ESMP Guidance Note
& Template

Environmental & Social
Management System
(ESMS)

Version template January 2019

Mano River Ecosystem Conservation and International Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Date: 29/04/2019

1.

		Output 1.1.4. Integrated land use plans developed to enable the generation of sustainable sources of income from different restoration interventions
Component 2: Sustainable Management of Transboundary Waters	Outcome 2.1: Water resources are managed at the regional level based on transboundary institutional organs.	Output 2.1.1: National Inter-Ministerial Implementation Committees established and operational
		Output 2.1.2: Improved capacities to prepare Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan
	Outcome 2.2: Technical and financial capacity of government institutions for transboundary water resource management is strengthened.	Output 2.2.1: Awareness raised on transboundary and environmental issues
		Output 2.2.2: The regional Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action plan with initial actions are prepared adopted at ministerial level
		Output 2.2.3: IW learn products generated and disseminated to a broad community of local, national and regional stakeholders
		Output 2.2.4: Financial resource mobilization strategy developed and implemented;
Component 3 Project Management and Monitoring	Outcome 3.1: The project is implemented	Output 3.1.1: Project management team established and functional
		Output 3.1.2: Project is monitored, evaluated and audited

The geographical scope of the project is determined through the four transboundary project sites that have been identified for component 1. These sites represent the last remnant forest stands in the MRU area. Furthermore, they are constituted of a mosaic of merely intact forest vegetation offering still sufficient habitat for the survival of the last remaining wildlife populations. A second reason for selecting these areas as project sites reposes on the fact that all the efforts of the national authorities, the international donors and NGOs are combined on these sites to conserve the last remaining biodiversity hotspots while at the same time to develop sustainable land use systems in the surrounding cultivated zones. Last, each of these forest blocks embraces several protected areas, which constitute the core areas of highest conservation worthiness, and which are linked between each other by corridors or buffer zones.

The selected sites are the following (also see map below):

Site 1: Transboundary forest block including the protected area complex of the Diecke National forest (GN), the Mt.Nimba Integrated Forest Reserves (GN/CI) and the East Nimba National Park (LB);

Site 2. Transboundary forest block including the protected area complex of the Wonegisi-Ziama National forests (LB/GN);

Site 3. Transboundary forest block and corridor including the protected area complex of the Gola Rainforest National Park (SL) and the Gola National Forest (LB);

Site 4. Transboundary forest block and corridor including the protected area complex of the Sapo National Park (LB), the Grebo National Forest (LB).

3. Risk classification and identified impacts

The project has been classified as moderate risk projects   based on the following rationale:

The project aims to promote forest ecosystem management by promoting the restoration of productivity of tree-based systems and by developing integrated land use plans. It does not include any infrastructure investments but focuses on promoting of but improved forest management and agricultural practices. However, low to moderate impacts on the livelihood of

4.

Annex

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) GENERIC VERSION (TO BE SPECIFIED FOR EACH COUNT		
ESMS Standards	Triggered	Main issues, how they will be addressed, and whether a stand-alone plan is required (e.g. Indigenous Peoples Pan, Process Framework etc.)

		Adapt the generic complaint template (available at www.iucn.org/esms) to local conditions and make it accessible in the 4 sites		NEA with support of Barrie/Sierra Leone	May – Jun 2019
		Present the mechanism in the 4 landscapes in community meetings		NEA	May – Jun 2019
		Erect sign-posts based on guidance provided by IUCN (available at www.iucn.org/esms)		NEA	Jun - September 2019

Gender Mainstreaming

	Ensure that responsibilities for integrating gender aspects in the different project activities/tasks are explicit in job descriptions or in the terms of references of management, technical staff, and consultants		REA / NEA	ongoing
Enhance gender responsive project design and implementaiton through gender-balanced Stakeholder Engagement	Stakeholder Engagement Strategy/Plan to ensure increased involvement of gender-balanced representation and target partnerships with civil society groups such as women's advocacy groups (see below) Provide targeted capacity development, when relevant, at the local level to support and encourage women and men alike to bring their voice, needs, potential, and priorities		REA / NEA	See SH Eng. below

Lack of land rights might prevent certain groups to benefit from support / training provided by the project	Provide for a good understanding of land rights in each landscape				
Selection of sites (e.g. production plots, training etc.) might lead to unjustified preferential treatment	Select sites based on fair and transparent criteria				

might give rise to Gender-based violence					

New ESMS risks that have emerged during project implementation

Annex 2

ESMP Progress Monitoring Template TO BE COMPLETED BY EXECUTING AGENCY	
Period covered by the report:	
ESMS Standards	Describe the progress of implementing the required tools (Indigenous Peoples Plan, Action Plan Mitigation Access Restrictions, etc.):

Other ESMS provisions

---

iv Column A and B are copied from the ESMP.

New ESMS risks that have emerged				

TO BE COMPLETED BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	Date/Name of reviewer: