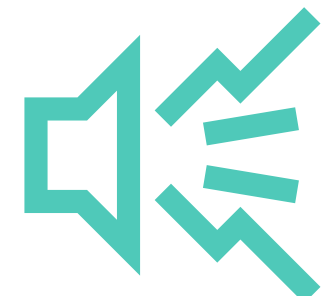


Through the project, we seek to **prevent, mitigate, and manage the potential adverse environmental and social risks and impacts** associated with small-scale construction and renovation and with agricultural activities. The **Environmental and Social Code of Practices brings together good environmental, social, community, and occupational health and safety practices**, and addresses matters related to environmental and human safety.

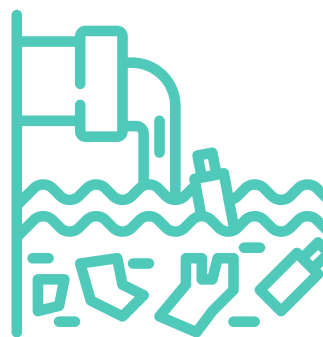
Prevention and mitigation measures

Small-scale construction and renovation activities



Noise and disturbance

- Use **acoustic barriers** and schedule noisy activities during less sensitive times.
- Minimize disturbance to wildlife habitats by **limiting construction activities during critical breeding or nesting seasons**.



Water pollution

- Implement best practices to **control runoff and prevent pollution**, such as the use of environmentally friendly materials.
- **Adapt wastewater treatment systems**.
- **Store hazardous materials properly** and implement spill prevention and response measures.



Sedimentation

- Implement **sediment control measures**.
- **Properly manage runoff from the construction site** through the use of sediment traps and control barriers.



Solid waste

- **Institutionalize procedures and facilities** for the prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, and disposal of waste.
- **Establish and clarify waste management procedures** for all personnel.
- **Collect and transport** construction waste to authorized sites.
- **Keep and store waste away from streams and the sea**.
- **Implement spill control and prevention measures**, and carry out inspection and staff training.
- **Coordinate with local authorities** to transport and dispose of waste in accordance with current regulations.



Occupational health and safety

- **Ensure workers are covered by occupational risk insurance**, in accordance with Colombian law.
- **Provide regular** health and safety training to all workers.
- **Provide personal protective equipment (PPE)** to workers as needed (gloves, dust masks, helmets, boots, goggles).
- **Keep PPE in good condition** and replace it whenever it is damaged.
- **Prevent slips, falls, and other injuries through good housekeeping practices** at all worksites, the provision of safe tools and equipment, and the use of PPE.
- **Keep the workplace clean and free of debris at all times**.
- **Prevent ergonomic injuries caused by overexertion** by setting weight limits, rest periods, and job rotation for lifting and carrying materials and equipment.
- **Prohibit the consumption of alcohol or illegal drugs**.
- **Use tools appropriate** to the task being performed.
- **Keep corrosive liquids and other toxic materials in properly sealed and labeled containers** for collection and disposal at authorized sites.
- **Provide adequate sanitary facilities for workers**.
- **Provide workers with sufficient drinking water and shaded areas** for rest periods.
- Every construction subproject must have a **basic first-aid kit**.



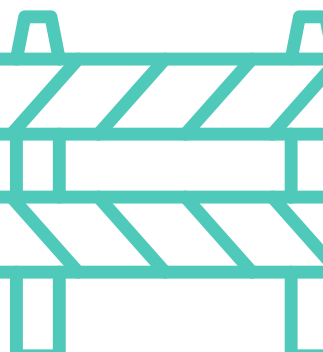
Employment and labor rights

- Implement a **fair and transparent hiring process**.
- Provide workers with **clear, understandable information about their rights** through contractual documents in the local language.
- Ensure that **all community volunteer work is provided free of coercion**. The community agreement record must document:
 - The conditions under which the volunteer work is provided.
 - How the agreement was reached.
 - The representation of the community volunteers.



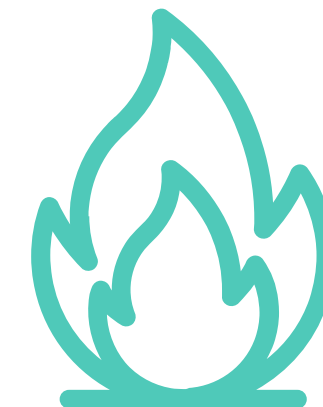
Community health and safety

- **Secure worksites through physical separation** using protective strips, fencing, and walls, as appropriate.
- **Notify the relevant authorities immediately** in the event of damage to public utilities, such as power lines or water supply systems.
- Apply standards that ensure **structures are designed and built in accordance with good architectural and engineering practice**.
- **Incorporate site engineering and safety criteria to prevent failures caused by natural hazards** such as earthquakes, tsunamis, wind, floods, landslides, and fires.
- **Protect the sources, quality, and accessibility of water**.



Fire prevention and control

- **Identify fire hazards** and their sources.
- **Take precaution measures** to ensure that fires are not started as a result of project activities.
- **Store flammable materials** under conditions that limit the potential for ignition and spread of fire, and label them clearly.



Incident reporting

- **Record and report any hazard, incident, or injury**, along with the actions taken in response.



Permits and regulatory compliance

- **Obtain all necessary permits** before beginning renovation or construction work.
- **Keep up to date with local building codes and regulations**.
- **Assign responsibility for ensuring regulatory compliance** to a qualified person or team.



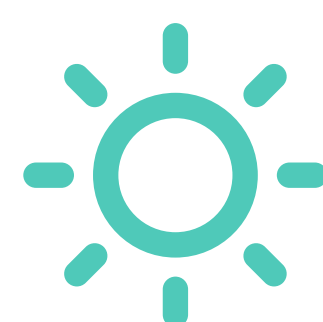
Communication breakdown

- **Establish clear communication channels** and protocols for regular updates and meetings.
- Use project management tools to **track progress, share documents, and facilitate communication**.
- **Foster open and transparent communication** among all stakeholders.



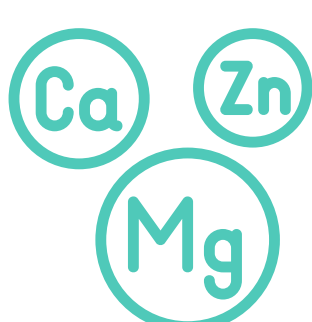
General

- **Maximize natural light and ventilation systems**, minimizing the need for artificial lighting.
- **Include facilities for the proper disposal of sanitary and biological waste**.



Soil productivity

- **Establish crops suited or adapted to the local climate and soil conditions**, and adopt good agronomic practices to optimize productivity.
- **Use soil study findings to determine crop suitability** and appropriate soil management practices.
- **Develop and implement a soil monitoring** and management plan.
- **Conduct periodic studies to monitor soil structure and chemistry** (chromatography and physicochemical analysis) to identify areas requiring corrective measures.
- **Recycle and/or incorporate organic materials to replenish soil organic matter** and improve water retention capacity, whenever available and economically viable.
- **Minimize pesticide use** by applying an early-warning system for pests and diseases, through biological methods and control measures applied before outbreaks require large-scale control.



Nutrient management

- **Use organic fertilizers, cover crops, or mulching techniques** (covering the soil with organic materials) to maintain soil cover, reduce nutrient loss, replenish soil organic matter, and capture and/or conserve moisture.
- **Plan a crop rotation program** that incorporates nitrogen-fixing legume crops and cover crops into the cropping cycle.
- **Develop balanced fertilization programs** for each soil management unit, based on mapped fertility results, crop yield history, soil and leaves analysis, and crop assessment.
- **Assess the health and safety risks associated with the nutrient management plan** and the strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts.
- **Schedule nutrient application** to crops to maximize uptake and minimize runoff or volatilization of nutrients.
- **Periodically evaluate soil pH** and apply soil amendments as needed.
- **Conduct periodic soil analysis to detect changes in fertility**, guide decisions on fertilizer application rates, and avoid unsustainable nutrient depletion and over-fertilization.
- **Establish and respect setback zones along water bodies**.
- **Select and maintain fertilizer application equipment** to ensure the desired doses are applied.
- **Implement nutrient planning, monitoring, and documentation**, including the use of a biofertilizer logbook to record the following information:
 - Purchase dates, dates of use, quantity of fertilizer and nutrient applied, purpose of use, and crop growth stage.
 - Weather conditions before, during, and after application.
 - Methods used to minimize nutrient loss.
- **Provide project beneficiaries with nutrient management training** based on published principles and agricultural practice manuals.
- **Ensure project beneficiaries are trained in, and apply, appropriate procedures** for storing, handling, and applying all types of fertilizers, including organic waste.
- **Assess how the technical tools provided contribute** to improving people's health.
- **Assess technical knowledge gained during workshops**.



Solid waste

- **Develop and implement a waste management plan** in conjunction with the results of nutrient management research and planning.
- **Recycle waste and other organic materials** by leaving them on-site or through composting.
- **Consider using crop residues for other beneficial purposes**, such as animal feed, when leaving residues in the field is not practical or appropriate.

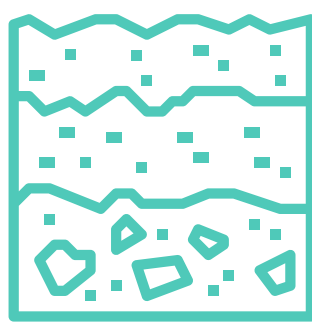
Pest management

- **Identify the main pests affecting crops in the region**, assess the operational risks, and determine whether a control strategy and capacity exist.
- **Apply early-warning mechanisms for pests and diseases** whenever possible.
- **Assess pest incidence rate and severity** in crops, as well as crop yield and plant diversity; based on the results, implement an organic agronomic management plan.
- **Develop a pest management plan** that includes:
 - Supporting beneficial biological control agents, such as insects, birds, mites, and microbial agents, for biological pest control.
 - Favoring manual weed control and/or selective weeding.
 - Considering mechanical controls, such as traps, barriers, light and sound, to kill, relocate, or repel pests.
 - Identifying and assessing pests, threshold levels, and control options, as well as the risks associated with those options.
 - Using biopesticides to complement these approaches, not to replace them.



Soil loss prevention

- **Practice reduced tillage** and direct seeding to minimize damage to soil structure, conserve organic matter, and reduce erosion.
- **Minimize soil compaction, damage, or disturbance** by using machinery appropriate for land preparation at the right time of year.
- **Consider a crop rotation program** to maintain soil cover throughout the year.
- **Manage soil organic matter** by returning crop residues or adding compost whenever available and economically viable.
- **Plan soil preparation** when weather conditions pose the lowest risk of environmental damage.
- **Consider erosion-management practices** (for example, contour planting and strips, terraces, discontinuous ditches, tree intercropping, and grass barriers) on sloped areas.
- **Develop mitigation plans for planting or harvesting operations** that must take place during unsuitable periods.



Water management

- **Determine crop rainfall or irrigation water requirements**, recognizing seasonal variations and regional standards. Develop an appropriate irrigation program and control water consumption.
- **Maintain the structure of soil organic matter**. The use of crop residues and mulch will help maintain organic matter levels, retain moisture, and reduce evaporation.
- **Where appropriate, maximize rainwater retention** through suitable rainwater harvesting techniques, which may include:
 - Diverting water flow from roads toward crops, thereby storing water in the soil.
 - Storing runoff from rainy periods for use during dry periods.
 - Maintaining protective vegetation along channels and drainage systems to reduce bank erosion.
- **Implement irrigation water conservation techniques**, such as:
 - Adopting water-efficient irrigation systems whenever possible.
 - Considering soil infiltration capacity to select the best irrigation system and prevent water runoff.
 - Ensuring regular maintenance of the irrigation system and its associated channels and infrastructure.
 - Reducing evaporation by avoiding irrigation during hours of high evaporation.
 - Reducing evapotranspiration through the use of windbreaks and shelterbelts.
 - Considering rainwater harvesting.
 - If herbicides are used, ensuring they are applied at the appropriate time of year to more effectively control unwanted vegetation and reduce water consumption.
- **To prevent and control contamination of water sources**, the following measures are recommended:
 - Avoid excessive irrigation to prevent leaching of nutrients and contaminants.
 - Ensure adequate soil moisture through monitoring.
 - Establish and respect setback zones along water bodies.



More Information

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