



Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 16-Nov-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSC22965



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Mozambique	Project ID P164551	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name Mozambique Land Administration Project (Terra Segura) (P164551)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date Mar 12, 2018	Estimated Board Date May 31, 2018	Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Economy and Finance	Implementing Agency Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to regularize land rights in selected priority districts and to modernize land administration services.

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
IDA Grant	100.00
Total Project Cost	100.00

Environmental Assessment Category B-Partial Assessment	Concept Review Decision Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue
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Other Decision (as needed)



B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Mozambique's economic performance has been strong since the end of the civil war in 1992, but growth has not been inclusive recently. Growth rate averaged 7.9 percent per year from 1993-2014 largely driven by foreign investments in capital- and import- intensive projects with limited linkages to the local economy. Despite this growth, Mozambique remains extremely poor and unequal. Most poor people reside in the rural zones of the North and Center regions and their livelihood heavily relies on the management of Mozambique's substantial natural capital, including land. Poverty has fallen only slightly from 56 to 52 percent between 2003 and 2009. Per capita income in 2014 was US\$586, about one-third of the Sub-Saharan African average. The weakening correlation between economic growth and the poverty rate suggests that growth in the last 12 years has been less inclusive. The bottom 40 percent of the population, located mostly in rural areas, has benefited less from growth than the overall population.

2. Despite its growth prospects, the Mozambican economy faces significant short-term economic difficulties. A recent economic slowdown in 2016 has been accompanied by a weak external position and heightened levels of inflation. Hence, the short-term challenge will be to maintain macroeconomic stability, while also pursuing diversification for inclusive growth through sectors such as agriculture. Increasing land tenure security and enhancing land use planning have the potential to increase agricultural productivity, enhance the sustainable management of natural resources, and empower the poorest strata of the Mozambican society.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

3. Mozambique has made significant progress in the past twenty years to improve access to land and security of land rights for all citizens, particularly by strengthening its land-related policy and legal frameworks, and the functioning of its land administration and management system. The 1995 National Land Policy fully recognizes the customary rights of access and use of land for rural population, and the 1997 Land Law and its Regulations provide for the protection of communities' land rights, recognize customary and good faith occupation land rights, and establish the means for "titling" these land use rights (DUAT- Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra).

Box 1: Mozambican land-related legal framework

According to the 1997 Land Law and the 2004 Constitution, all land in Mozambique is the property of the State and it cannot be bought and sold, mortgaged or otherwise alienated from the State as owner. However, citizens and rural communities have automatic constitutional recognition of their land use rights, independently of any formalities or titles. The 1997 law provides for the right of individuals, communities and entities to obtain long-term or perpetual rights to use and benefit from the land. These rights are commonly referred to by their acronym in Portuguese – DUAT, are inheritable and can be held individually or jointly. Specifically, DUAT can be obtained through: (a) occupancy of land according to customary norms and practices; (b) good faith occupation of land for ten years or more; and (c) grant from the State for renewable periods of 50 years based on a request accompanied by an investment proposal and against payment of an annual rent. DUATs obtained under (a) and (b) are regularized mostly through a systematic process. Rights (both community and individual) obtained through traditional and good-faith land occupancy are legally equivalent to rights granted by the Government to individuals and entities.

Delimitation and registration of community land is voluntary, as communities are not required to delimit or register their land to assert their DUAT. Local communities, however, can request that their boundaries be identified and recorded ("delimited") in agreement with neighboring communities, and a certificate of the DUAT issued by the State. The issuance of a certificate for a community DUAT is a recognition of a pre-



existing, perpetual and constitutionally-protected customary right, and not the grant of such a right (while an investor's DUAT involves the state conferring a new right, which is limited in time and whose basis is statutory). DUATs can only be transferred if authorized by relevant authorities and if there are improvements on the land. Any investment made on the land is private property that can be bought and sold and mortgaged. The use of land as collateral is illegal in Mozambique.

Local communities (according to the Land Law) and Community Authorities (according to the Law of Local Organs of the State) play a role in land administration and the management of land and natural resources at the local level. They have formal roles in dispute resolution, land use rights regularization (through community consultation processes), and land allocation according to customary norms and practices.

4. At the end of 2012, a Land Information Management System (SiGIT) was introduced centrally and in the four Northern provinces to promote access to and use of reliable land information by the public and private sectors; it was then extended to all provinces after 2015. In 2015, the Government carried out an important institutional reform in the areas of land administration, environment and rural development with the creation of the new Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), which now integrates land administration and management, land use planning, mapping and geodesy functions, and oversees the training institutions on land administration and management. However, municipalities remain responsible for establishing and maintaining the cadastre in urban areas (1997 Local Authorities Law) and the Ministry of Justice is responsible for maintaining the Real Property Registry (Registo Predial). According to the current legislation, DUAT registration in the Real Property Registry is not mandatory. However, a legal review of the Property Registration Code is about to be finalized (December 2017), and is expected to make such registration obligatory.

5. Albeit fundamental, these reforms have yet to bring about the desired benefits. Institutional weaknesses and remaining fragmentation of land tenure regularization responsibilities, and the inability to perform basic land administration tasks, including harnessing the available technologies to facilitate land regularization activities at large scale, have been major obstacles to the implementation of the Land Law and ultimately to the improvement of land tenure security in the country.

6. The land sector's capacity to issue and monitor the use of DUATs as well as to register land occupations is low, a problem that is partly due to insufficient human and financial resources. Community delimitation efforts have been delivered for several years through financing provided by bilateral donors, but with elevated costs and limited impact (so far, a total of 950 communities have been delimited, and about 500,000 DUATs have been recorded). The lack of, or inadequate, decentralized registration services at district level, with poor or no coordination between relevant actors, has inhibited efforts to systematically execute the cadastre and register land rights. The current land administration and management system includes autonomous and unequal municipal registers, as well as provincial and district land administration services that serve the rural areas not covered by urbanization plans. Almost all land administration and management services, both in municipalities and in rural areas, do not provide effective administrative responses and are not accessible for most citizens. Acquiring a DUAT is lengthy and costly, and it can involve many steps over several years. There is little direct communication, formal integration and harmonization of systems and procedures. Specifically, in the past there has been little integration between the two processes of (i) community land delimitation and (ii) the systematic regularization of individual land use rights. Further, neither of these processes have been implemented according to a common methodology, with different practices and standards applying in different parts of the country. Recently, the Government has formally agreed to ensure that regularization activities are always preceded by the delimitation of community land, and is currently developing a single, integrated methodology. This methodology



requires further work to streamline the workflow processes and provide clear and practical guidance to implementers. The absence of a common methodology has led to mixed results of previous efforts, an ineffective control of the process of occupation and distribution of land resources by public institutions, and eventually contributed to an increased level of land-related conflicts and the expansion of the informal land market, which is particularly dynamic in growing urban centers. Further, as elsewhere in Sub-Saharan Africa, this complexity can promote rent seeking, deter investment in land, and limit government's capacity to derive revenues from land-use taxation.

7. Most of the country's systematic cartography maps of the 1: 50,000 and 1: 250,000 standard scales are very outdated and do not reflect the situation on the ground. The age of the information of more than 80% of the maps varies between 27 and more than 40 years. The country also does not have regular topographic maps on the 1: 25,000 or larger scales, which constitutes a major constraint in terms of the spatial information necessary for adequate land planning and land administration and management. The National Geodetic Network (MozNET), a fundamental base for the topographic and cadastral mapping activities of the country, requires further densification in order to support the land administration system. The existing land information system is not fully operational yet due to insufficient technical and financial capacity to maintain it, the inefficiency of the communication infrastructure, issues related to data quality, as well as the lack of stability of electric power. Moreover, it is not interoperable with the systems managed by other institutions (e.g., municipalities, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Transport).

8. As a result, it is estimated that there are still more than ten million land parcels (about 90% of total occupations), whose land right is not formally registered by the State, which hampers its administration and management. The majority of the population lives and works on land they occupy, utilize and hold according to customary practice norms and good faith occupation rights. While, as mentioned, these land use rights are recognized by the Mozambican law, lack of formal documentation and registration is a disadvantage to prove such land occupancy rights as pressure on land occupancy increases due to density and urbanization, in situations of conflict, or when negotiating with potential investors. The Mozambican law provides for the formal documentation of land use rights through the issuance of a DUAT title (Titulo de DUAT).

9. Recognizing the current challenges the country faces in terms of unprecedented pressure on land resulting from the expansion of urban centers, the construction of public infrastructure, the development of land-based projects in rural areas, and new pressures on land from climate change, the Government of Mozambique adopted the Terra Segura Program in 2015, as part of the National Sustainable Development Program. Terra Segura provides a policy basis for, and political commitment to, improve and expand Mozambique's land administration and management system and services, strengthen and protect the rights of all land users (in practice and in law) in a systematic manner, and ensure an efficient and effective provision of services to institutions and the citizens at large. Overall, the Program aims to contribute to creating the conditions for the country to develop in a sustainable manner and ensure the promotion of responsible investments. The Program sets out an ambitious goal of regularizing 5 million (individual) DUATs and completing the delimitation of 4,000 communities' land (including the issuance of DUAT certificates) by end of 2019. The proposed Project will support the Government's Terra Segura Program's objectives.

Relationship to CPF

10. The proposed Project will contribute to the Bank Group's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity, and complements the CPF for Mozambique (2017–2021). More specifically, the Project is likely to contribute to two of the three CPF Focus Areas, namely "Promoting Diversified Growth and Enhanced Productivity" and "Enhancing Sustainability and Resilience." With regards to the first Focus Area, the Project would lead to an increase in agriculture growth (one of the CPF specific objectives); with regards to the sustainability Focus Area, the Project will



contribute to increased accountability and transparency of government institutions, including at the local level (land administration ones) and could improve management of climate risk and natural resources (through more reliable and accessible geospatial data).

11. Overall, the CPF emphasizes agricultural productivity, rural development, and spatial planning to achieve sustainable poverty reduction, prioritizing actions aimed at enhancing employment, economic diversification, and creating a solid foundation for investing in human, physical, and institutional capital through strengthened public investment management. Through its land tenure strengthening activities, the proposed Project has the potential of improving livelihoods of some of the most vulnerable rural households in the country and, by so doing, contribute to the Bank Group's twin goals.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to regularize land rights in selected priority districts and to modernize land administration services.

Key Results (From PCN)

- Number of community delimitation certificates recorded
- Number of DUAT recorded in the land information system (of which percentage recorded in the name of women or jointly to couples)
- Level of satisfaction of land users with land administration services (percentage, with gender disaggregated data)
- Time to record a DUAT in the land information system (days)
- Cost to record a DUAT under a systematic process in the land information system

D. Concept Description

12. The Project would support the Government in the implementation of the Terra Segura Program through a \$100m IDA Grant, which would cover 100% of the Project costs and have four components:

Component 1 – Systematic Land Regularization. The objective of this Component would be to support the systematic regularization of land use rights in selected districts through the issuance of community land delimitation certificates and formal documentation of DUATs. First, this Component would finance the update of the country's cadastral mapping system, the modernization of its geodetic network, and the acquisition of the orthorectified imagery for base mapping, followed by cadastral surveying in the selected priority districts. Subsequently, and based on a standard low-cost, fit-for-purpose methodology to deliver results at a large scale, community land delimitation and issuance of certificates would take place. Following communities' land delimitation, the Project would support the regularization of individual plots, in a gender-inclusive manner, and the recordation of their respective DUATs. Since customary and good faith land use rights can be proved through means other than the titling and registration processes, and the law clearly states that they are not prejudiced by their lack of registration or titling, during preparation more innovative and decentralized approaches to identification of land rights holdings would be explored. As part of the systematic land regularization process, this Component would also support basic land use planning at the community level in a participatory manner.

13. The environmental and social assessment (ESIA) and other preparatory studies will address the issues of clarifying the definition of "local community" included in the land law and developing technical processes and standards



to translate this concept into a territorial area and its respective administrative structure. This process will take into account existing community delimitation practices and experiences, the consultative nature of the delimitation process as defined by law, and the need to socially prepare communities for the delimitation process and responsible land management. Among other factors, Project preparation will assess the role and capacity of the local community authorities, Local Consultative Councils (COGEPs) and of the Land Consultative Forum (FCT) in ensuring that processes related to delimitation, DUAT issuance and investment authorization, including community consultations, are effective in protecting community interests and supporting sustainable development outcomes. Additionally, the ESIA and other studies will aim to identify legal, operational, and societal bottlenecks that may relate to women's land rights.

Component 2 – Institutional Development and Strengthening of the Legal Framework. The objective of this Component would be to improve the efficiency of existing land administration institutions, their functioning and the standards or practices by which they collect, process, provide and maintain information on land, including the improvement of service delivery at district and provincial level. This Component would support the phased establishment of an efficient and service-oriented land administration agency with the goal of self-financing. It would also support the improvement of the legal framework for land administration and land use planning, including the revision and harmonization of relevant legal and operational instruments. The current Technical Annex to the Land Law Regulations would be the ideal focus for improvement, allowing for the delimitation process as it applies to individually-held parcels to be clearly elaborated. The Component would further support education and training, land rights awareness and communication (with attention to gender and vulnerable groups), as well as renovation and/or construction of physical infrastructure.

Component 3 – Land Information System Strengthening. This Component's objective would be to strengthen the existing land information system to enable the collection, maintenance and provision of information that is up-to-date, integrated, synchronized and interoperable with data sets from relevant sectors and agencies for the functioning of a multi-purpose cadastre. This Component would finance activities that make cadastral data accessible and available in a timely and transparent manner to feed the operationalization processes of the National Land Cadastre, National Cartography, Land Use Planning and, ultimately, to serve the purposes of supporting decision making at various levels. More specifically, the Project would finance: (i) the improvement of the land information system's architecture; (ii) the upgrade of the current land information system to support the business processes defined in the streamlined methodology; and (iii) the quality control and migration of existing cadastral data into the land information system. Attention would be given to the interoperability of the land information management system managed by MITADER (through the National Directorate for Land Administration – DINAT) with: (i) systems developed in selected municipalities (which are responsible for maintaining the cadastre in urban areas); (ii) the system that is being developed by the Real Property Registry managed by the Ministry of Justice; and (iii) the National Interagency Spatial Planning Platform, currently being developed by the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Component 4 – Project Management and Coordination. This component would include: support to MITADER and its three main Directorates (the National Directorate of Land - DINAT, the National Directorate of Land Planning and Resettlement - DINOTER, the National Centre for Cartography and Remote Sensing - CENACARTA) and the National Fund for Sustainable Development (FNDS) to manage the Project through financing of a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), monitoring and evaluation, and public awareness and outreach activities.

14. Importantly, the Project will seek to maximize opportunities for enhancing overall impact of the Bank program in Mozambique by coordinating with other Bank-financed operations and technical assistance. Based on an initial analysis, there are at least four operations with which the proposed Project is closely linked. Specifically, the Project will coordinate with the Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project (P149620), and the recently approved Mozambique Forest Investment Project (P160033), which support engagement with local communities, the delimitation of communities' land, the regularization of land use rights, and land-use planning in the provinces of



Zambezia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado. The Project will further coordinate closely with: (i) the ongoing Bank-financed technical assistance to improve property registration and develop the automated registry system (Sistema Informático de Registo Predial); and (ii) the Mozambique Resilience Development Policy Operation (DPO) currently under preparation, which may include a prior action in support of the harmonization, simplification and standardization of land regularization processes. The recently approved National Statistics Data for Development Project (P162621) aims at strengthening capacity for spatial development planning, development of national spatial development infrastructure (NSDI) policy and regulatory framework, of which the cadastre is a core component. Furthermore, a new operation to support urban development is also being prepared to strengthen municipal capacity for urban planning, and land administration and management.

15. **Project Area.** The proposed Project would have a national reach with focus on selected districts based on national priorities (such as investment areas including natural resource concession areas and areas with a concentration of formal DUAT requests, districts with high demographic pressure including urbanizing areas, environmentally vulnerable areas). The GoM has identified a preliminary list of 106 districts under the Terra Segura program that would be targeted under the proposed operation. During preparation, criteria for prioritization will be reviewed and the scope of the project further defined.

16. **Project Beneficiaries.** The Project's direct beneficiaries includes households in selected districts targeted by the Project through systematic cadastral and surveying activities. Communities will also benefit from the delimitation of their lands, the issuance of land use rights certificates and access to potential investment projects. The direct institutional beneficiaries are MITADER and its Directorates (DINAT, DINOTER, and CENACARTA), the Ministry of Justice, as well as other key state institutions, including municipalities and other central agencies managing spatial data. Improvements in the land information system will not only benefit households within the Project area, but also specialized users (such as notaries, lawyers, financial institutions, and surveyors). In addition, authorities and technical staff (at the local and central level) will directly benefit from technical assistance, land information, and improved coordination among land administration agencies. More generally, the Project is expected to benefit the country's population, including citizens that request DUAT for investment purposes, through streamlining of the methodologies and increased efficiency of land administration services. Mozambique is among the most disaster prone countries in the world. The occurrence of natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, drought and earthquakes has consistently had a significant impact on people and the economy. Investment in the geodetic infrastructure and cadastral mapping will benefit the scientific community responsible for earth monitoring and also other sectors responsible for disaster planning and response.

SAFEGUARDS

A. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The proposed Project is expected to be implemented in and benefit the entire country with focus on selected districts based on national priorities as defined by the GoM, and in consultation with the World Bank. The GoM has identified a preliminary list of 106 districts under the Terra Segura program that would be targeted under the proposed operation. During preparation, criteria for prioritization will be reviewed and the scope of the project further defined.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

MITADER will lead the implementation of the proposed Project drawing on the close collaboration of its competent



Directorates (DINAT, DINOTER, CENACARTA). MITADER recently established the FNDS to provide coordination between the GoM entities involved in the implementation of several projects, including a number of ongoing Bank-financed operations. Despite being recently created, FNDS and its Department of Project Management have been staffed with experienced safeguards specialists, most of whom have undertaken safeguards training or have experience dealing with World Bank Group operations. Furthermore, the Bank, in coordination with MITADER, has recently delivered a national safeguards training workshop for all PIUs aimed at improving safeguards awareness and compliance in projects. Following the National Safeguards workshop, the Bank and FNDS are currently delivering under the Agriculture NRM Project (P149620) - “Projecto Sustenta” a series of safeguards training for local (provincial and district) entities to further streamline safeguards handling in projects involving community based NRM and land delimitation activities. The trainings include relevant topics related to the application and adoption of Grievance Redress Mechanism and subproject E&S screening procedures. The proposed project will hire a dedicated E&S safeguards specialist who will team up with the safeguards team at FNDS. Participatory methodologies and measures to ensure the inclusion of more vulnerable groups in the community delimitation and DUAT issuing processes, will be integrated in project protocols, manuals and indicators. An Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) will be carried out at the program level. An ESMF will be prepared to include budget provisions, borrower safeguards assessment, training needs to further improve FNDS safeguards technical capacity and to prepare and adopt safeguards instruments in compliance with Bank safeguards policy requirements and applicable national legislation with respect to program impacts and specific subprojects and activities. As required by t of the social assessment, an RPF including a PF will be developed to address any potential residual displacement or resource access restriction impacts that might occur as an indirect impact of project supported activities and/or policy changes.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Paulo Jorge Temba Sithoe, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
 Maria Do Socorro Alves Da Cunha, Social Safeguards Specialist

D. Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Generally, the Land Administration Project (Terra Segura) would provide positive environmental and social benefits. However, the EA policy is triggered, predicated on (i) project support, under component 2, for the improvement of the legal framework for land administration and land use planning, including the revision and harmonization of relevant legal and operational instruments which could directly and indirectly, especially in the context of demarcation and formalization, lead to changes in land use practice, migration and/or influx of newcomers, and increased or shifting pressure on natural resources and deforestation; and (ii) Project financing for small scale infrastructure sub-projects some of which could result in environmental and/or social impacts and risks that would require due safeguards consideration. In accordance with OP/BP



		4.01 the project is classified as Category B. The ESA will identify all impacts and risks and include an ESMF setting forth the mechanisms and measures to prevent, avoid, minimize, mitigate or compensate potential direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental and social impacts associated with land rights delimitations and regulatory reforms in land use planning. Additionally, since the anticipated scale and magnitude of potential impacts from small scale civil works are expected to be minor, localized and temporary, a generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared to address environmental and social risks associated with such activities and to provide safeguards guidance for subproject management. Stakeholder engagement and GRM mechanisms will also be developed for application across all program activities and components.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project will support the systematic regularization of land rights. The project will not register land rights in areas designated as protected areas by the GoM or in areas of potential environmental significance, including forests, areas along riverbanks.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	Land rights delimitation may involve demarcation of sacred or protected forests or other areas which could limit access to livelihood or forest resources. Should the risk of such impacts be identified, a PF will be prepared in accordance with OP 4.12 requirements.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will not support any activities promoting or associated with the use of pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project will not register land rights in areas or sites of great cultural significance or cultural patrimony. Execution of the subprojects would be unlikely to involve large excavation or earth movements of any sort. Furthermore, construction and renovation works will be carried out only in existing MITADER premises or areas selected by local people through a broader consultative process that includes prior, free and informed consent that would give great importance to safeguarding their cultural resources. Nonetheless, the policy is triggered, predicated on the assumption that there could be "chance finds". The ESMF will include national procedures and guidelines to be followed throughout



		project implementation.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The policy is not triggered simply because it does not apply to Mozambique, as there are no such populations/communities that correspond to the definition of Indigenous Peoples as defined in the policy.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	OP 4.12 is triggered to address primarily potential indirect impacts that might result from land use changes and access restrictions in anticipation of, or as a result of, titling or regulatory changes. While it is not expected that the project will generate any land acquisition resulting in physical or economic displacement, such impacts could occur as a result of delimitation, demarcation, formalization or regulation, and related changes in enforcement and land use practices. Based on the results of the ESA, an RPF, including a Process Framework, will be developed to address any risks to the land rights or subsistence activities of individuals and communities. The RPF will establish the mitigating measures and tools to prevent land conflicts and/or to manage specific risks and contextual conflicts identified by the ESA.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy is not triggered.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This policy is not triggered.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered. The project area is not known to include any disputed areas.

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Mar 30, 2018

Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

An Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) will be carried out to assess and understand the environmental and social context of land delimitation and DUAT issuance, including downstream impacts associated with land use regulatory reforms on natural resources. The ESA will also focus on gender aspects, and potential impacts on vulnerable groups and unintended negative social outcomes. The ESA will include design and process recommendations for the policy, regulation and rights regularization (delimitation, cadaster and registry) components of the program, and a mapping of social, gender and vulnerability impacts and the respective mitigation strategies. The ESA will include the drafting of any required safeguard instruments, including: (i) an ESMF setting forth: (1) the mitigation measures for potential impacts of changes in land and natural resource regulations and use, and changes in settlement patterns include migration; (2) a



generic ESMP, which will include screening and management guidelines for subprojects involving civil works; (3) the preparation of an RPF, including a PF, focused on addressing the potential social impacts identified; (4) a stakeholder engagement plan and a GRM; and (5) a capacity assessment and capacity building plan . All safeguards measures and instruments will be consulted upon and publicly disclosed both locally and at the Bank's website prior to appraisal

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APPROVAL

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