

ANNEXES

**à l'avis de Termes de Référence pour l'étude d'impact
du Programme d'Investissement de Électricité du
Mali S.A., au Mali**

(annexes 1 to 5)

ANNEXE 1

Lettre de l'autorité compétent daté 7 Mai 2002, dans laquelle cet autorité offre la Commission EIE l'opportunité de soumettre avis

de Commissie voor de Milieueffectrapportage
de heer J. Scholten
Postbus 2345
3600 GH UTRECHT

MR/Avi/02-0014

31 70 3149696

7 mei 2002

Betreft: adviesaanvraag Energie du Mali

Geachte heer Scholten,

Hierbij verzoeken wij u advies uit te brengen met betrekking tot de milieu- en sociale aspecten van de huidige en geplande projecten van het bedrijf Energie du Mali (EdM), zoals besproken met de leden van de werkgroep en haar secretaris, de heer Reinoud Post. Onderstaand zullen de doelstelling, het normatief kader, de afbakening en de aanpak kort worden aangegeven.

Doelstelling

- Identificatie van (potentieel) relevante milieu- en sociale effecten, verbonden aan de huidige en geplande installaties en activiteiten van Energie du Mali;
- Eerste indicatie van het niveau van management en aanpak van de geïdentificeerde effecten door EdM;
- Formulering van een richtlijn (Terms of Reference) waaraan een Environmental (& Social) Impact Assessment zal moeten voldoen teneinde de negatieve effecten van de huidige en geplande installaties en activiteiten te kwantificeren en te toetsen aan het normatief kader, alsmede de mogelijkheden ter voorkoming of beperking van deze effecten, door het aangeven van alternatieven en mitigerende maatregelen.

Normatief kader

- Lokale wet- en regelgeving;
- De Wereldbank en IFC richtlijnen en beleidsstukken, zoals die door FMO zijn geïncorporeerd in haar vastgestelde milieubeleid; (zie Annex 1, FMO and Sustainable Development)
- Het door FMO vastgestelde sociale beleid, en de daarin geïncorporeerde ILO conventies, de VN Universele Verklaring van de Rechten van de Mens, de VN Conventie voor de Rechten van het Kind, de VN Conventie inzake Eliminatie van alle Vormen van Discriminatie tegen Vrouwen, alsmede de overeengekomen doelstellingen van de Sociale Top in 95. (zie Annex 2)

Afbakening

- Alle huidige activiteiten en installaties van het bedrijf, alsmede de voorgenomen investeringen zoals weergegeven in de u ter beschikking gestelde projectinformatie als 'fase 1' en 'fase 2';
- De fasering in fase 1 en 2 dient in het advies vertaald te worden naar een faseringsaanbeveling voor de uitvoering van het assessment;
- In het advies dienen de primaire en afgeleide milieu- en sociale effecten centraal te staan; daarnaast wordt aan observaties en expert judgement t.a.v. de technische kwaliteit van de bestaande en geplande installaties, alsmede t.a.v. liabilities veel waarde gehecht, maar deze maken geen deel uit van de formele adviesaanvraag; gaarne hieraan wel aandacht geven in een beknopt site-visit report;

ANNEXE 1

- Milieu-, alsmede sociale aspecten, zoals afgebakend in het bijgevoegde milieu- en sociaal beleid van FMO; (zie Annex 1 & 2)
- De sociale dimensie dient zowel de interne (arbeidsvraagstukken en arbeidsrecht) als externe sociale aspecten te omvatten. Onder de externe sociale aspecten worden primair de effecten van de activiteiten en installaties begrepen, maar zeker ook de effecten van het privatiseringstraject op de maatschappelijke toegankelijkheid tot en kwaliteit van de geboden services water en energie. Hierbij valt te denken aan de 'affordability' van water en energie (tariefstructuur en eventuele subsidiëring overheid; organisatorische mechanismen rond communale outlets) en de kwaliteit van met name water (WHO normering) en controle daarop, alsmede toezicht en participatie vanuit de civiele samenleving ten aanzien van het gehele proces. (zie Annex 3)

Aanpak

- Dossieronderzoek (documentatie gedeeltelijk reeds beschikbaar, grootste deel ter plaatse);
- Interviews met vertegenwoordigers bedrijf, overheid en de civiele samenleving (relevante NGO allianties of gebruikersbelangengroepen);
- Site visits aan selectie van installaties (selectie op basis van expert judgement van de werkgroep);
- Uitbrengen informeel beknopt verslag kort na terugkeer, gevolgd door een formeel Commissie MER advies.

Ten behoeve van de vergoeding vanuit de (FMO) KORAD regeling ontvangen wij gaarne op korte termijn de curricula vitae van de betrokken deskundigen, alsmede een raming van in rekening te brengen kosten voor deze missie.

Wij zenden u deze brief in tweevoud, indien u akkoord gaat gaarne één ondertekende kopie aan ons retour. Wij zien uw bevestiging met belangstelling tegemoet.

Met vriendelijke groet,

**NEDERLANDSE FINANCIERINGS-MAATSCHAPPIJ
VOOR ONTWIKKELINGSLANDEN N.V.**

**Huib Cornelissen
Manager Investment and Mission Review**

Voor akkoord Commissie MER

Naam.....

Plaats en datum.....

**Annex 1 FMO and Sustainable Development (+ Exclusion List)
Annex 2 FMO Social Policy
Annex 3 Contact and Weblinks for background information**

FMO AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Vision

The environmental and social aspects of the projects financed by FMO form an important part in FMO's aim to promote economic and social development in emerging markets. One way to formulate this is stated below:

*"It is the aim of the FMO
to stimulate investment in the private sector of emerging markets
that promote a sustainable economical, ecological and social development of its surroundings".*

FMO hereby acknowledges the importance of sustainable development as defined by the Brundtland Commission: "The development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Achieving such a situation requires a switch toward sustainable forms of production and consumption, based on the three pillars of sustainable development: economic growth, ecological protection and social equity. Especially in the current development process of emerging markets and countries in transition, there are problems to be solved and large benefits to be made in this field. FMO is aware of its potential to contribute substantially to sustainable development in these countries.

Policy

The process of measuring the effects of economic activities on their social surroundings and the environment is not an easy one. These effects are often hard to quantify or to attribute to one specific source. Nevertheless, progress is made in this field and the first experiments are now being conducted (among others by the World Bank) with methods to integrate these "external effects" in the economic valuation of projects. The advantage of these methods is that the actual costs and risks of a project are determined as accurately as possible and that local circumstances are included in these calculations.

However, as long as these methods are not yet operational, an alternative set of standards has to be applied in the field of environmental and social policy, for the identification of projects that are considered acceptable for an organisation such as FMO.

Impact of the policy on financing

For clarification the policy is developed into more detail.

Financing enterprises

For the environmental assessment of her enterprise projects FMO applies the guidelines as developed by the World Bank and IFC, which are described per industry sector in the "Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook", or local environmental law if these are more stringent. The environmental guidelines describe the standards for emissions that can be realised by using proven modern techniques and requirements for environmental management and environmental data-collection. Additional to the industry guidelines some general policies are formulated, regarding topics that are of importance to various kinds of projects, such as dealing with pesticides, safety of dams etc. The social policies developed by the World Bank and IFC mainly focus on the influence of the project on social circumstances of the indigenous peoples, possible involuntary resettlement, and the protection of cultural heritage. Besides these policies, FMO applies social criteria related to labour conditions based on the ILO-conventions. These social criteria are described in more detail in the policy paper "FMO's Social Policy" (see Appendix I). Then there are certain type of activities FMO will not finance. These are described in FMO's Exclusion List (see Appendix II).

Expanding or modernising an existing company

In the case of expansion or modernisation of an existing enterprise, the entire enterprise will be analysed for its achievements in the environmental and social field. The new operations or new projects financed by FMO will have to comply with FMO's environmental and social policies. In general FMO will also require that the management will see to it that the existing operations of the enterprise will meet the requirements within a reasonable amount of time. If this enterprise is part of a holding, the general environmental and social policies of the parent company will also be studied.

Specific environmental investments

In addition, a number of specific projects will be financed to stimulate innovative enterprises that can serve as an example for the conversion to eco-efficient production processes and renewable energy. This might be realised with the assistance of co-financiers such as the Dutch Green Funds or in co-operation with the

Dutch Government that seeks investments in companies with CO₂-emissionreduction potential in developing countries.

Financing financial institutions

In the case of financing financial institutions, FMO will focus on the capacity of the financial institution to measure the environmental- and social impact of its projects and assess the risks involved. Local environmental and social legislation are the minimum requirements in this case. To support FMO's clients in developing their environmental- and social assessment, FMO offers training opportunities specifically developed for financial institutions. An Environmental- and Social Management Course and a manual for the development of an environmental- and social management system form part of this. The environmental requirements for financial institutions financed by multilateral financing institutions is internationally co-ordinated.

The social policy of the financial institution towards its own staff and surroundings must comply with FMO's criteria as described in the policy paper "FMO's Social Policy" (see Appendix I).

In short the following requirements are applicable:

1. The client has to name a management representative with general responsibility for environmental- and social policy of the institution and to appoint an environmental co-ordinator who will execute and direct the environmental and social analyses of projects. Both persons have to attend an environmental management course for financial institutions, either held or approved by FMO. Travel expenses and a financial contribution to costs of the course are at the client's expenses.
2. The client has to appoint a person responsible for the development of an internal social policy and a Social Management System.
3. The client has to implement an Environmental & Social Management System (policy, procedure, means) for all relevant activities¹ that aims at valuing the environmental and social risks and improving the environmental and social achievements of the companies that are financed. Complying with local environmental- and social laws is a prerequisite. The internal social policy and management system of the institution is a separate part of it.
4. The client needs to present an environmental and social report on an annual basis that elaborates on the Environmental & Social Management System installed and the progress of it's environmental and social policy (also internal social policy).
5. The client has include in its policy that no projects will be financed involved in activities mentioned on FMO's Exclusion List (see Appendix II).

Participation in Funds

In the case of participation in funds, the following additional guidelines are applicable:

1. Projects financed by funds in which FMO plays an active role in the selection of new clients, will be analysed according to World Bank guidelines, as in the case of enterprises.
2. When the project in which the fund has invested complies with FMO's criteria in the stage of approval, but ceases to do so at a later stage and the fund has only a minority position or has too little influence to press for improvement, the fund manager will have to arrange for a solution. If that is not possible, the fund has to sell the shares of the project as soon as possible, while keeping the liquidity and market restrictions in mind.

Co-financing with other financial institutions

In the case of co-financing with other (multilateral) financial institutions, FMO will strive for common environmental and social requirements and co-operation in the assessment of the project.

Monitoring compliance

Monitoring of the environmental and social performance of enterprises and financial institutions financed by FMO, is done by means of an annual environmental and social monitoring report and possible monitoring visits. The current portfolio will also be analysed to ascertain that they comply with FMO's environmental and social criteria. A difficult aspect in this is that eventual environmental or social improvement necessary to meet with FMO's renewed standards cannot be arranged for in the contracting phase anymore. In the case of an additional loan to existing clients, the above mentioned standards will be applicable.

Procedures

When assessing projects on their environmental and social aspects, FMO applies the above mentioned standards, plus the social policies as described in the policy paper "FMO's Social Policy". In the document "FMO's Environmental- and Social Procedures" a description is given of the procedures that have to ascertain that these standards indeed are being implemented during the assessment and duration of FMO's financing.

¹ For instance for project financing, credit facility for business or lease activities.

Capacity Building

FMO's staff will need permanent support for the execution and development of FMO's sustainable development policy. At the end of 1998, the investment officers attended a course in which the implications of sustainable development for developing countries were explained and the possibilities of FMO to positively contribute to it were highlighted. During the implementation of FMO's renewed social policy a new course will be presented, specifically targeted at social issue's. Besides, FMO has formed an Environmental and Social Review Unit, that is responsible for implementing FMO's policy for sustainable development.

Operational Ecology

Apart from analysing its projects, FMO also evaluates its own direct environmental impact. An Operational Ecology Committee has made an inventory of the relevant topics. It turns out that the effects of transport and the use of paper, water and energy are the main issues for a financial institution like the FMO. Staff representatives have formed Eco Teams to bring these topics under the attention of the organisation and to initiate measures to come to a reduced environment impact.

External Communication

In November 1999 FMO has signed the "UNEP² Statement by Financial Institutions on the Environment & Sustainable Development". The Statement was developed by financial institutions themselves and has already been signed by over 260 banks throughout the world. The institutions signing the declaration express the intention to integrate environmental aspects in their management. This has to result in a Operational Environmental Management System, an assessment of the environmental impact of their clients' economic activities and a public environmental report explaining their progress in both fields. By signing this statement, FMO shows its firm commitment to sustainable development.

An annual environmental and social report will clarify FMO's policy and its achievements in these fields to the various stakeholders, including shareholders, personnel, Dutch society and clients in developing countries.

August 2000

<http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/essd/essd.nsf/Docs/TOC?OpenDocument>

² United Nations Environmental Program

FMO'S POLICY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT EXCLUSIONLIST

FMO will not finance any activity involving:

- Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labour¹ or harmful child labour².
- Production of or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements.
- Production of or trade in weapons and munitions³.
- Trade in wildlife or wildlife products regulated under CITES⁴.
- Production or use of or trade in hazardous materials such as: radioactive materials⁵, unbounded asbestos fibres, products containing PCB's⁶ and chemicals subject to international phase-outs or bans.
- Commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forest or unmanaged forests.
- Production of or trade in pharmaceuticals subject to international phase-outs or bans.
- Production of or trade in pesticides/herbicides subject to international phase-outs or bans.
- Production of or trade in ozone depleting substances subject to international phase out⁷.
- Drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets in excess of 2.5 km in length.

¹ Forced labour means all work or service, not voluntarily performed, that is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty.

² Harmful child labour means the employment of children that is economically exploitative, or is likely to be hazardous, or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health, or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

³ This does apply to clients who are involved in these activities as their primary operations.

⁴ CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

⁵ This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any equipment where FMO considers the radioactive source to be trivial and/or adequately shielded.

⁶ PCB's: Polychlorinated biphenyls, a group of highly toxic chemicals. PCB's are likely to be found in oil-filled electrical transformers, capacitors and switchgear dating from 1950-1985.

⁷ Ozone Depleting Substances: Chemical compounds, which react with and delete stratospheric ozone, resulting in the "ozone holes". The Montreal Protocol lists ODS's and their target reduction and phase outdates.

Annex 2

FMO SOCIAL POLICY

August 2000

Internal social policy

FMO clients are required to respect the following standards.

1. Ban on forced labour and disciplinary measures

- 1.1 No use is to be made of forced labour, bonded labour to redeem a debt or prison labour.
- 1.2 Employees must not be obliged to pay a security deposit or to deposit their identity papers with their employer (ILO Conventions 29 and 105).
- 1.3 Physical violence, the threat of physical violence, unusual punishments or disciplinary measures, sexual intimidation or harassment, and intimidation by the employer are strictly prohibited.
- 1.4 If the employer hires in external security services, it must ensure that they refrain from the actions referred to above (1.3) ("UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials" and "UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials").

2. Ban on child labour

No use is to be made of child labour. Employees may only be taken on who are aged 15 or older, unless local legislation specifies a higher age for compulsory school attendance or as the minimum age for working. In such cases the higher age shall apply (ILO Convention 138 and Recommendation 146).

3. Ban on discrimination

- 3.1 Recruitment, pay, access to training courses, promotion, termination of the employment relationship or retirement, and every other aspect of the employment relationship must be on the basis of equal opportunity and equal treatment, regardless of race, colour, gender, religion, political conviction, sexual preference, trade union membership, nationality, social & cultural background, disability or handicap (ILO Conventions 100 and 111 on discrimination and equal pay).
- 3.2 The company shall implement measures and facilities which make possible equal labour participation by these various different groups.

4. Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining

- 4.1 All workers have the right to form trade unions, to join a trade union and to engage in collective bargaining (ILO Conventions 87 and 98).
- 4.2 Workers' representatives shall not be the object of discrimination and shall have all necessary access to workplaces in order to carry out their representative tasks (ILO Convention 135 and Recommendation 143).
- 4.3 The company shall take the necessary protective measures should the human rights of employees off the company's premises be infringed because of their exercising their right to organise and to engage in collective bargaining within the company.

5. Remuneration

- 5.1 The pay for a standard working week shall be at least equivalent to the statutory minimum wage or the normal wage within the sector if this is higher. In principle, the minimum wage should be sufficient to meet the basic needs of the worker and his/her family and to provide a certain level of disposable income (ILO Conventions 26 and 131).
- 5.2 Where this is not the case, FMO recommends that employees should be paid a wage that is higher than the statutory minimum and the sector norm and which does provide for the basic needs of the worker and his/her family and a certain level of freely disposable income.
- 5.3 Deductions from pay for disciplinary purposes are not permitted and deductions for other purposes shall only be made if this is permitted by law. Deductions must never lead to an employee receiving less than the minimum wage specified above. Employees shall be properly informed of the composition, level and method of payment of their pay.

5.4 FMO recommends that employees at all levels of the company should have access to relevant training, focusing on the company's requirements and the development policy of the country concerned. As far as possible, such training should develop the generally useful skills of employees and improve their career prospects¹.

6. Hours worked

6.1 The number of hours worked shall be in accordance with the current legislation and standards applying in the sector. In no case shall workers be obliged on a regular basis to work more than 48 hours per week and they shall have a minimum of one day off in each seven-day period. Overtime shall be worked on the basis of agreement, shall not amount to more than 12 hours per week, shall only be required in exceptional cases on an incidental basis, and shall in all cases be carried out in return for additional remuneration (ILO Convention 1).

6.2 FMO financing in sectors with different standards, such as the shipping industry, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the ILO Conventions applying to the sector concerned.

7. Health and safety

7.1 Care shall be taken to ensure that the working environment is safe and hygienic. Every effort shall be made to promote occupational health and safety, taking account of the current state of knowledge of the industry and specific risks. Effective measures shall be taken to prevent accidents and damage to health as a result of or in connection with the work. Risk factors in the work situation shall be reduced to the minimum which is reasonably practical (ILO Convention 155, ILO Recommendation 164, World Bank Group General Health and Safety Guidelines).

7.2 Where accommodation is provided, it shall be clean and safe and meet the basic needs of employees. Should the company be located at a distance from local communities, it shall make possible access to basic facilities (education, health care and nutrition).

8. Labour contract

8.1 Employees shall have the right to a contract of employment when there is a normal employment relationship.

8.2 Obligations arising from labour legislation or social insurance legislation and regulations arising from the normal employment relationship shall in all cases be complied with.

8.3 These obligations shall not be avoided by the use of bogus contracts, contracting out, home working and structural temporary (seasonal) contracts (with the intention of avoiding normal obligations and not merely to cope with production peaks), work as part of the "black" economy, or by the use of apprenticeship schemes which are not intended to pass on skills or to offer regular employment.

8.4 FMO recommends that where state or private social security facilities, in particular with respect to pension, maternity, health care costs and invalidity or accident payments, are not regulated by the prevailing labour legislation, the company should make the necessary arrangements itself.

9. Retrenchment

9.1 When considering making changes in its activities which will have significant effects on the employment situation (for example reorganisation, merger, take-over or transfer of production), the company shall inform the relevant authorities and employee representatives and trade unions a reasonable time in advance. The basic principle shall be that the consequences should be considered jointly in order to minimise the negative effects as much as possible. This is of particular importance if a branch is to be closed, resulting in collective redundancy or dismissal. The management shall as far as possible inform the interested parties before the definitive decision is taken.

9.2 FMO will only finance projects which involve a substantial loss of employment if the overall development effect of the project makes up for the negative effects for employees and if plans are drawn up to minimise these negative effects.

¹ Article 30 of the ILO's Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy.

External social policy

In the case of projects in which external social issues play a role, the study and the arrangements made with the client with respect to the steps and measures to be taken shall be based on the guidelines set out below (based on guidelines drawn up by the World Bank). These guidelines are currently being revised. FMO will keep abreast of the revisions introduced by the World Bank Group. Should IFC or EBRD not be one of the co-financiers, FMO will need to carry out a detailed study of its own, with external experts being brought in (for example the EIA Commission).

1. Involuntary resettlement

World Bank OD 4.20, to be revised as OP 4.10

This policy is applied where persons are deprived of land, housing or other resources against their will. It specifies the aims to be achieved and the procedures to be followed in order to carry out basic studies, impact analyses and improvement plans (or to have them carried out) if the persons concerned are required to move or to lose some or all of their means of existence.

The basic principle is to prevent FMO-financed projects leading to the involuntary relinquishing of land, housing or other resources. When involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, because other more favourable project locations without these objections are not available and it has been determined that the project has major development value, improvement plans must be drawn up. The basic principle in doing so is that the standard of living and means of existence of those who are to be resettled against their will must be improved and at the very least not become any worse. Any plan for involuntary resettlement will be considered and carried out as a development programme. The absence of legal claims to land must not be allowed to stand in the way of compensation being provided.

The local community and authorities shall be informed and consulted. The local authorities can play a major role in implementation, even if it is the company that bears final responsibility.

2. Safeguarding of cultural property

World Bank OPN 11.03, to be revised as OP 4.11

Cultural property includes, but is not restricted to, sites of archaeological (prehistoric), geological, historical, religious or unique natural interest (such as burial grounds, temples, churches, mosques, monuments, devotional sites and works of art). Cultural property also includes unique natural landscapes such as ravines and waterfalls.

FMO normally refuses to provide financing for projects which cause substantial damage to irreplaceable cultural property. FMO only finances projects which are located or developed in such a way that irreparable damage is avoided. The company shall assist in preserving cultural property on and in the vicinity of its site and shall attempt to prevent damage and loss. In some cases the company shall relocate in order to preserve cultural sites and objects. In other cases, the company shall assist in relocating the cultural property if it can be preserved, studied or restored in another location.

3. Rights of indigenous peoples

World Bank OD 4.20, to be revised as OP 4.10

Indigenous peoples, in general, have the following characteristics: close ties to the land of their forefathers and natural means of existence; identification with a particular cultural group and recognition by others as belonging to it; an indigenous language, often differing from the national language; primarily self-sufficient production; and the presence of social and political institutions determined by custom.

FMO's intention is to ensure that indigenous peoples profit from FMO-financed projects and to minimise or avoid harmful effects on their society. Local priorities will be determined in direct consultation.

The revised version of the World Bank's guideline on indigenous peoples will specify that the World Bank Group will not only strive to protect indigenous peoples but will also make an active contribution to their development.

Relevant ILO Agreements:

ILO Conventions 29 and 105 (Forced & Bonded Labour)

ILO Convention 87 (Freedom of Association)

ILO Convention 98 (Right to Collective Bargaining)

ILO Conventions 100 and 111 (Equal remuneration for male and female workers for work of equal value; Discrimination)

ILO Convention 135 (Workers' Representatives Convention)

ILO Convention 138 & Recommendation 146 (Minimum Age and Recommendation)

ILO Convention 155 & Recommendation 164 (Occupational Safety & Health)

ILO Convention 159 (Vocational Rehabilitation & Employment/Disabled Persons)

ILO Convention 177 (Home Work)

ILO Convention 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour)

For information on conventions signed and/ or ratified by the state of Mali please look at:

<http://webfusion.ilo.org/public/db/standards/normes/appl/index.cfm?lang=EN>

Other International Agreements:

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

The United Nations Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

Annex 3

Contacts and weblinks for background information

World Bank and IFC Guidelines and Policies

World Bank Safeguard Policies:

<http://www.ifc.org/enviro/EnvSoc/Safeguard/safeguard.htm>

World Bank Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook, including Sector Guidelines:

<http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/essd/essd.nsf/Docs/TOC?OpenDocument>

IFC Sector Guidelines:

<http://www.ifc.org/enviro/enviro/pollution/guidelines.htm>

Background information on access to basic social services and civil society participation.

For an expose on "rights-based approach" to development please refer to:

http://www.vivatinternational.org/human_rights_in_devt.htm

For more information on "Output Based Aid" please look at:

<http://rru.worldbank.org/obabook.asp>

The text itself

<http://www.worldbank.org/developmentnews/stories/html/100901a.htm>

A short announcement of the booklet

NGO contact person and management of communal water tabs:

Mr. Didier Allely (Consultant of the "Coopération Francaise" in DNH)

Email: ctdnh@cefib.com

Phone: 00223 21 78 36

Water resource manangement and water quality:

Mr. Manfred Matz (GTZ-Consultant in DNH)

Email: manfred.matz@afribone.net.ml

Mobile: +223-755808

ANNEXE 3

Information sur le Projet

Activité proposée:

Dans un processus, accompagné par la Banque Mondiale, le gouvernement de Mali a privatisé les services publics d'approvisionnement en eau et en l'électricité. La privatisation est intervenue au date de 1 décembre 2001.

L'état Malienne a concédé à l'entreprise (récemment privatisée) Électricité du Mali S.A (EdM S.A), une concession de produire, de transporter et de distribuer de l'eau dans 17 centres urbains et de l'électricité à 10 centres interconnectés par lignes haute tension et à 17 centres urbains isolés (annexe 2).

La concession inclue, entre autre, la condition d'une limitation de la fréquence et la durée des interruptions de fourniture et une doublure du nombre d'abonnements d'eau et d'électricité dans une période de 5 ans. A fin de remplir cette condition, l'EdM S.A s'est engagé dans un programme étendu d'investissement, échelonné en deux phases; une phase d'investissements d'urgence pour faire face aux imperfections et défaillances des infrastructures actuelles de production, de transport et de distribution et une phase d'extension des infrastructures (nommé la phase globale) qui débutera mi 2003. Les travaux physiques incluront la réhabilitation des centres de production, de l'infrastructure de transport et de l'infrastructure de distribution d'eau et de l'électricité. Ils incluront également la réalisation de nouveau centres de production, d'infrastructures de transport (e.a. lignes haute tension) et de distribution.

Catégories: Codes DAC-CRS: 14020 Water supply and sanitation – large systems, 23020 power generation / non-renewable sources, 23040 Electrical transmission/ distribution.

Numéro d'enregistrement du Project: FMO : IMR/Avl / 02 – 0014, Commission EIE : 048

Informations sur la Procédure:

Demande d'avis de FMO : 7 mai 2002

Visite des lieux : 13 au 17 Mai 2002

Avis pour Termes de Référence soumis: 10 octobre 2002

Détails:

Membres de l'équipe de travail:

Ms A. van der Velden

Ms Th. Ykema

Ms R. van Lieshout

Mme D.K. N'Diaye

Secrétaire de l'équipe de travail: Ms R.A.M. Post

Annexe 4. Programme des visites des sites et rencontres

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Dimanche 12 mai | Arrivée de la mission |
| Lundi 13 mai | Réunion introductive (EdM S.A- DGAI) Examen des projets 'électricité' (EdM S.A, Cie. m.e.r. et Proparco) Examen des projets 'eau' (EdM S.A, Cie. m.e.r., Proparco et FMO) Examen procédures environ. et sociales d'EdM S.A et exigences des bailleurs en matière d'environnement (EdM S.A/ DGAI, Cie. m.e.r., Proparco, FMO) Examen des pratiques et procédures sociales d'EdM S.A (DHR)/Raccordements sociaux (direction commerciale) d'environnement (EdM S.A/ DGAI, Cie. m.e.r., Proparco, FMO) Réunion interne Cie. m.e.r. |
| Mardi 14 mai | Visite des sites électricité : Poste de Balingué + lignes de transmission, Poste de Darsalam, Agence EdM, quartiers non électrifiés, auto-électrifiés et électrifiés. Visite des sites eau : futur station de Kabala, tracé ligne de transport futur station de traitement à réservoirs de distribution. Quartiers en développement rive droite, laboratoire DNH, station de traitement Djikorni, Laboratoire EdM S.A Réunion interne Cie. m.e.r. |
| Mercredi 15 mai | Visite sites électricité : Poste source de Kalanbancoro, Poste 225/150/15 kV Kodialani (Sogem) , Poste source 150/15 kV Lafiabougou , travaux civils pour une poste neuve. Visite site eau : Agence EdM, quartier avec bornes fontaine, puits et branchements maison, puits source (filtration bord du Niger), station de contrôle et traitement filtration bord, site cave d'eau clair coté Est de Bamako, Station de traitement coté Ouest de Bamako. Rencontre avec société civile : Ascona et PADS Réunion interne Cie. m.e.r. |
| Jeudi 16 mai | Rencontres autorités - Direction Nationale de l'Énergie (Messrs. Solomani Diakite, Ousmane Kanoute e.a.) - Direction National de l'Hydraulique - Ministère de l'Équipement, de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Environnement et de l'Urbanisme (Messrs. Toumani Sidibe, Lassina Traore et Moulaye Farota e.a.) Visite Ambassade des Pays Bas (Ms Harrie van Dijk, Mme Nana Danté) Rencontre avec Comité de Régulation de l'Électricité et de l'Eau (Messrs. Sinalou Diawara, Boubacar Toure, Baba Djourte e.a.) travaux de formulation de l'avis (Cie. m.e.r.) Réunion de conclusion (AFD/FMO/EDM/Cie. m.e.r.) Départ de la mission |
| Vendredi 17 mai | |

ANNEXE 5

Directives de la Banque Mondiale

World Bank Operational Policies

- Environmental Assessment
OP4.01 (October 1998)
- Indigenous peoples
OD4.20 (September 1991)
- Involuntary resettlement
OD4.30 (June 1990)
- Cultural property
OPN1.03 (September 1986)

World Bank EIA Sourcebook

Sourcebook Updates

- Update 14. Environmental performance monitoring
- Update 25. Environmental Management Plans
- Update 8. Cultural Heritage in Environmental Assessment
- Update 6. Privatisation and Environmental Assessment: Issues and approaches
- Update 5. Public Involvement in Environmental Assessment: Requirements, Opportunities and Issues
- Update 26. Public Consultation in the Environmental Assessment Process: A Strategic Approach
- Update 12. Elimination of Ozone Depleting Substances

Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook

- Thermal Power, Rehabilitation of Existing Plants
- Thermal Power, Guidelines for new Plants
- Efficient Use of Energy
- Water Quality Models

IFC Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines

- Polychlorinated Biphenyl's (PCBs)
- Hazardous Materials Management Guidelines
- Electric Power Transmission and Distribution

Labour Conventions signed by Mali.

Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919 (No. 4)
Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 5)
Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 6)
Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 11)
White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13)
Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)
Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925 (No. 17)
Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925 (No. 18)
Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (No. 19)
Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928 (No. 26)
Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932 (No. 33)
Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 41)
Holidays with Pay Convention, 1936 (No. 52)
Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81)
Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95)
Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)
Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975 (No. 141)
Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151)
Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159)
Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)