



Additional Financing Appraisal Environmental and
Social Review Summary
Appraisal Stage
(AF ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 12/08/2021 | Report No: ESRSAFA295



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)
Eastern Africa	AFRICA EAST	Republic of Djibouti, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of Uganda, Republic of Kenya	Uganda - Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda - Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ethiopia Food Security Coordination Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources & Food, Kenya Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperation, Djibouti Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Livestock and Fish Resources

Public Disclosure

Project ID	Project Name
P177843	Additional Financing to Emergency Locust Response Phase 1 - Kenya

Parent Project ID (if any)	Parent Project Name
P173702	Emergency Locust Response Program

Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture and Food	Investment Project Financing	1/11/2022	2/15/2022

Proposed Development Objective

To respond to the threat posed by the locust outbreak and to strengthen systems for preparedness.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Current Financing	160.00
Proposed Additional Financing	35.00



Total Proposed Financing

195.00

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

Yes

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

In response to a desert locust upsurge threatening the livelihoods and food security of millions in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East and North Africa, this project will finance swarm, livelihood protection and rehabilitation, and improved swarm identification and response by affected countries.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The Additional Finance (AF) will support the scale up of activities that were financed under the Phase 1 of the Emergency Locust Response Program (ELRP, P173702, Parent Project) in Kenya.

The following are the proposed scale up activities:

Component 2: Livelihoods Protection and Rehabilitation (US\$ 30 million equivalent). The AF will fund scaling up existing activities under Component 2 by increasing the number of wards of the same 15 counties as the Parent Project. The objective of the Component is to help protect the poor and vulnerable in drought and locust affected areas from human capital and asset loss, enhance their access to food, and restore livelihoods that have been damaged or destroyed by swarms. The component will continue promoting the adoption of climate-smart crops and livestock practices for reduced GHG, enhanced resilience, and the implementation of livelihood support and diversification initiatives. Support will be provided for agroecosystem management approaches that enhance resilience of farm and landscape to climate change and from pests. The interventions under the components will focus on protecting resource-poor households against assets and livelihood loss following the locust shock, which has been compounded by COVID-19 and now drought. Activities will enhance farmers' resilience in the face of emergencies and empower them to quickly recover from the effects of the crisis and will support three main areas: (a) soil & land management and sustainable water management practices; (b) adoption of climate-smart practices for crops and livestock; and (c) livelihood restoration and drought mitigation.

The interventions will be rolled out using the same three grant windows currently being used by the parent project: (a) providing grants for input support through the mechanism of micro-projects (as implemented under the ongoing KCSAP and NARIGP projects) to restore crop and livestock production; (b) providing grants for strengthening farmer producer organizations (as implemented under the ongoing KCSAP and NARIGP projects) to facilitate access to inputs, services, and output markets for restoring local livelihoods; and (c) grants towards community and multi-community investments through the existing mechanism of sub-projects.



Component 4: Project Management (US\$5 million, equivalent). This component will continue to support the overall project management, FM, procurement, environmental and social management, communications, and local level coordination by the well-staffed PIU housed within MoALFC. Increased funding allocation to this component will accommodate the growing tasks related to project management and M&E.

The activities will be implemented in the same fifteen (15) counties in the North West, North Eastern and Central parts of Kenya that includes: Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir, Garissa, Kitui, Machakos, Tharaka Nithi, Isiolo, Samburu, Baringo, Turkana, Embu, Meru, West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet. These counties suffered from the locust infestations and have experienced drought which has resulted in loss of livestock and livelihoods. These counties are largely classified as Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) and majority of the resident’s practice nomadic pastoralism for livelihoods. The majority of the communities that inhabit Northern Kenya, both pastoralists and non-pastoralists, are classified as marginalized groups according to the Constitution of Kenya and IP/SSAHUTLC according to ESS7. The Central part of Kenya is categorized as highlands and significant number of residents practice small scale agriculture.

The Parent Project (P173702) is currently providing support to 97 wards which were prioritized based on agreed criteria including the impact of the locusts and drought. The AF will seek to increase the number of beneficiary wards, receiving support within these 15 counties to approximately 150 wards which will be identified based on the same prioritization criteria. Data from the 2021 Long Rains Season Assessment Report by the Government of Kenya’s Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and on the extent of locust attack and drought across the counties will inform this decision-making process.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The AF will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MoALFC) which has a long experience of implementing World Bank financed projects under the Safeguards policies and now the ESF, these include: Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (P154784); the National Agriculture and Rural Inclusive Growth Project (P153349); the Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (P129408) and the Emergency Locust Response Program (P173702). The existing National Project Implementation Unit (NPIU) has qualified and experienced environmental safeguards specialist and social safeguards specialist that support environmental and social risk management. A GBV Consultant has also been hired by MoALFC to support the implementation of the GBV Action Plan. At the County level, the AF will use the existing County Project Implementation Units (CPIUs) that are implementing the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (P154784) and the National Agriculture and Rural Inclusive Growth Project (P153349). The World Bank has provided training to the respective NPIU on the ESF and the NPIU has in turn carried out training to the CPIUs. To date the Parent Project has focused on implementing activities under Component 1 associated with Locust Control. Activities related to Component 2 under the Parent Project are in the planning stages as such site-specific instruments have not yet been shared with the NPIU or the Bank from the counties.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial



Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

The AF will scale up component 2 activities of the original project. The activities will focus on three key areas: (i) soil & land management and sustainable water management practices; (ii) adoption of climate-smart practices for crops and livestock; and (iii) livelihood restoration and drought mitigation. These interventions will be delivered through three grant windows: (a) the AF will provide community micro-projects grants through common interest groups (CIGs) and vulnerable and marginalized groups (VMGs) and the support will include farm inputs (crop seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, feeds and fodder); (b) community sub-project grants/investments, this support will go towards construction and rehabilitation of water pans and small dams, rehabilitation of degraded land, emergency livestock feed and water supply, restocking and destocking of livestock and disease management program; and (c) support to farmer producer organizations to facilitate access to inputs, services, and output markets for restoring local livelihoods, capacity building, aggregation, value addition, and marketing. The AF activities is likely to result in potential negative environmental impacts that include, potential soil erosion, dust emissions, generation of solid waste, hazardous waste, occupational health and safety risks related to minor construction and rehabilitation activities and community health and safety impacts. The use and application of pesticides if not properly managed could contaminate and lead to poisoning for farmers and livestock application teams. The proposed activities related to supporting pastoralist communities to undertake the re-stocking of livestock may result in outbreak of animal diseases and potential degradation of the rangelands. The AF will adopt the environmental and social risk instruments that were prepared for Component 2 of the original parent project, these include the environmental and social management framework (ESMF), the integrated pest management plan (IPMP) , the security management plan (SMP) and the labour management procedures (LMP). These instruments were disclosed by the Borrower and the Bank on September 2021. The Parent project prepared an exclusion list of ineligible activities that included: (i) activities that may cause long term, permanent and/or irreversible (e.g. loss of major natural habitat) impacts; (ii) activities that have a high probability of causing serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment, other than associated with spraying to control desert locust; (iii) activities that may have significant adverse social impacts and/ or may give rise to significant social conflict ; (iv) activities that may affect lands or rights of Traditional Local Communities or other vulnerable and marginalized groups; (v) activities that may involve involuntary resettlement or land acquisition or impacts on cultural heritage; (vi) any other excluded activities as set out in the ESMF for the Project. Thus, this will exclude potential high-risk activities or sub-projects and the nature of activities is anticipated to be moderate to substantial. Based on the proposed activities and the potential environmental risks and impacts are expected to be temporary, site-specific, reversible and the magnitude of the impacts is anticipated to be low-medium. The proposed activities are not expected to result in potential cumulative impacts. Thus, the environmental risk is assessed as substantial.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

The Social Risk Rating for the Project is Substantial although the activities under the AF should be largely beneficial to affected communities'. Social risks and impacts could result from the proposed activities. Most of the project activities will be implemented in rural and remote areas, many of which have been prone to social tensions and inter/intra communal conflicts over natural resources and boundary demarcations; and have been inhabited by different social groups, as well as IDPs and refugees. Social risks therefore include i) the risk of exclusion of vulnerable people and groups (including women, the youth, VMGs, people living with disabilities etc. most in need of assistance both from engagement and project benefits. However this should be minimized through the use of agreed targeting methodologies and criteria; ii) risk of exacerbating social tension both within and between communities through selection of interventions, contractors for civil works or elite capture (both real and



perceived); iii) labor risks including worker health and safety, use of contracts and enforcement of working conditions in line with ESS2 and national labor laws; iv) community health and safety risks associated with the presence of non-local workers, disease transmission including Covid-19, STIs and other communicable and water borne diseases; v) security risks for workers and beneficiaries as the North Eastern parts of the Kenya in particular are prone to both intra/inter communal conflicts and terrorist attacks by Al Shabab elements crossing the border from Somalia and vi) increased risk of SEA/SH (GBV) including during beneficiary identification and as a result of improved livelihoods for women. These risks have already been identified in the Parent Project for Component 2 and as such the AF will adopt the existing environmental and social risk management instruments that were prepared for the Component 2 including the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Security Management Plan (SMP), GBV Action Plan, and the Labor Management Procedures (LMP). The Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been updated to reflect the scale up and outcomes from engagement undertaken by the Parent Project. In addition, the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework will be updated to include the identification of VMG who meet the requirements of ESS7 or the Constitution of Kenya in the additional wards as captured in the ESCP.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) Risk Rating

Substantial

The SEA/SH Risk Rating for the AF is Substantial. While the rating for the Parent Project was High this was influenced by the activities being undertaken in relation to Locust Control under Component 1. Women and girls at particularly high risk of SEA in parts of Kenya where the AF will be implemented because of societal norms that perpetuate power differentials between males and females and support or condone males' violence against women and girls. An important additional risk factor is labor influx. Labor influx and the extent to which a community has capacity to absorb labor influx, as well as the inflow of income to workers, can exacerbate already existing inequities between workers and community members. Several additional risk factors in the selected counties that can aggravate vulnerability of women and girls to SEA by project workers include high levels of poverty in the project area; large population of young women; low levels of education among women and girls; low rates of employment among women; low implementation level of GBV response mechanisms; and high crime levels/violence. Similarly, SH is a risk for any work environment, particularly environments that are stringently hierarchal, give significant and/or undue power to management, and do not promote and reflect female leadership. Additional risk factors for SH include female laborers working alongside male laborers without adequate supervision of work sites; without separate latrine and other sanitation facilities for males and females; and without specific mechanisms for females to share concerns about their working environments, including concerns about sexual harassment. The main risks identified therefore include the abuse of trust, power and the exchange of favors carried out by staff, consultants or workers of companies associated with the project. This risk is particularly relevant with regard to provision of inputs to beneficiaries. As part of the Parent Project a GBV Action Plan was prepared covering activities under Component 2 and is being implemented as part of the Project Planning. This instrument will be used for the AF given that it represents a scale up of activities in the same 15 counties.

Public Disclosure

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:



The AF will scale up activities supported under the Component 2 of the Parent Project. It is expected that the AF will have positive impacts and benefits to the beneficiaries in the areas previously infested with locust swarms and who suffered prolonged drought. Through the project livelihood restoration and recovery activities, the project could positively affect pastoralist and farmers communities through improved and diversified livelihoods, sustainable land and water management practices, improved incomes and climate resilient crops.

Livelihoods Protection and Rehabilitation: The potential negative environmental impacts associated with the activities on this component include, soil erosion, dust emissions, generation of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste, occupational health and safety risks related to construction activities, community health and safety impacts related to construction activities, community conflicts over natural resources and related security issues. The proposed activities related to supporting pastoralist communities undertake re-stocking of livestock may result in outbreak of animal diseases and potential degradation of the rangelands.

Social risks include exclusion of vulnerable people and groups (including women, the youth, VMGs, people living with disabilities e.t.c most in need of assistance both from engagement and project benefits however this should be minimized through the use of agreed targeting methodologies and criteria; i) risk of exacerbating social tension both within and between communities through selection of interventions, contractors for civil works or elite capture (both real and perceived); ii) community health and safety risks associated with the presence of non-local workers, disease transmission including Covid-19, STIs and other communicable and water borne diseases; iv) security risks for workers and beneficiaries as the North Eastern parts of the Kenya in particular are prone to both intra/inter communal conflicts and terrorist attacks by Al Shabab elements crossing the border from Somalia and v) increased risk of SEA/SH (GBV) including during beneficiary identification and as a result of improved livelihoods for women.

To manage the environmental and social risks associated with scale up of the Components 2 activities, the Ministry will adopt the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) Labor Management Procedures (LMPs), Security Management Plan (SMP) and the GBV Action Plan that were prepared for the Component 2 of the Parent Project. The instruments were disclosed by the Client and the Bank on September 2021. The ESMF includes procedures for environmental and social screening of potential sub-projects. As required, sub-project site specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs)/Summary Project Reports will be prepared and monitoring undertaken. In addition to risk management measures, the ESMF also states the project's targeting procedures, which have been designed to favor the selection of the neediest populations affected by the locust invasions and drought. Integrated Pest Management Plans (IPMPs) will be prepared by the MoALFC for the specific sub projects that will involve the use pesticides. This is regional integration operation and the last ISR rated the environmental and social (E&S) performance as Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), this rating is related to the performance of all participating countries. Key challenges in Kenya were also related to activities under Component 1 of the Parent Project and have been largely addressed by the NPIU.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

A key risk relates to the potential for inadequate, ineffective or inappropriate stakeholder and community engagements and disclosure of information leading to exclusion of truly vulnerable, marginalized and minority



members of the community from project benefits, amplified by the context of limited resources against widespread need. This risk is even greater given the evolving nature of Covid-19 Pandemic and associated impacts on holding face to face meetings. Other risks include elite capture where project benefits are diverted to less-needy individuals and locations and poor access to beneficiaries for meaningful community engagements and difficulty in monitoring for social harm.

The MoALFC had prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Parent Project and this has been updated to include the increased number of wards that will be supported within the selected 15 counties and any lessons learnt from earlier phases of engagement. The SEP provides the framework for identification of stakeholders, gauging stakeholder interest and providing systematic means and processes of inclusive and meaningful engagements with the stakeholders and communities in a way that influences identification, design and implementation of the activities under Component 2.

A project wide Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was established for the Parent Project and the same will apply for the AF. The GRM is tailored to the different project interventions, geographical scope of each intervention and in accordance with the existing procedures. The GRM is designed to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no cost or discrimination towards project affected communities. Once livelihoods subprojects are identified, the preparation of site-specific ESMPs/ESIAs, IPMPs will include their own set of public consultations.

Security risks posed by ongoing conflicts and violence may prevent the implementation of activities in certain areas of northeastern counties, if meaningful engagement cannot be undertaken and activities agreed between stakeholders. Such risks and issues are detailed fully in the Security Management Plan and will be monitored closely by the NPIU/CPIUs and World Bank team. Given the ongoing COVID 19 pandemic and the evolving related public meeting restrictions for communities, the project will use innovate ways to do consultations fit for purpose, effective and meaningful in order to meet project and stakeholder needs and adhere to the restrictions put in place by the government to contain virus spread. Strategies to be employed include smaller meetings to be conducted as appropriate taking full precautions on staff and community health and safety. Where meetings are not permitted, traditional channels of communications such as radios and public announcements will be implemented. Other strategies will include one on one interviews by phone and internet for community representatives, CSOs and other interest groups.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

The AF will involve the use of direct workers that will include national and county government workers who will provide technical expertise and supervision of project activities. Other direct workers include consultants who are advising on component specific deliverables. Contracted workers will be hired to undertake minor construction works. The project will also use community workers engaged by the Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Common Interest Groups (CIGs) for farm level community-based activities. There will be two types of community workers: (i) community workers that will provide labor as in-kind contribution to the sub-projects to ensure



ownership and sustainability; and (ii) youths employed under the community sub-project grants window that will work in restoration of degraded lands, construction of water pans/sand dams, establishment of small-scale irrigation canals, and other sustainable land and water management activities. The latter group of community workers will be remunerated as per the national laws and will sign a code of conduct. The potential sub-projects and number of community workers have not been identified for the AF. The parent project prepared the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) for the use of different cadres of workers, the AF will adopt this LMP. For unremunerated community workers, the LMP and ESMF addresses 1) process to document voluntary participation; 2) working conditions particularly OHS; and 3) no disadvantage to those who are not able to participate (elderly, disabled, women, etc.). During Implementation of project activities, the respective Contractors will prepare Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) plans and the Community Health Management Plans as part of their Contractor-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans to manage related risks.

Moreover, all government staff and volunteers will also sign a code of conduct in relevant languages, acceptable to the Bank, to mitigate the risk of harassment or misconduct in the workplace and in contact with community members. They will also ensure that national labor-related laws are upheld, such as public service act, labor law, and public service human resource policy et al and institutional roles related to enforcement of the laws, and recruitment, discipline, appraisals and dismissals, noting that existing civil servants shall maintain the terms and conditions of their employment as per ESS2. A redress mechanism for work-related grievances will be provided to project civil society staff and consultants, with necessary considerations for confidentiality and whistle-blower protection.

There are specific provisions in the LMP on the prevention of spread and management of COVID-19 at the work sites and during interactions with the communities during consultation sessions based on the guidance and protocols provided by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The IPMF that is part of the ESMF and provides guidance on the management of the OHS risks that emanate from use of pesticides by farmers and pastoralist as stipulated on the Kenya law (OSH Act) and the World Bank Group General and Annual Crop Production EHS guidelines as well as OHS risks associated with vaccinations and cold chain management.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The AF will finance procurement of agricultural inputs that will include pesticides. The pesticides may include both synthetic chemical pesticides and biopesticides and equipment to support the application of the pesticides and livestock vaccinations. Thus, as part of the ESMF the parent Project prepared IPMP that provide guidance and procedures on the use of pesticides and related waste during implementation. The scale up activities are not expected to have high demand for water use or significant user of raw materials. However, during implementation the Borrower will carry out environmental and social risk screening of sub-projects as per the ESMF guidance and prepare environmental and social assessments that will incorporate measures to avoid or minimize use of water and raw materials without causing adverse impacts on communities or environment. . While the sub-projects/ investments under the project are expected to result in reduced GHG emissions, this being community driven development project with diverse and small sources of the GHG emissions, the emissions are not likely to be significant.



ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The AF activities may lead to various risks that will have negative impacts on the health and safety of communities. These include: soil and water pollution, dust emissions, generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste and potential use of pesticides on the farms and livestock. The ESMF and the IPMF includes mitigation measures to manage risks associated with use and application of pesticides by farmers and livestock keepers, community health and safety risks and impacts related to the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure activities that include water pans, sand dams and other activities that will utilize community labour . There may be outbreak of diseases among livestock when restocking is carried out, there would be deworming and treatment of the livestock before it is handed over to the beneficiaries. Communities will be consulted before and during the project implementation to ensure that they understand the impacts and are well informed about the prevention measures including vaccination for livestock.

In line with safety provisions in ESS4, it is important to ensure the safety of communities from exposure to COVID-19 and other infectious diseases including STIs and HIV/AIDS. There is high possibility of exposure of beneficiary communities and sub-projects workers to risks of Covid-19 and HIV/AIDS infection. Thus, efforts will be made to sensitize communities on Covid-19 and other infectious diseases and control measures. The specific safeguards instruments (ESIA/ ESMPs, IPMPs) will provide the exact actions and measures to be implemented during community consultations and sub-projects construction and operational phases to limit risk of exposure to Covid-10. The project monitoring activities will also focus on the community health and safety issues and address any emerging challenges during the implementation.

There are additional risks of GBV/SEA that may extend to communities being served by the AF project. To mitigate this, a GBV Action Plan was prepared under the Parent Project that include actions to prevent and respond to GBV. These measures include capacity building for implementing agencies at the county level, mapping of service providers, increasing the capacity and knowledge of workers and the communities focusing on harmful gender norms and increased participation of women and ensuring there is a GBV responsive GRM and associated referral pathways.

Given the Project will be implemented in North and North Eastern parts of the Country which have perennial inter/intracommunity conflicts based on competition for natural resources and frequent attacks from the Al Shabab terrorist that cross the border from Somalia. The parent project prepared a Security Management Plan (SMP) that will be adopted for the AF.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

This standard is not relevant, activities that would require involuntary resettlement or land acquisition are excluded as per the ELRP Exclusion List in the ESMF and will be screened out at the sub project proposal stage.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources



This standard is not relevant. The AF activities are not anticipated to support sub-projects that are located in sensitive ecological areas and or protected areas. The original project ESMF that will be adopted for this AF has an environmental and social screening tool that will be used to screen the proposed sub-projects and will ensure that no sub-project is sited in an ecologically fragile and/or protected area. The AF scale up activities will finance activities that include restocking of livestock and treatment of the livestock, these are anticipated to be small scale and the borrower will adopt WBG industry specific on improving animal welfare in livestock operations. The AF scale up activities are not expected to purchase natural resources commodities that are known to originate from areas where there is risk of significant conversation or degradation natural or critical habitats. Also, no sub-project will be located in areas of ecologically sensitive or protected areas, risks related to sustainable management of living natural resources and primary supply of natural resource commodities are not anticipated.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

Traditional Local Communities (IP/SSAHUTLC). The Constitution of Kenya (CoK) identifies pastoralists as marginalized communities. Pastoralists have been hard hit by the locust invasion and drought as their livelihoods are inextricably linked to the land and pasture that has been damaged by swarms. Pastoralists' coping mechanisms are limited to (a) migrating to find pasture, which could lead to conflict with other pastoralist groups; or (b) searching for alternative livelihoods if they are permanently decapitalized due to the loss of fodder for their livestock.

As part of the Parent Project an Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities Planning Framework (IP/SSAHUTLCPF) was prepared for Component 2 activities. This framework identified the presence of IP/SSAHUTLC in the 97 wards where Component 2 will be implemented, potential impacts of project implementation on IP/SSAHUTLC, requirements for Social Assessment for subprojects which may affect IP/SSAHUTLC and measures to ensure meaningful engagement which are culturally appropriate to suit local needs, cultural practices and relevant languages. Sub-project specific plans will be prepared when necessary to ensure culturally appropriate benefits from the grants is attained throughout the project implementation. The site specific plans will include a social assessment to ensure that the interests of pastoralists and other IP/SSAHUTLCs are identified and assessed. The IP/SSAHUTLCPF prepared in line with ESS7 aims to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of IP/SSAHUTLCS.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The AF will support minor construction works that may include excavation, there is the potential for chance find of cultural or archeological significance during construction. The existing ESMF for the parent project covers risks associated with intangible cultural heritage (such as disruption to religious/cultural festivity in the community by civil work), during implementation adequate measures will be carried out including meaningful consultations with the relevant stakeholders and documentation and protection of the identified intangible cultural heritage. Subproject specific ESMPs will address these issues through the inclusion of chance find procedures and site-specific mitigation measures.



ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

The AF will not support FI activities. Thus the ESS is not relevant.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework? No

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

Not Applicable

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

Contact: Melissa Williams Title: Senior Rural Development Specialist

Telephone No: +1-202-458-7297 Email: mwilliams4@worldbank.org

Contact: Welela Ketema Title: Senior Agriculture Specialist

Telephone No: 5358+6133 / 251-11-517-6133 Email: wketema1@worldbank.org

Contact: Pierre Olivier Colleye Title: Senior Agriculture Specialist

Telephone No: +1-202-473-5039 Email: pcolleye@worldbank.org

Contact: Vinay Kumar Vutukuru Title: Senior Agriculture Economist

Telephone No: 5327+6007 / 254-720-407866 Email: vvutukuru@worldbank.org

Contact: Eva Hasiner Title: Agriculture Economist

Telephone No: 5220+30477 Email: ehasiner@worldbank.org

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Public Disclosure



- Borrower: Republic of Djibouti
- Borrower: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- Borrower: Republic of Uganda
- Borrower: Republic of Kenya

Implementing Agency(ies)

- Implementing Agency: Uganda - Office of the Prime Minister
- Implementing Agency: Uganda - Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
- Implementing Agency: Ethiopia Food Security Coordination Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources & Food
- Implementing Agency: Kenya Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperation
- Implementing Agency: Djibouti Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Livestock and Fish Resources

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Welela Ketema, Pierre Olivier Colleye, Vinay Kumar Vutukuru, Melissa Williams, Eva Hasiner

Practice Manager (ENR/Social): Helene Monika Carlsson Rex Cleared on 08-Dec-2021 at 22:19:4 GMT-05:00