



Environmental and Social Safeguards

September 20th, 2021
Port Loko, Sierra Leone



Topics

Environmental

- General Safeguards
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Pest Management
- Waste Management

Social

- Women and Youth Empowerment
- Labour Management Procedures
- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Benefit Sharing

What is Safeguard and what can it do?

3

- A WB policy outlines all environmental, social and legal concerns associated with project design and implementation.
- **Do no harm**: protect people and environment from adverse impacts.
- **Do good**: enhance social equity and promote environmental sustainability.
- The Policy suggests instruments for mainstreaming environmental and social concerns into development Projects.

Risk Management

4

1. **AVOID**
2. **MINIMIZE OR**
3. **MITIGATE** adverse impacts
4. **COMPENSATE**

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

5

OHS is covered in **OP 4.01: Environmental Assessment**. E&S assessment takes into account “human health and safety”.

Reference to **WBG Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines** (and Good International Industry Practice).

Linked to Labour Management and Conditions

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

6

Many people that die at work each year ...

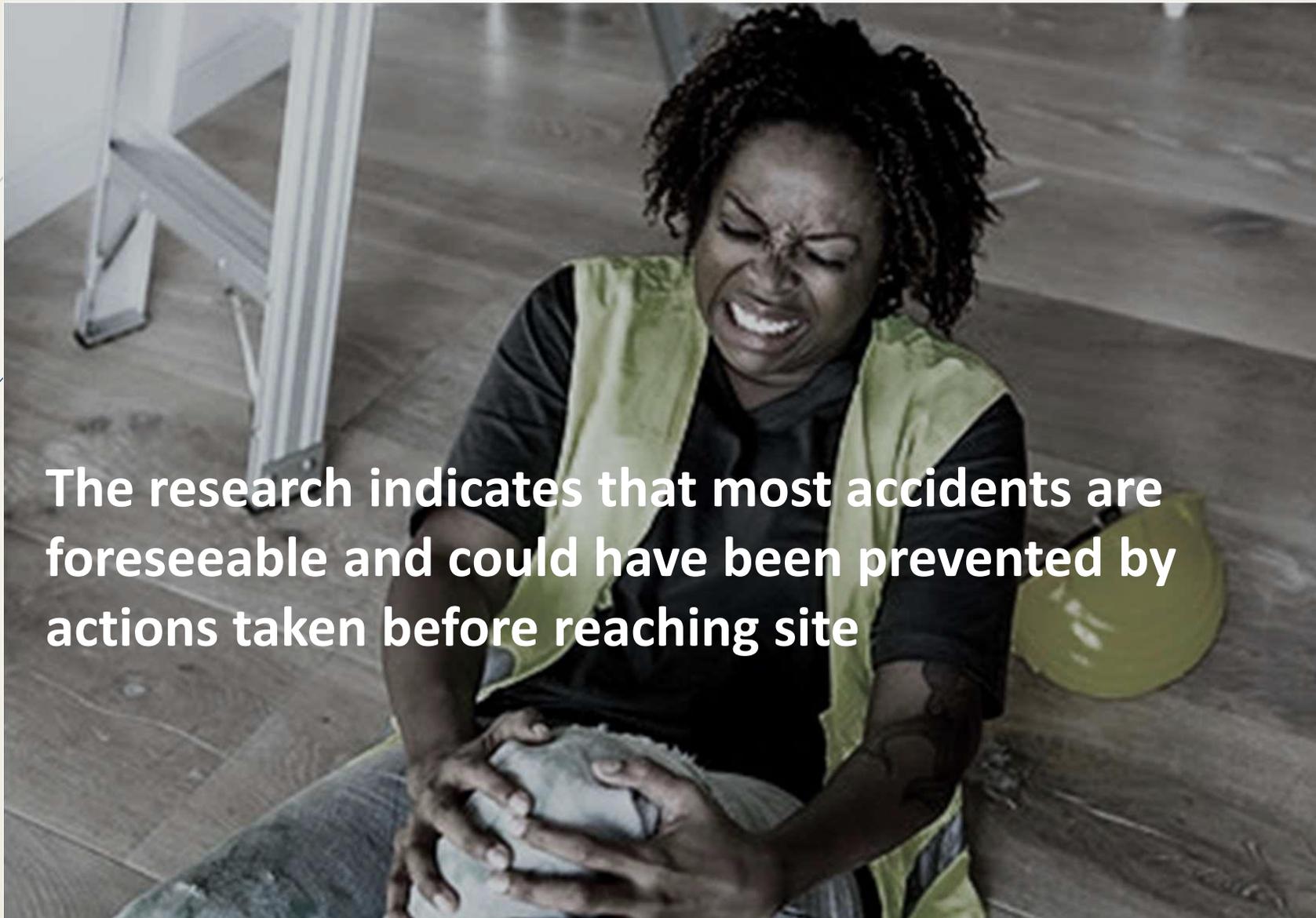
Globally:

- 380,000 die from accidents
- 2.4m people die from Occupational disease



Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

7



The research indicates that most accidents are foreseeable and could have been prevented by actions taken before reaching site

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

8

Enforcing Health and Safety at your facilities is critical to reduce accidents and injuries.

For example:

- Clear safety signs
- Instructions on how to use machinery/equipment
- First aid kit on site for minor injuries
- Simple safety training and using PPEs
- A staff knowledgeable in safety and first aid.



Pest Management

9

- ✓ Pest is an all inclusive term that includes all organisms **deemed as undesirable** (Viruses, fungi, insects, weeds, birds, rodents, etc..).
- ✓ Pesticides include **all tools** (i.e. chemical, biological, botanical) designed for the control of target pests (i.e. Insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, etc..)



When do we have to deal with Pest Management?

- ▶ Procurement of pesticides or pesticide application equipment
- ▶ Introduce new pest management practices
- ▶ Any other activity that may lead to substantially increased pesticide use and subsequent environmental and health risks
- ▶ The WB and SCADeP promote safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management.

Pest Management

- ▶ In assisting grantees to manage pests that affect agriculture, the Bank supports a strategy that promotes the use of **biological or environmental control methods** and **reduces reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides**.
- ▶ The Bank requires that any pesticides it finances be **manufactured, packaged, labeled, handled, stored, disposed of, and applied** according to standards acceptable to the Bank.³
- ▶ In **agriculture operations**, pest populations are normally controlled through **Integrated Pest Management** approaches such as **biological control, cultural practices** and the development and use of **crop varieties that are resistant or tolerant to pests**.

Pest Management

- **Integrated Pest Management:** *a comprehensive approach to pest control that uses combined means to reduce the status of pests to tolerable levels while maintaining a quality environment.*
- **IPM is:**
 - ✓ Ecologically-based (management in the context of the production system)
 - ✓ Management vs Eradication
 - ✓ Reliance on multiple tactics vs “Silver bullet” approach (Chemical pesticides)

AND WHEN NEEDED,

- ✓ **Selecting and applying pesticides, in a way that minimizes adverse effects on beneficial organisms, humans, and the environment.**

Pest Management

Chemical fertilizers are chemicals just as pesticides. Therefore, they need to be treated and stored with care.

Tips for safe handling and storage of Fertilizers/Pesticides:

- Keep fertilizers in a room that is **dry and locked away from children**
- Fertilizers should be **packed on stacks to prevent direct contact with moisture**. They will dissolve and **lose its effectiveness** when it comes into contact with moisture.
- If you are not ready to use fertilizers **do not buy them and store them over a long period of time**.
- Some fertilizers (such as chicken manure or chemical fertilizers) **can damage plant leaves** when there is direct contact between the fertilizer and the leaf.
- The overuse of chemical fertilizers **can harm useful microorganisms in the soil**.
- Applying them when there is no rain may cause **burning effects on the leaves** of plants.
- Using **more than the recommended dosage** is a waste of money and can be harmful to the environment and human health.



Waste Management



What waste do you have?



What do you do with your waste?