

## WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD STANDARDS (ESS) TRIGGERED

ESS STANDARD	RATIONAL FOR COMPONENT 1	RATIONAL FOR COMPONENT 2
<b>ESS1:</b> On Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spraying of DL will cover large swathes of the country</li> <li>• Potential impact on natural resources such as pasture, vegetation and crop fields</li> <li>• Risk to non-target organisms e.g. bees</li> <li>• Risk to sensitive ecosystems e.g. water bodies, bird sanctuaries, wetlands etc.</li> <li>• Risk to human health</li> <li>• Security concerns to control teams</li> <li>• Risk of social tensions/strife/conflict through unplanned migration</li> <li>• Surveillance and control measures can exacerbate exposure of women/girls to insecurity as they may be forced to walk long distances to access food and search for pasture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the activities can cause soil erosion, air and water pollution (including ground water), generation of solid waste,</li> <li>• occupational health and safety risks related to minor construction activities</li> <li>• Re-stocking of livestock could result in outbreaks of animal diseases and degradation of the rangelands.</li> <li>• residual social risks such as the exacerbation of social tensions and communal political conflict</li> <li>• security concerns for construction workers</li> </ul>
<b>ESS2:</b> Labor and Working Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• potential adverse effects on the health of the control teams</li> <li>• Risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation by NYS personnel</li> <li>• Risk of spread of diseases e.g. covid-19 and STIs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will involve use of workers that may include consultants, contracted workers in the construction of minor civil works and liaison with Government civil servants</li> </ul>
<b>ESS3:</b> Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential pollution of water bodies including wetlands, rivers, lakes etc. through wastes from control activities that could pollute land and water resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers may procure synthetic and biopesticides to manage pests on crops and livestock. These could lead wastes production and environmental contamination</li> </ul>
<b>ESS4:</b> Community Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use and application of the pesticides could result in potential adverse effects on the health of local communities eg risks to livestock, crop, fodder associated with inappropriate use of pesticides; risks of labour misconduct; related sexual exploitation and abuse; risks of security personnel are likely to be experienced</li> <li>• deployment of external personnel- including agricultural extension workers, contracted workers and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project activities may increase the spread or the possibility of STIs and HIV/AIDS, Covid-19, etc.</li> <li>• Some project activities may increase the risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV), particularly Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)</li> <li>• Community safety concerns through cattle rustling, terrorist attacks, conflict for resources etc.</li> <li>• Risk of Spread of STIs and HIV/AIDS</li> </ul>

	specialists, National Youth Service (NYS) paramilitary cadets to conduct ground spraying in these areas, women and girls may face growing levels of SEA	
<b>ESS6:</b> Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Component 1 activities potential adverse impacts on natural resources including ecologically sensitive and agro-ecological zone, sensitive areas/habitats such as water bodies, national parks, reserves, wetlands etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project activities can cause Loss of vegetation</li> <li>• Pollution of open water bodies</li> <li>• Soil erosion and degradation</li> <li>• Introduction of alien and invasive species</li> <li>• Outbreak of diseases</li> </ul>
<b>ESS7:</b> Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Especially pastoralists, will be especially hard hit as their livelihoods are inextricably linked to land and pasture, which is being damaged by locust swarms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Kenya, pastoralists are considered one of the Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (SSAHUTLC).</li> <li>• the pastoralists have been hard hit by the locust invasion, as their livelihoods are inextricably linked to the land and pasture that has been damaged by swarms.</li> </ul>
<b>ESS 10:</b> Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk of exclusion of truly marginalized and minority members of the community from expressing their views</li> <li>• Risk of elite capture where benefits are diverted to the less needy individuals and locations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEMA and WB requirement for sub projects</li> <li>• preparation of site-specific ESMPs/ESIAs will include its own set of local public consultations</li> </ul>