



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 06-Oct-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24680



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Mali	Project ID P167396	Project Name Additional Financing - Mali Reconstruction and Economic Recovery Project	Parent Project ID (if any) P144442
Parent Project Name Mali Reconstruction and Economic Recovery	Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 02-Oct-2018	Estimated Board Date 30-Oct-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 Project Coordination Unit

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The objective of the proposed project is to rehabilitate basic infrastructure and restore productive activities of communities impacted by the crisis in Mali.

Components

- Component 1: Rehabilitation of local public infrastructure
- Component 2: Support to productive investments
- Component 3: Community engagement and local governance
- Component 4: Project management, monitoring and evaluation
- Component 5: Contingent emergency response

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	32.15
Total Financing	32.15
of which IBRD/IDA	30.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing



International Development Association (IDA)	30.00
IDA Grant	30.00
Non-World Bank Group Financing	
Other Sources	2.15
FRANCE: Govt. of [MOFA and AFD (C2D)]	2.15

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Alignment with Government Strategy and Country Partnership Framework

The PRRE and proposed AF support the Government’s Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development of Mali (2016-2018), namely in two key areas of the Center and North of Mali: (i) local public infrastructure development; and (ii) rural development and food security. In addition, the PRRE and proposed AF align with the World Bank’s Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for the period of FY16-19 (Report No.94005-ML), in particular CPF objective 2.1 Improve productive capacity and market integration of farmers and pastoralists; and CPF objective 2.3 Improve infrastructure and connectivity to all Malians.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

The recovery and reconstruction process in Mali is ongoing, but it remains constrained by insecurity and the limited access to the North. The crisis in Mali inflicted widespread damage to local infrastructure, services and productive activities in the North and strained the capacity of infrastructure and services to cope with the displaced populations in the South. Infrastructure and services disrupted by the crisis range from health centers and schools to productive assets in agriculture, livestock, fishery and craft industry. It is estimated that the water supply networks in Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal became unstable as a result of the lack of fuel, electricity, spare parts, water treatment chemicals, and personnel. In rural areas water supply systems were vandalized and solar panels and pumps stolen. Schools were damaged, pillaged and occupied, with the loss of materials and furniture. Transport and trade facilities have also been impacted, with much of the equipment and vehicles stolen or destroyed.

The crisis has also had a severe impact on agricultural production with the disruption of farming activities, marketing channels, inputs and financing. Most public buildings in the North are also reported as having been vandalized during radical group occupation, constraining the return of security forces, services personnel, government officials as well as of



the civilian administration. The project will continue the work begun under the parent project in addressing these issues

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

The objective of the proposed project is to rehabilitate basic infrastructure and restore productive activities of communities impacted by the crisis in Mali.

Current PDO

There is no change in the PDO.

Key Results

D. Project Description

Additional Financing Activities

The Additional Financing activities include: (i) completion of the rehabilitation of the Port of Konna including dredging, small works such as docks and fish landing sites, and rehabilitation of local roads, to and from the Port; and (ii) scale up of the activities under the ongoing pilot of enhanced supervision in the Gao region (including Konna). All works will include labor intensive methods using local labor in keeping with the original project design.

The activities fall under the components 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Parent Project.

Description of the Parent Project

The PDO of the PRRE is to rehabilitate basic infrastructure and restore productive activities of communities impacted by the crisis in Mali. The project consists of three main components, plus project management:

- Component 1: Rehabilitation of Local Infrastructure (US\$44.17 million)

Component 1 supports rehabilitation of local public infrastructure to allow for the resumption of services and economic activity in the areas of Mali affected by the crisis, including rehabilitation and equipment needed for the functioning of schools, health centers, water and sanitation systems, transport and trade facilities, energy and other local public infrastructure under the purview of Local Governments and in consultation with community beneficiaries. Its scope has been reduced with project restructuring.

- Component 2: Support to Productive Investments (US\$40.20 million)

Component 2 supports productive investments in the North to redress the impacts of the crisis on communities and households, including: (i) helping rural households restore productive assets and reduce food insecurity, and (ii) helping rural community-based organizations (CBOs) re-launch productive activities. Its scope has been increased with project restructuring.

- Component 3: Community Engagement and Local Governance (\$10 million)



Component 3 aims to strengthen the engagement of communities and Participating Local Governments (PLGs) in the planning, prioritization and oversight of local development activities, and establishing key elements of local governance.

- Component 4: Project management, monitoring and Evaluation (\$5.63 million)

Component 4 supports project management, including coordination of activities, communication, procurement, financial management and safeguards functions, as well as monitoring and evaluation. Its scope has been increased with project restructuring.

Project Performance

The Project faced start-up delays, including capacity, and geographic challenges in a volatile and insecure country environment. Following changes to PIU staffing and recruitment of additional implementing partners, implementation is now back on track and disbursements are catching up. The project has been restructured once in October 2017 to adjust components, implementing structures, and some outcomes under the results framework. This will be the first extension of the closing date.

The project is rated Satisfactory for Implementation Performance and Moderately Satisfactory in terms of meeting its Development Objectives. Disbursement stands at \$65.48 million or 69 percent of the overall \$100 million commitment value and performance has improved since the May 2016 mid-term Review.

The project has already reached more than 1 million beneficiaries of the overall 1.4 million targeted under the project. It is on track to meet outcomes targets for local infrastructure, including classrooms rehabilitated, clinics, street lighting, and seed distribution, among others. It lags somewhat behind in terms of meeting targets for water supply and transport infrastructure rehabilitation and micro projects for productive assets, but this work has accelerated over the past year.

Rationale for AF and approach

During the course of implementation, the Local Government and Communities in the area of the Port of Konna identified the rehabilitation of the Port and transport connectivity as a high priority for economic recovery in the area. The Port has been in a severely degraded state, had been bombed during the political conflict, and local roads to and from the Port have not been maintained. Rehabilitation works have already begun, but some modest additional financing is needed to ensure successful completion, including canal dredging, local roads rehabilitation, community-based activities and extension of enhanced monitoring arrangements to support supervision, given the insecurity in the area.

Financial Management. The FM of the AF will follow the same approach as the implementation arrangements in place for the ongoing project. The configuration of the current accounting software 'TOMPRO' will be updated. The existing FM procedures manual that was prepared during the first phase of the project will be used for this AF. The implementation support plan will be the same as for ongoing project with the objective of ensuring the project maintains a satisfactory FM system.

Procurement. The procurement activities for this AF will be carried out by the unit that is managing the parent project. The procurement arrangements will include possible partnership with United Nations (UN) agencies for supporting



project implementation. These arrangements shall be reflected in the financing agreement, and the PIM will be updated accordingly.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The project will continue to rely on the existing MODs to benefit from their experience and allow for a timely execution of activities. While LGs and communities will be involved in all project activities, the use of MODs will allow for a more rapid procurement of goods and implementation of infrastructure rehabilitation (Component 1). For Components 2 and 3, the use of the existing NGOs as MODs with relevant technical expertise will also continue to facilitate community mobilization in support of sustainability of infrastructures put in place and of services expected from.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The AF will be implemented in the Center region near the site of the Konna port which is currently under construction under the parent project. In general, this is a relatively sparsely population region (30% of the total population) and is currently experiencing insecurity due to the activities of jihadists. The exact locations and nature of the activities to be financed under the AF will be identified during implementation but they are not expected to have substantial or irreversible negative impacts. The location of these investments in an area of instability and insecurity, however, will make it difficult to supervise and verify the implementation of safeguard measures.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Kristyna Bishop, Social Specialist
Bougadare Kone, Environmental Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The proposed project is Category "B" Partial assessment. This policy is triggered because the project activities will result in moderate environmental and social risks and adverse impacts that will be low in scale, mostly site specific and can be easily managed through the implementation of proper mitigation measures. In addition to updating the parent-project initial safeguards instruments for



the entire project, namely ESMF, the Borrower has additionally prepared relevant site-specific ESIA/NIESs for already known project sites such as the 50 km of rural road. Framework instruments are meant to guide the Borrower to prepare site specific safeguards instruments (ESIAs/NIESs) during project implementation once details of more sites are known. The preparation of the safeguard instrument was amply consulted upon in a gender informed manner, and publicly disclosed both in-country and on the Bank website prior to the physical start of civil works. The PCU social and environmental safeguards special will work closely with DNACPN and the World Bank Safeguards Specialists to ensure proper management of social risks and adverse impacts.

Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	The project will not involve partnership with private sector as required with this policy.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The project activities involve works within a natural river channel rehabilitation, management/rehabilitation of dykes for flood protection. The impacts associated with the works will be addressed within the ESIA studies to minimize the occurrence of pollution, siltation or alteration of the natural system through project activities.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	This Policy is triggered because the project activities will take place within some areas with scattered forest spots legally designated national park harboring endemic. The issues related to this policy were addressed through the ESMF and related sub-project ESIA studies.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	This policy is triggered due to the fact that under components 2 and 3, the project will finance productive investments (horticulture, agriculture related income generating activities, etc.) that may use some pesticides and/or fertilizers to boost its productivity. Provisions to properly manage the foreseen risks and impacts are addressed under the updated Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) from the parent project that was disclosed prior appraisal in the country and the Bank website.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The policy is triggered due to the physical infrastructure and excavation works that will occur as part of project activities in all 3 components. A



		chance-finds procedure has been incorporated in the updated ESMF and site-specific ESIA as part of the safeguards studies.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous peoples meeting the OP 4.10 definition in the project area
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	This policy is triggered as small civil works under Components 1 and 2 such as the rehabilitation of public infrastructure and productive assets (i.e. roads, water, bridges, offices, market structure, playgrounds, sport and cultural facilities, irrigation lines etc.) may result in negative impacts on property located in the ROW and the temporary disruption of access to homes, offices, markets, other livelihood related assets and informal business structures. To provide guidance regarding how to avoid, minimize or mitigate these impacts, the RPF for the parent project was updated and the Resettlement Action Plan for the 50km of road section between Koana and Konna prepared under the parent project were reviewed and publicly disclosed both in-country (08/13/2018) and on the World Bank website (08/15/2018).
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	OP/BP 4.37 (Safety of Dam) was not triggered simply because the foreseen activities (rehabilitation of dykes for fishponds) are small in scale (10m/10m and 1/1.50m height) communally-driven, and occur away from the rivers, in selected communities, mostly geared towards income generation for women, youth and most vulnerable populations. The foreseen risks are moderate to low and therefore suggested mitigations measures are being embedded in the ESIA's.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	OP/BP 7.50 (International waterways) equally was not triggered simply because the part of the water body in project targeted areas is rather a manmade canal stretch, for safety purpose, to allow fishermen and women active around the fishing value-chain to easily carry their fresh products (daily fish catches) from the remote open river body and/or its tributaries to the tiny Konna market that was unfortunately bombarded and destroyed during the 2013 military airstrike. The repairs on the dykes are very minimal. No project activity is meant to occur on the open boundaries of the international



waterways situated very far away from the project footprint.

Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60

No

The activity will not be implemented in the disputed area as required by the policy.

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) risks. This is rated Substantial. Mali ranks 156 (of 159 countries) in the 2015 Gender Inequality Index not only reflecting inequalities in three dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity - but also placing Mali among the lower than average scores of Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) countries. In Mali, more than one women in ten between 15 – 49 years of age report being a victim of sexual violence at some point in their lives. Among women in relationships, 44% have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence by their current or most recent spouse and a quarter of women have been physically injured as a result of domestic violence, according to the most recent data in the 2012/2013 Demographic Health Survey (DHS). The AF will build on the parent project to ensure that gender considerations are consistent and well-documented. Furthermore, it will continue to assess and manage project-related risks and adverse impacts on GBV/SEA of women and youth, especially the most vulnerable ones – such as the disabled – around project worksites. These key steps have been captured in the social risks and impacts assessment sections of the safeguards instruments and will further be accounted for in all key site specific additional safeguards instruments during project implementation. As stated earlier, they will also be included in the bidding documents for the contracts.

While the direct GBV risk of the project might be moderate, the highly volatile and conflict affected environment described above could indirectly have a negative effect on the lives and safety of women and girls. The presence of military forces around the project area strengthens a dynamic of unequal power in which females, who have a weaker social position in Mali, could be even more vulnerable to abuse, exploitation or sexual violence. This risk is especially high for girls, considering the high rates of child marriage and adolescent birth rates. Taking part in the activities planned by the project (individually or as members of community-based organizations) also poses a risk of violence for women and girls from community members who might be supporting the extremists, support sharia law, and/or are opposed to females earning income. There is also the risk that the security situation could restrict the access of women to employment and social services, such as education, health, and social protection. To address this broader risk, several mitigation measures have been included in the AF: (i) In the Konna area, in particular, training in HR, GBV/SEA and civilian-military engagement will be provided for members of the Malian military assigned to the Konna area under the PSIRC; (ii) Ensure that the provisions of the Military Code of Justice and Code of Conduct are enforced, and any violations are immediately addressed by the military chain of command; (iii) Ensure to the extent possible that project contractors and employees are screened for any record of GBV/SEA charges or crimes; (iv) Ensure that the provisions of the Code of Conduct that include GBV mitigation measures signed by the contractors are enforced and adequately implemented; (iv) For the AF, a local NGO for the Konna region will be hired by the PCU to provide more accessible outreach to women to complement the existing GRM and IBM mechanisms that are already established and functioning under the parent project. Accessibility includes language, cultural specificities and proximity to the target population. The outreach should also include discussions with men, in particular on topics around the benefits of



women's participation in family and community decision-making; (v) the existing GRM should be analyzed and, if needed, adapted to ensure it is women- friendly and allows for GBV/SEA complaints to be handled confidentially, non-judgmentally and effectively; (vi) local service providers offering at the minimum medical and psychosocial services to women who experiences GBV/SEA should be identified in the project area for referrals should such women or girls disclose the experience to project staff or contracted NGO; and (vii) more generally, active monitoring of social media and regular media and regular meetings with humanitarian organizations, UN and local NGOs working in the project area.

In addition, all bidding documents for civil works have social and environmental clauses (SEC) that include: a Code of Conduct that addresses GBV/SEA by contractors/employees; a GBV Accountability and Response Framework for dealing with incidents; and the GRM process described above. Finally, the project is engaging with designated government institutions (i.e. gendarmerie, police, military, social welfare/workers and municipalities, etc.) and local community/traditional leaders and local associations/NGOs to discuss the risks and impacts of GBV/SEA and encouraging them to immediately report, through the GRM, any potential GBV/SEA cases involving contractors, and any other actor on the project defined areas.

Environmental safeguards and other social safeguards risks. These are moderate to substantial. The project has prepared safeguards instruments: (Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), 12 Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), Pest management Plan (PMP), measures for addressing GBV/SEA and security risks; and the GRM. Under the parent project, the PCU has a dedicated social and environmental safeguards specialist who worked closely with the World Bank Safeguards specialists. He attended several safeguards training sessions including the latest borrower capacity building on ESF. As with the parent project, the AF supports rural roads and other local infrastructure that include some very limited involuntary resettlement issues (i.e. 50 km Konna-Koana road rehabilitation). Implementation of safeguards in a conflict context may be problematic and compliance may be hard to verify. The following mitigation measures are considered in this AF: (i) Environmental and social impacts related to resettlement or destruction of homes and other community infrastructure is expected to be minimal due to the small scale of the AF financed activities; (ii) The Delegated Management Agency hired under the parent project has experience with the Bank's safeguard policies and will provide training in the ESMF and RPF to any contractors to ensure that screening is adequately documented, and mitigation measures implemented; (iii) Some limited missions to Konna are possible with appropriate security escort provided by MINUMSA. The ability to conduct missions in the future is likely to increase with the deployment of security forces in the Konna area. However, the ability of the Bank to conduct missions in the North, more generally, remains restricted. Therefore, in the context of an already fragile social, political and security situation, broader social risks will need to be carefully monitored.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: Environmental and social indirect impacts are expected to be limited in scale and time but because of the sociopolitical and security risk in the central region, the safeguards risks rating is substantial to factor in the local context. Nonetheless, proper mitigation measures have been designed to adequately mitigate these foreseen risks and impacts. The project outcomes are expected to yield very positive and long-lasting impacts and foster a more sustainable peace environment in the targeted regions and the country.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

N/A



4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The Government has been implementing the parent-project over the past years and has therefore gained a commendable experience level of managing social and environmental risks and adverse impacts on Bank-funded operation. The Project Implementation Unit includes a socio-environmentalist who has been working in tandem with the Bank safeguards specialist to properly manage social and environmental risks and impacts over the past years. As stated above, and for the very same reasons outlined earlier, because of the unknown situation of projects, the Government has prepared series of safeguards instruments for the entire project since project footprints are yet unknown, and for these small segments that are identifiable because they occur on government own properties that are free of any claim; they will serve as the tools for the identification and mitigation of environmental and social impacts and risks at the early stage of the project implementation. In compliance with the six safeguards policies triggered, the Government has prepared for the project an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and a Pest Management Plan (PMP). These, along with the NIES for the few known sites, have been prepared, consulted upon and once cleared by the Bank will be publicly disclosed both in-country and on the World Bank Website prior to project appraisal. During project implementation, if additional activities are identified including the new sites, the Borrower will prepare relevant site specific safeguards instruments (Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA) or Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and/or a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), amply consulted upon and publicly disclosed, both in-country and on the Bank website, prior to the commencement of civil works. The PCU will be responsible for the preparation and implementation of safeguards instruments under the project. The PCU recruited Safeguards Specialists (Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists) will ensure proper implementation, documentation, follow up and reporting of the mitigation measures (screening, execution of specific ESMPs, RAPs). The safeguards specialists may seek the collaboration of the national entity in charge of the enforcement of the environmental and social impact assessment policy and procedures, the National Directorate for Sanitation and Control of Polluters (Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement, du Contrôle des Pollutions et des Nuisances, DNACPN), for the screening of activities. Local stakeholders (authorities, CSO, beneficiaries and affected groups, etc.) will participate in any consultation throughout the project lifecycle. A provision of a total amount of US\$250,000 is earmarked in the project budget for the implementation of the mitigation measures. The Enhanced M&E agency responsible for monitoring the implementation progress of Components 1, 2 and 3 will also focus on safeguards implementation and provide feedback to the PCU for necessary action.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The stakeholders to be consulted in the preparation of the safeguard documents will include the direct beneficiaries (local communities, local governments, etc.) and potentially affected people during the determination of activities' sites. Where displaced population are concerned, appropriate sensitization and communication mechanisms will be implemented to involve them in decision making. Local stakeholders (authorities, CSO, beneficiaries and affected groups, etc.) will participate in any consultation throughout the project lifecycle. The PCU recruited Safeguards Specialist (Social and Environmental) will ensure proper implementation, documentation, follow up and reporting of the mitigation measures (screening, execution of specific ESMPs, RAPs). The safeguards specialist of the PCU may seek the collaboration of the national entity in charge of the enforcement of the environmental and social impacts assessment policy and procedures, the National Directorate for Sanitation and Control of Polluters (Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement, du Contrôle des Pollutions et des Nuisances, DNACPN), for the screening of activities. Local governments, local leaders, women associations and other civil society organizations, where appropriate, will always be part of the consultations.



B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
13-Aug-2018	13-Aug-2018	

"In country" Disclosure

Mali
13-Aug-2018

Comments
www.mali-prre.com

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
13-Aug-2018	13-Aug-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Mali
13-Aug-2018

Comments
www.mali-prre.com

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
Yes	13-Aug-2018	13-Aug-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Mali
13-Aug-2018

Comments
www.mali-prre.com



If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?

No

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?

NA

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes

Is a separate PMP required?

Yes

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

Yes

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement



Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

No

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)

Yes

Provide estimated number of people to be affected 11

OP/BP 4.36 - Forests

Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?

NA

Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?

Yes

Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?

No

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes



All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

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