



Improving Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable and Food Insecure Populations  
in Lesotho (IACOV)

## Environmental and Social Risk Management and Monitoring Plan

Environmental and Social Risk Management and Monitoring Plan AF ESP principle	Risk identified	Mitigation measures	Responsible	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Costs
<b>Access and Equity</b>	Possible disputes between on-site workers and livestock owners due to assets (i.e., stone lines, tree planting, gully reclamation assets) being disrupted by the passage of livestock towards grazing areas.	Community sensitization meetings to: i) sensitise on the importance of protecting the community assets. ii) defining clear boundaries. iii) identifying special routes for livestock leading to grazing areas or drinking points.	IACoV and Ministry of forestry Field Officers	Number of disputes reported.	Monthly	\$0
				% Of targeted communities where sensitisation meetings have been conducted at community level	Quarterly	\$0
				% Of communities/villages disputes resolution initiatives conducted onsite.	Quarterly	\$0
				% Of communities/villages where special livestock routes have been established	Quarterly	\$0



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<b>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</b>	Empowerment of women through provision of cash is likely to distort gender relations with their spouses/partners and perpetuate domestic violence within households.	Hold Gender awareness sessions (including GBV issues) to public works participants and surrounding communities	Component 3 manager and WFP Gender focal Person	# Of domestic violence cases reported.	Monthly	\$0
				# Of gender awareness sessions held at community level	Monthly	\$0
		All Project Staff trained on gender- sensitive approaches.		# Of staff trained on gender sensitive approaches	Monthly	\$500
		Advocacy to women to make joint decisions on the use of cash with their partners		% Of Households making joint decisions on the use of cash within the household.	Quarterly	\$0



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<b>Conservation of biological diversity</b>	Possible degradation of biodiversity during brush control due to overharvesting of wild plants used as ethno medicines, sources of fuel wood and sale of plant medicines to neighbouring countries.	Public education and awareness on the value of biodiversity to promote Efficient utilisation and conservation of flora medicines.	The Ministry of tourism, Environment, and culture field officers.	# Of awareness raising meetings held on biodiversity conservation at community level.	Monthly	\$0
				% Of workers aware of biodiversity and its value.	Quarterly	
<b>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>	Potential pollution of water due to the use of Chemical fertilizers containing phosphates and nitrates where communal gardens are located near waterways.	Awareness raising for communities on the importance of using environment-friendly fertilizers.	The Ministry of water affairs field officers and IACoV and Ministry of forestry Field Officers	# Of awareness raising sessions conducted on the use of environment friendly fertilisers.	Monthly	\$0



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		Training of communities on controlling sources of irrigation, quantity and volume of water use on irrigation.t		% Of sites using environmentally friendly fertilisers.	Quarterly	\$0
<b>Public Health</b>	Minor injuries to beneficiaries caused by use of poor-quality tools(hammers) and lack of protective clothing.	Procurement of good and durable quality of tools.	Public Works Expert	Number of incidents reported	Monthly	\$3000
				% Of work sites provided with good quality tools.	Quarterly	
		Availability of a fully equipped first aid kit at each project site.	IACoV project Officers	# Of first aid kits distributed	Monthly	\$2000
				# Of people trained on first Aid	Monthly	
	Training project participants on Health and safety and proper use of equipment	Ministry of forestry field officers	% Of people trained on Training report on Health, safety, and proper use of equipment during the first meetings	Monthly	\$1000	
Increased spread of Covid-19 virus due to partial observation of national COVID-19 protocols.	Adoption of national health safety protocols (WHO/WFP co)	IACoV field officers	% Of project sites fully observing COVID-19 protocols	Quarterly	\$0	



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		Intense and regular sensitisation on safety measures on COVID-19.		% Of project sites covered with COVID-19 awareness and sensitisation sessions		\$0
<b>Physical and Cultural Heritage</b>	Penalisation of workers for not observing the cultural heritage Related to working the land when there are funerals in the community.	Development of operation protocols to observe cultural heritage on site	Health & IACoV field officers	# Of operational protocols developed.	Monthly	\$0
<b>Land and Soil conservation</b>	Elevated risk of soil erosion on slopes and flat land surface during brush control and construction of gully structures.	Creation of diversions which will channel excess water down the slope to stop and to stop soil from washing away.	Ministry of forestry Field Officers	% Of project sites with diversion furrows on the slopy part of the catchment.	Quarterly	\$0
		Conduct a soil survey and implement activities in accordance with the characteristics of soils, topography, geology, climate, hydrology, and topology; Integrate level soil bunds and terraces with revegetation measures to ensure proper stability (possibly with drought resistant species);	The Ministry of Forestry soil science department.	% Of soil survey recommendations implemented in project sites.	Quarterly	\$1000



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		Replant trees/vegetation to improve soil/water retention.	The ministry of Forestry Field officers	% Of the area replanted with trees and vegetation for soil retention across the project sites.	Quarterly	\$500
	Possible degradation of the quality or quantity of surface water or groundwater. Project activities may include the creation of fishponds. Potential impacts are related to the quantity of water that will be harvested from the rivers to service the fishponds and possible impacts of the discharged water on water quality.	Limit the size of fishponds; analyse the hydrology and flow and ensure that water diversion from the river to the fishpond does not exceed the relevant norms; ensure detailed E&S assessment are done should a fish pond be planned. Avoid the entry of contaminants into the water source; Ensure that ponds and other water reservoirs are away from farm drainage and sewage lines and that wells are at a minimum distance of 30 meters from houses and rivers.	Ministry of Forestry	-Size and location of the fishponds - Maintenance plans - Water levels in wells or impoundment structures	Quarterly	\$ 0