; (ii) conditions defined in regulations and various standards; (iii) the contractor’s commitments towards the institutional stakeholders concerned; (iv) the requirements arising from other laws and regulations on hygiene and public health, as well as the management of community living conditions, environmental protection and natural resources. Environmental surveillance will be conducted during the infrastructure construction and operational phases. During the construction phase, environmental and social surveillance will be conducted by a Control Mission (CM) mainly tasked with:

- ensuring compliance with all the project’s routine and specific mitigation measures;
- reminding contractors of their environmental obligations and ensuring that these are respected during the construction period;
- drafting environmental surveillance reports throughout the works period;
- inspecting works and requesting for appropriate adjustments where appropriate; draft the final report of the environmental surveillance programme for the period; and
- acting as interface between the local population and the contractors in case of complaints.

Environmental and social monitoring will make it possible to verify, on the ground, the accuracy of the assessment of certain impacts and the effectiveness of mitigation or compensatory measures outlined in the ESIA, and about which there is still some uncertainty. The knowledge acquired through environmental monitoring will help to correct the mitigation measures and possibly revise certain environment management arrangements made by the developer. This will be conducted by the Congolese Environment Agency (ACE), pursuant to the regulations governing environmental protection (two missions per year) in DRC.

Supervision will be conducted by the Environmental and Social Safeguards experts from the AfDB and experts from the PCU through supervision missions in the case of the AfDB Expert and a midterm review in the case of the PCU Expert to ensure that environmental and social requirements are factored into project implementation and monitoring.

Inspection of PADCA-CA works will be conducted by the services of MEDD, especially ACE and the Provincial Environment Coordination Units of Kwilu, Lomami, Kasai, Haut-Lomami, Maniema and Tshopo Provinces which will monitor compliance with the national regulations on the environment.

Evaluation is intended to (i) ascertain that the objectives are respected; and (ii) learn lessons from the operational phase that can be used to adjust future intervention strategies. The evaluation is conducted by an independent consultant upon of the completion of works.
**Operational phase**

**Environmental and social surveillance** during the operational phase will be conducted by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) to be set up. In that regard, the PCU will recruit a Quality, Hygiene, Safety and Environment Officer (QHSEO) right from the construction phase, although this officer will only work on a part-time basis.

**Environmental and social monitoring** is performed by the Expert of the Congolese Environment Agency (ACE). However, the Provincial Division within the Inspectorate of Agriculture in the six project provinces will also be expected to join the monitoring mission.

**Supervision** will be undertaken by the AfDB’s Environmental and Social Safeguards Experts and the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) set up to ensure that all environmental and social requirements are factored into project implementation and monitoring.

**Inspection** during the operational phase, will be conducted by the services of MEDD, specifically the ACE and the Provincial Environmental Coordination Units in the project area which shall verify compliance with national environmental regulations.

The evaluation will be conducted by an independent consultant upon completion of the programme.

14 **Environmental and Social Inspection Domains**

During the construction phase, monitoring will include ascertaining that the ESMP mitigation measures have effectively been implemented. The aspects that will be monitored are the following:

- **During the preparatory and works phase:** (i) dust pollution; (ii) Soil erosion during excavations; (iii) hygiene and safety on the worksite.

- **During the operational phase:** (i) wastewater and solid waste management; (ii) waste recycling; (iii) noise; (iv) accidents.

15 **Responsibility for Monitoring the Implementation of Environmental and Social Management**

The arrangements for conducting surveillance and monitoring the effective implementation of these measures will be based on a participatory approach involving several stakeholders and on the final design of the project’s administrative management. In any event, the following stakeholders will be involved:

- the Ministry of Agriculture (contracting authority), acting through FNPSS, PCU and the delegated project supervisor;

- the Ministry of Rural Development;

- the Project Steering Committee;

- the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development;

- ACE and the competent services of the six provinces tasked with ESMP environmental monitoring;

- the Provincial Inspectorate of Agriculture;

- local authorities within the project territories and sites.
ESMP implementation is intended to ensure compliance with the measures recommended by the assessment. With regard to construction works, all mitigation measures contained in the ESIA Report must be included in the bidding documents (BD), in the form of price schedules or standardised environmental and social clauses to be executed by the contracting companies. The contract specifications and contractor’s price schedule shall state that the latter will finance the measures taken to finance all forms of pollution (effluent, solid wastes, noise and vibrations, disposal of materials, rehabilitation of degraded sites, etc.). The Control Mission shall be responsible for ensuring that contractors comply with all environmental and social clauses.

**Reporting:** The following reporting arrangements have been proposed for the implementation of ESIA prescriptions:

- Periodic monthly or detailed reports on worksite ESMP implementation produced by works contractors;
- Monthly surveillance reports on the implementation of technical specifications to be produced by CM;
- Quarterly ESMP implementation monitoring reports to be produced by ACE;
- Periodic quarterly or detailed ESMP implementation monitoring and surveillance reports produced by the Project Coordination Unit and transmitted to the African Development Bank.

### 16 Capacity-Building, Information and Communication Plan

**Training of stakeholders involved in project implementation**

Training measures are aimed at building the capacity of the senior staff within the local services of MEDD (CPE of six provinces) and local technical services (Agriculture, Industry, Mines, etc.) involved in the project, especially in the areas of planning, management and monitoring/evaluation of environmental and social components. They also target agricultural producers, seed growers, works contractors and control offices specifically for the inclusion of environmental costs in BDs.

This will entail organizing a training and skills-upgrade workshop to enable structures involved in works implementation and monitoring to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the ESIA and attendant responsibilities, etc. The subjects will focus on: the environmental and social challenges of the works; hygiene and safety; appropriate environmental regulations; AfDB policies and operational safeguards; environmental and social best practices; worksite environmental control and environmental monitoring.

**Table:** Measures, targets and capacity-building needs

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Project Phase</th>
<th>Targeted Measures</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Capacity-building Needs Identified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Works</td>
<td>Application of ESMP measures and other best practices during works</td>
<td>Works company</td>
<td>Appointment of a person on the worksite tasked with the application of best practices as regards environmental and social measures. Here, emphasis will be laid on the environmental cost (i.e., the amount of money that will not be paid if the ESMP is not completely implemented)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short targeted training on environmental best practices</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental surveillance and monitoring plan</td>
<td>Control Office</td>
<td></td>
<td>Training on the monitoring of environmental recommendations in the works and operational phases; this will involve laying emphasis on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Environmental Surveillance and Monitoring Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Worksite management</th>
<th>Sector ministries involved in ESMP implementation</th>
<th>Works environmental measures and awareness-raising</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information of local population on safety measures</th>
<th>Project coordination</th>
<th>Training in communication and advocacy techniques on environmental management, hygiene and safety measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental surveillance and monitoring plan</th>
<th>Project coordination management</th>
<th>Training in the monitoring of environmental recommendations during the construction and operational phases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 17 Preliminary Consultations: Information and Sensitisation of the Population and Stakeholders Concerned

Prior to project commencement, the PCU will organize consultation sessions with interested stakeholders in each of the six project provinces and territories: (1) Kwilu: cassava and maize (Idiofo, Bulungu and Bagata Territories); (2) Lomami: maize (Ngandajika Territory, Muene-Ditu centre); (3) Kasai: maize (Mweca Territory); (4) Haut-Lomami: beans (Kaniema Territory); (5) Maniema: rice (Kibombo, Kassongo, Kabambare sites), and (6) Tshopo: rice (Opala, Isangui, lomela, and Banalia Territories) to inform them about the project and hear their views. The approach used during these consultations will entail: (i) presenting the PADCA-CA Project: its context and rationale; its objectives; planned activities under the different components and the expected outcomes; its intervention and implementation strategy; (ii) collecting the viewpoints, concerns and suggestions expressed during discussions that will follow the presentation of the project. A consultation report will be drafted and accompanied by pictures and the attendance list. This public consultation report will be one of the annexes of this study report and the main document will be revised to capture the viewpoints collected.

The Project Coordination Unit will coordinate the implementation of information and awareness campaigns targeting the project’s direct beneficiaries (farmers, the private sector, associations of beneficiary producers and supervisory entities, women and youths), focusing on the nature of the works and the environmental and social challenges arising from the implementation of project activities. These campaigns are intended to prepare the population to accept the project and the various infrastructure items to be constructed.

A number of stakeholders will be involved in this process, namely: NGOs working on environmental and social issues; grassroots associations, transporters’ organisations and local communities. Awareness will also be raised on the following issues: land, gender, conflict management, HIV/AIDS, risk of accidents, among others.

The local customary authorities will serve as relays for the population, informing and sensitising them on the challenges of the project. Local-level information (villages, etc.) can be entrusted to associations or NGOs with confirmed expertise in this area. This will involve organising information and coordination sessions as well as mass meetings with previously-trained agricultural producers, through local NGOs or coordinators.
With regard to ESMP implementation and monitoring, the following arrangements are proposed:

**Project Coordination Unit (PCU):** As the project’s technical organ, the PCU is tasked with ensuring that each stakeholder effectively plays its assigned role. To that end, it will recruit a Quality, Hygiene, Safety and Environment Officer (QHSEO) to monitor, on a daily basis, the implementation of the ESMP in both the PADCA-6P preparation and implementation phases.

**PADCA-6P Steering Committee (SC):** This committee is a framework for facilitating the implementation of project activities. It will facilitate dialogue between those involved in PADCA-6P implementation. This Steering Committee will be the same as that of PEJAB (project already financed by AfDB to minimise costs and create greater synergy among projects). Its membership is as follows: Ministries in charge of Employment, Economy, Finance, Rural Development, Technical Education, Vocational Training, Small and Medium Size Enterprises, Youth and Sports, Women and the Family, and Land Tenure. The SC will also comprise among others one representative from each of the following institutions: *Initiative des jeunes pour le développement du Congo* (Youth Initiative for Congo’s Development - IJIDC) ; *Confédération nationale des producteurs agricoles du Congo* (National Confederation of Agricultural Producers of Congo – CONAPAC); *Fédération nationale des jeunes entrepreneurs du Congo* (National Federation of Young Entrepreneurs of Congo – FENAEC), *Conseil national de la jeunesse, Conseil Consultatif National* (National Youth Consultative Council – CCN) which is a multi-stakeholder consultative framework whose representation extends down to local community level; *Fédération des entreprises* (Federation of Enterprises – FEC); *Nouvelle chambre de métiers* (New Trades Chamber – NCM); *Association Congolaise des Banques* (Congolese Association of Banks); the Central Bank. This Steering Committee may also include any other person as appropriate and shall meet twice a year. Its main tasks will be to analyse the annual workplans/budget and progress reports of the project and to make policy recommendations.

**The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD):** MEDD mainly operates through ACE and the Provincial Environment Coordination (CPE) of the project provinces (Kwilu; lomami ; Kasaï ; Haut-Lomami ; Maniema; Tshopo), mainly to ascertain compliance with national regulations governing the environment.

**Other provincial and local technical services:** The other provincial and local technical services (Mines, Agriculture, Industry, Rural Development, etc.) will participate in monitoring the works and the operation of the platform.

**Works companies:** The companies are responsible for the physical execution of works in the field, including ESMP implementation. To that end, they will have to prepare a specific workplan on aspects pertaining to the environmental and social management of worksites. This workplan will show how the recommended ESMP measures will be implemented. In-house environmental and social surveillance is performed by the company’s Environment Officer who will ensure the implementation of all measures recommended in the above-mentioned workplan.

**Control Mission (CM):** The CM will ensure environmental and social surveillance and control the effective implementation of the environmental and social measures contained in the works contract.

**Sector services located in the project territories and sites:** Sector services located within the project area will participate in monitoring, awareness-raising and social mobilisation activities. In each targeted sector, local technical services will participate in close monitoring of the implementation of ESMP recommendations, social mobilization and the adoption and dissemination of the information found in the ESMP.
**NGOs and other civil society organisations:** Civil society will play an essential role by participating in the project preparation phase and becoming fully involved in public consultations. These organisations can also support the project by organizing information and sensitization sessions for stakeholders and the local population on environmental and social aspects pertaining to the works and the operation of the platform.

**Bank supervision missions:** Bank missions will be responsible for supervisory aspects, ensuring that all environmental and social requirements are taken into consideration during project implementation and monitoring.

**Public consultations:** Consultation sessions with stakeholders and interested actors were organised in each of the seven project provinces and territories ((1) Kwilu: cassava and maize (Idiofa, Bulungu, Bagata Territories); (2) Lomami: maize (Ngandajika Territory, Muene-Ditu centre); (3) Kasai: maize (Mweka Territory); (4) Haut-Lomami: beans (Kaniema Territory); (5) Maniema: rice (Kibombo, Kassongo, Kabambare sites); and (6) Tshopo: rice (Opala, Isangui, Banalia Territories)); Sankuru: rice (Lomela)) from 14 to 28 March 2019 to inform them about the project and hear their view. This public consultation mission was undertaken by ACE and supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture through the PCU of PEJAB. The approach used during these consultations entailed: (i) presenting the PADCA-CA project: its context and rationale; its objectives; the planned activities under various components and the expected outcomes; its intervention and implementation strategy; and (ii) collecting the viewpoints, concerns and suggestions expressed during discussions after presentation of the project. The public consultations report indicates that PADCA-6P is accepted by the various stakeholders consulted, with a global gender-disaggregated acceptability rate of 24% for female representatives of organisations and 62% for male representatives. On aggregate, this rate stands at 86%, corresponding to 558 agricultural-sector organisations that were present and accepted the project out of 650 expected. The consultation report, accompanied by photographs and an attendance list, provides more information per province and per site. The expectations of the consulted stakeholders are reflected in the ESMP budget.

19 **Indicative Implementation Schedule**

i. Before project activities are implemented, a detailed ESIA-ESMP implementation schedule should be prepared based on the monitoring indicators found in this document (ESIA-ESMP);

ii. Prior to implementation and at the very beginning of the project, the PIU and ACE will prepare an operational ESMP implementation plan and revise the ESMP, depending on the project status and its intervention areas.

iii. From the revised version of the ESIA-ESMP, the recruited Expert in charge of environmental and social issues will prepare a detailed workplan which will be approved by the PIU and ACE and transmitted to AfDB for information.

iv. Works companies will produce worksite ESMPs in the form of workplans indicating the duration of works. The shall prepare and submit monthly reports to the PIU, with copies transmitted to ACE and the Bank.

v. During implementation, weekly meetings to reiterate ESIA-ESMP measures will be held on the different worksites to recall in detail the commitments taken by the various parties.

vi. During implementation, the monitoring structures, including the Project Implementation Unit will prepare monthly and quarterly reports. Only quarterly reports will be transmitted to ACE and the Bank.
vii. At project completion, a consolidated document on ESMP implementation with a section on lessons learned, will be prepared, placed at the disposal of the stakeholders and approved by AfDB.

20 Cost of Environmental and Social Management Plan:

The costs of detailed environmental measures are as follows:

- USD 255,000 in the construction phase;
- USD 250,000 for 5 years during operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Actions Envisaged</th>
<th>Cost in USD</th>
<th>Costs (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recruitment of HSSE Specialist</td>
<td>Reflected in the project team’s budgeting</td>
<td>PM</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical measures</td>
<td>Design of handbooks on environmental best practices in the sustainable execution of construction and/or rehabilitation works and/or sustainable operation/assistance in the incorporation of environmental measures in the BDs</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Design of a handbook on the maintenance and management of semi-industrial agricultural processing units</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provision of staff with protective equipment and maintenance/management materials</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PADCA-6P monitoring and evaluation (permanent monitoring, midterm review and annual evaluation and monitoring vehicle)</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Layout and development of multi-services platforms</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Establishment of two wastewater treatment stations for processing units</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support for water analysis, and waste management control and monitoring (Laboratory)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hygiene-related measures on each site (6)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Design of a Pesticides and Fertilizer Management Plan</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training of project beneficiaries and other stakeholders</td>
<td>Training in environmental and social assessment (screening and classification of activities; conduct, identification of impacts, design of mitigation measures, design and monitoring of indicators, etc.); Hygiene and safety standards of rehabilitation works; Environmental monitoring of works;</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public consultation / Information and sensitisation of the population/ESMP monitoring</td>
<td>Stakeholder consultation and amendment of ESIA-ESMP; IEC and sensitisation on the nature of the investments, involvement of local actors and the works-related environmental and social challenges, environmental best practices during rehabilitation/construction works and during the operation of infrastructures. Special measures for the Yangambi Biosphere Reserve in Isangi Territory. Sensitisation on STD/HIV/AIDS during works</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ESMP monitoring by ACE and MEDD</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provision for new activities consequent on the revision of ESIA-ESMP</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>255,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Documents consulted

1) AIDE – MEMOIRE: Appraisal Mission of the Agricultural Value Chains Development Support Project in the Centre Provinces (PADECA-PC): 5 to 21 November 2018

2) Project Concept Note: AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAINS DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (PADCA) (SAP NO P-CD-A00-007)

3) ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: BUKANGA LONZO AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PARK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT « PAI-BL ». March 2018

4) Project Document: DRC - Building Capacity in the DRC Agricultural Sector for Planning and Response to the Additional Threats Posed by Climate Change on Food Production and Security

5) DRC/MEDD. Third Country Communication to the UNFCCC. October 2014

6) DRC: National Climate Change Policy and Strategy (2016 – 2020)