



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 14-Feb-2020 | Report No: PIDISDSA28066



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Ethiopia	Project ID P172462	Project Name Ethiopia Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project Additional Financing	Parent Project ID (if any) P163383
Parent Project Name Ethiopia Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 18-Feb-2020	Estimated RVP Approval Date 28-Feb-2020
Practice Area (Lead) Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture	Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

To improve climate resilience, land productivity and carbon storage, and increase access to diversified livelihood activities in selected rural watersheds.

Components

Green Infrastructure and Resilient Livelihoods
Investing in Institutions and Information for Resilience
Rural Land Administration and Use
Project Management and Reporting

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	13.00
Total Financing	13.00
of which IBRD/IDA	0.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

Non-World Bank Group Financing

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Trust Funds	13.00
Miscellaneous 1	13.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

‘Have the Safeguards oversight and clearance function been transferred to the Practice Manager?’ Yes

Decision

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Ethiopia is a large, land-locked, and diverse country. Located in the Horn of Africa, Ethiopia extends over an area of 1.1 million km² - about the size of France and Spain combined. With an estimated population of about 100 million in 2015, out of which 80.5 percent are rural dwellers, Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Sub-Saharan Africa. The country is a land of diverse nationalities and peoples, and its biophysical environment includes a variety of ecosystems, with significant differences in climate, soil properties, vegetation types, agriculture potential, biodiversity, and water resources. The natural resource base remains the foundation for most livelihoods and is subject to considerable climate risks. Despite past progress, a historic legacy of underinvestment still bears its mark as more than half of the adult population is illiterate, and the country’s infrastructure deficit remains one of the largest in the world. Ethiopia is undergoing a faster demographic transition than the rest of Africa, with a rapidly rising working-age population that presents both opportunities and challenges (more than 60 percent of the population is below 25 years of age).

Ethiopia is one of the world’s poorest countries but has achieved substantial progress in economic, social, and human development over the past decade. With a per capita income of US\$619 (2015), Ethiopia remains the 15th poorest country in the world. Nonetheless, growth averaged nearly 11 percent per year since 2004 and extreme poverty¹ fell from 55 percent in 2000 to 34 percent in 2011, which is one of the most impressive poverty reduction results recorded internationally (within Sub-Saharan Africa, only Uganda reduced poverty faster). Low levels of inequality have largely been maintained. With a few exceptions, Ethiopia attained the Millennium Development Goals. Yet vulnerability to return to poverty remains high, especially for those engaged in rural livelihoods depending on rain-fed agriculture. Addressing gender gaps between men and women in access to education and decision making, rights, employment, unpaid labor, land, and productive resources is essential for economic growth in the

¹ Extreme poverty is measured as consuming less than US\$1.90 (2011 Purchasing Power Parity) a day.

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country. World Bank (2009)² estimates indicate that reducing basic gender inequalities in education and the labor market could increase the annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in Ethiopia by around 1.9 percentage points.³

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) has embarked on a structural transformation of the economy and society. The GoE has completed its first phase of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-I) (2010–2015), which set a long-term goal for Ethiopia to become a middle-income country by 2025, with a growth rate of at least 11 percent per year during the plan period. During 2011–2015, Ethiopia grew at a rate of 10 percent. A second phase of the GTP (GTP-II) is under implementation for 2015–2020. GTP-II puts a strong emphasis on structural transformation, industrialization, urbanization, and export promotion. Public infrastructure investment has been at the center of the country’s economic strategy, and Ethiopia has been able to achieve a substantial expansion of energy, road, railway, and telecom infrastructure, financed by domestic and external public borrowing. The private sector investment climate remains suppressed, however.⁴ Public investments in basic service provision, such as education and health, have contributed to poverty reduction, as did the introduction of rural safety nets. GTP-II continues the Government’s commitment that women and youth benefit from and participate in the overall economic, political, and decision-making processes in Ethiopia.

GTP-II priorities for natural resource management build on the commitments contained in the Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy launched by the GoE in 2011, which seeks to foster economic development and growth, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and improve resilience to climate change. Within the framework of the CRGE Strategy, GTP-II goals for natural resource conservation and use include targets for the rehabilitation and sustainable management of watersheds⁵, the conservation of biodiversity, and expanded provision of land use certificates, as well as the development of climate-resilient agriculture, including promotion of climate-resilient crop species.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

The intersection of land management, rights, and use forms the key development issue for millions of rural Ethiopians facing water insecurity, food insecurity, land tenure insecurity, and livelihood insecurity – all amplified by climate variability and change. Climate impacts in Ethiopia are felt primarily through water stress, which is affected by land use changes and degradation that undermine watershed function. The minimum estimated annual cost of land degradation in Ethiopia is 2-3 percent of Agricultural GDP, before accounting for downstream affects such as increased flood risk.⁶ While a onetime occurrence of such a loss might be manageable, for an economy based on agriculture the cumulative losses to land degradation over time represent a significant drag on rural growth and poverty reduction. Successful remediation has been achieved through a combination of better natural resource management and resource rights, jobs and livelihood enhancements, and gender outreach in targeted degraded

² Unleashing the Potential of Ethiopian Women Trends and Options for Economic Empowerment, June 2009.

³ An important contribution to poverty reduction given the elasticity of growth to poverty reduction.

⁴ In 2017, Ethiopia’s ‘Doing Business’ ranking was 159.

⁵ A watershed may be defined as the maximum area from which all water drains to a common outlet.

⁶ World Bank. 2007. The Cost of Land Degradation in Ethiopia: A Review of Past Studies.



watersheds. Restoration effects include a range of resilience-related results, including increased soil moisture and soil fertility important for higher and less variable crop yields, improved water availability, and increased carbon sequestration – all of which are priorities under GTP-II and the CRGE Strategy.

This progress has been achieved by the Government and thousands of local communities largely through investment and technical assistance under the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources' (MoALR's) Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Program. The World Bank has provided financing for the SLM Program in six regional states of the Ethiopian highlands through the first Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP-I, 2008-2013) and the subsequent SLMP-II (2013-2018), that together with support from other Development Partners⁷ has allowed the SLM Program to support interventions in a total of 223 major watersheds, out of an estimated 700 that would benefit from SLM interventions.⁸

IDA financing has helped restore productive capacity and build resilient livelihoods in 135 highland watersheds through an integrated package of activities that includes management of natural resources on more than half a million hectares of degraded communal and smallholder lands. Through soil and water conservation structures, enclosures to limit free grazing, and afforestation or reforestation of more than 98,000 hectares, these activities have led to an average 9 percent increase in vegetation cover in treated watersheds. Complementing these physical interventions, IDA financing for the SLM Program has strengthened MoALR's support for land rights through the issuance of landholding certificates to over 360,000 households, including more than 100,00 women who have received titles either individually or jointly with their husbands, and about 10,000 landless youth who have received titles to communal holdings in exchange for restoring land. To further ensure that local communities derive livelihood benefits from these investments, more than 300,000 smallholders in the targeted watersheds have participated in income-generating activities under the SLM Program, including for improved cookstove adoption that reduces fuelwood demand, women's labor and respiratory illnesses.

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C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

To improve climate resilience, land productivity and carbon storage, and increase access to diversified livelihood activities in selected rural watersheds.

Current PDO (same as that of the RLLP Parent Project)

To improve climate resilience, land productivity and carbon storage, and increase access to diversified livelihood activities in selected rural watersheds.

Key Results (same as that of the RLLP Parent Project)

The PDO-level results indicators for the AF are as follows:

1. Land area under sustainable landscape management practices (Ha)
 - 1a. Land area restored or reforested/afforested (Ha)

⁷ Key Development Partners providing financial support and technical assistance to the Government's SLM Program include the Governments of Germany and Canada, the European Union, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

⁸ Major watersheds under the SLM Program cover approximately 10,000 hectares each.



- 1b. Land area with productivity enhancing practices applied (Ha)
2. Net greenhouse gas emissions (metric tons)
3. Households adopting diversified livelihood activities supported by the project (Number)
- 3a. Female-headed households adopting diversified livelihood activities supported by the project (Number)
4. Project area showing an increase in the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)⁹ correcting for climate effects (Percent)
5. Project area showing an increase in the Land Surface Water Index (LSWI)¹⁰ correcting for climate effects (Percent)

D. Project Description

Project Beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries of the RLLP AF will be about 30,000 individuals (of which 16,200 women) on degraded land, facing land tenure and water insecurity in selected micro-watersheds within the 18 major watersheds¹¹ (see map in Annex 2). These selected sites¹² have a total coverage of 89,900 hectares. Indirect beneficiaries include: (i) communities adjacent to project intervention areas adopting SLM and CSA practices through demonstration effects, as observed under SLMP-II and the RLLP Parent Project; (ii) private sector participants and end-consumers in value chains targeted by the Project; (iii) households outside project areas benefiting from the creation of land certification capacity at woreda and regional level; (iv) recipients of capacity building at all levels of government, as well as in national partner organizations; and (v) communities outside project areas benefiting from groundwater recharge, reduced flooding, and lower sediment loads, as a result of SLM interventions.

Women will be specifically targeted to ensure they fully participate in project benefits through a variety of mechanisms, including: (i) required participation of women in Community Watershed Teams (CWTs), Kebele Watershed Teams (KWTs), Kebele Land Administration and Use Committees (KLAUCs), and Watershed User Associations (WUAs); (ii) provision of joint land certificates to married couples, and individual land titles for women in Female-Headed Households; (iii) promotion of women's participation in Common-Interest Groups (CIGs) for income-generating activities; and (iv) targeted support for the production and marketing of improved cookstoves, bringing health gains and time-savings that benefit women in particular.

A description of the major interventions proposed for the AF is provided below.

⁹ The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) uses the visible and near-infrared bands of the electromagnetic spectrum to analyze remote sensing measurements to determine the extent to which a target contains live green vegetation.

¹⁰ The Land Surface Water Index (LSWI) uses the shortwave infrared and near-infrared bands of the electromagnetic spectrum to analyze remote sensing measurements to determine the amount of water in vegetation and soil.

¹¹ Major watersheds cover approximately 10,000 hectares each, and micro-watersheds (within the major watersheds) cover approximately 1,000 hectares each.

¹² Site selection was made as part of the National SLM Program and is based on prioritization criteria defined in the Ethiopian Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management (ESIF, March 2010). A priority ESIF area (woreda, watershed, village etc.) would be one where the investment of scarce resources (financial, manpower and others) in SLM can be justified on the basis of the high value attached to the economic, social and/or environmental benefits that would accrue to Ethiopian 'society'.



Component 1: Green Infrastructure and Resilient Livelihoods (US\$7.00 million AF; US\$0.5 GoE)

This component will apply the same package of activities as the RLLP Parent Project by supporting the restoration of selected degraded watersheds and helping build resilient livelihoods in these newly productive landscapes. This will be achieved through three sub-components, supporting: (i) the implementation of SLM practices in line with MYDPs in 18 major watersheds, and the establishment of WUAs with approved watershed management plans; (ii) the adoption of CSA practices in selected micro-watersheds within the targeted major watersheds; and (iii) the promotion of livelihood-diversifying income-generating activities (IGAs), particularly for women, including linkages to value chains where possible. Selection of IGAs will depend on market assessments. Potential IGAs geared towards women include: (i) on-farm IGAs such as poultry, fruit tree seedling production, fattening of sheep and goats, improved cookstoves, vegetables, and apiculture; and (ii) off-farm IGAs such as weaving, sericulture, dairy, bamboo handicrafts, tannery, cart/donkey renting, tea and coffee shops. Promotion of value chain commodities will depend on whether micro-watersheds fulfill the criteria for value chain development. This will be assessed during implementation. Potential commodities are: fodder, fair trade honey and coffee, and improved cookstoves.

The Agricultural Growth Program (AGP) and SLMP-II results indicate that combining SLM and CSA practices, technical assistance, and demand-side informed strategies do promote on-farm productivity gains and, concomitantly, the likelihood of household welfare improvements. For instance, under the AGP, the proportion of production of selected crops sold by project beneficiaries has increased over the life of the project. A significant contribution of SLMP-II regarding value chain linkages is the partnership developed with Raya Brewery. It represents a scalable model for linking firms and smallholder farmers in support of spatially targeted social and environmental services within relevant watersheds. To measure the impact of income generating and value chain activities, the project will support an impact evaluation of livelihood outcomes at the household level along with gendered disaggregation (female/women headed HHs).

Component 2: Investing in Institutions and Information for Resilience (US\$1.00 million AF)

This component will also apply the same package of activities as that of the RLLP Parent Project by building capacity for the promotion and management of SLM practices and improving information for better decision-making in supporting resilient landscapes and diversified rural livelihoods in the AF woredas. This will be achieved through the implementation of the following subcomponents: (i) capacity building, information modernization and policy development; and (ii) knowledge management and communication. A capacity-needs assessment and communication needs-assessment will be conducted by each region during early implementation, which will be used to update the current RLLP Capacity-building strategy and the Communication Strategy respectively.

Component 3: Rural Land Administration and Use (USD\$3.00 million)

This component will also apply the same package of activities as that of the RLLP Parent Project by strengthening the rural land administration system that secures tenure rights, optimizes land use, and empowers land-users to sustainably invest in productive landscapes. The component will provide security of tenure to smallholder farmers, with emphasis on women and youth, through provision of SLLCs and securing SLLC information through the installation and operationalization of the National Rural Land



Information System (NRLAIS). The component may also provide landless youth with communal land certificates in exchange for land restoration. Half of the SLLC and communal certificate title-holders are expected to be women. In addition, to further increasing the impact and sustainability of field interventions, the AF will support the preparation of participatory local land use plans for all Kebeles in the targeted watersheds. The component will target 10 woredas (four in Amhara and six in Oromia) out of the 19 as the other nine are currently being covered under the Land Investment for Transformation (LIFT) project¹³.

Component 4: Project Management and Reporting (USD\$2.00 million; US\$0.5 GoE)

This component will ensure effective implementation and reporting on project activities with due diligence and integrity. While the RLLP Parent Project will finance the operational costs of the PCUs in MoA and Regional State Bureaus of Agriculture, the AF will finance additional staffing requirements, such as Woreda Accountants in each of the 18 additional major watersheds, as well as an additional accountant in each of the three regional PCUs (Oromia, Tigray and Amhara) for efficient and timely submission of financial reports. These PCUs will carry out all fiduciary aspects of project implementation including financial management, procurement, management of environmental and social safeguards, as well as Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), and reporting.

M&E activities for the additional watersheds will adopt the same indicators and follow the same procedures and protocols for training, quality of data collection and reporting as under the RLLP Parent Project. The targets have been revised during appraisal based on the area requiring treatment as documented in the MYDPs.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements (same as that of the RLLP Parent Project)

Implementation will be carried out by the MoA through all four levels of government (federal, regional, zonal, woreda (district) and kebele (sub-district)), using the government's existing robust implementation structure for the RLLP Parent Project.

At the local level, implementation of MYDPs is undertaken by Community Watershed Teams (CWTs), Kebele Watershed Development Committees (KWDCs), and the Woreda SLM core team. Together with part-time Community Facilitators (CFs), and full-time kebele Development Agents (DAs), these structures will: (i) facilitate community participation in preparation of MYDPs; (ii) develop annual work plans and budgets; (iii) identify training needs; and (iv) conduct monitoring and evaluation. Implementation of Component 3 will be undertaken jointly by the Woreda Office of Land Administration and Use (WoLAU), the Kebele Land Administration and Use Committee (KLAUC), and the Land Administration and Use DAs. In addition, the Project will contract technical advisors for specific outputs, such as preparation of MYDPs and WMUPs, establishment of WUAs, and development of business plans for IGAs and value chain

¹³ The Land Investment for Transformation (LIFT) program, funded by the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID), is raising incomes for rural poor and vulnerable populations in Ethiopia and enhancing economic growth through second-level land certification and improved rural land administration.



linkages.

At the federal and regional levels, the SLM program is guided by National and Regional SLM Steering and Technical Committees. MoUs will be signed between the National and Regional Steering Committees, under which the Regional Steering Committees will be accountable for execution of annual work plans and ensuring achievement of each Region’s contribution to the Project’s objectives. At the regional level, the Regional Bureaus of Agriculture (BoAs) will lead implementation of the Project, reviewing and consolidating annual work plans, budgets, procurement plans and progress reports submitted by the participating woredas.

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

The parent project area covers a total of 152 major watersheds located in the Ethiopian Highlands, averaging approximately 10,000 hectares each. Under the proposed AF, 18 major watersheds will receive assistance to create Watershed User Associations (WUAs) and preparation of Watershed Management and Use Plans (WMUPs). The financing will support infrastructure in soil and water conservation structures such as terraces, water harvesting trenches, and other civil works; soil fertility and moisture management; assisted natural regeneration, enclosures plus backyard livestock land use rationalization, intercropping, low tillage, gully reclamation and watering points. The 18 major watersheds are at different stages of sustainable land management works, the investments directed to these watersheds will vary accordingly. The targeted major watersheds are in the same project foot print regions of the parent project.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Samuel Lule Demsash, Social Specialist
Yacob Wondimkun Endaylalu, Environmental Specialist
Addis Bekele, Social Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The RLLP AF is proposed as a Category B project, and would provide positive environmental and social benefits by scaling up proven sustainable land and water management practices on communal and individual lands, coupled with land holding and use rights. The EA policy is triggered, given that the

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			project would finance supporting infrastructure such as soil and water conservation structures such as terraces, water harvesting trenches, and other civil works; soil fertility and moisture management; assisted natural regeneration, enclosures plus backyard livestock land use rationalization, intercropping, low tillage, gully reclamation, watering points and wells, etc. The RLLP ESMF has been updated to capture the essence of implementation challenges, concerns and views regarding environmental and social risk management in the proposed RLLP AF.
	Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	
	Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	Project intervention areas may encompass some natural habitats which are protected by law. Hence, this OP/BP is reflected in the updated ESMF to ensure that sub-projects are screened against this OP/BP and that appropriate preventive or mitigation measures are formulated and executed.
	Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	This policy is triggered as the Project areas are likely to encompass some forests which may be for production or protection. The project ESMF ensures that subprojects are screened against this OP/BP and that appropriate preventive or mitigation measures are formulated and executed.
	Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The Project intends to support the introduction of high value crops, new and high yielding crop varieties and animal breeds which may lead to increased application of agrochemicals (insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, etc.). The ESMF includes a description of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches that would elaborate on what actions need to be undertaken to minimize environmental, health and safety impacts.
	Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	This policy is triggered given the possibility that there may be cultural assets and/or sites in the project area and on the assumption that there could be “chance finds.”
	Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	It was determined that the physical and sociocultural characteristics of the proposed intervention areas and the people living in these sites meet this policy requirements. The decision to trigger the policy is also based on the Ethiopian Constitution, which recognizes the presence of different socio-cultural



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			groups, including historically disadvantaged or underserved peoples, as well as their rights to their identity, culture, language, customary livelihoods, socio-economic equity, etc. The social safeguard issues relating to the policy were assessed through a Social Assessment (updated the RLLP Social Assessment) and extensive consultation with potential project beneficiaries, including those identified as vulnerable groups and underserved peoples. The consultation enabled communities to voice their views, concerns, and a range of recommendations from RLLP and SLMP-II implementation experience, which have been incorporated into the project design.
	Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	This OP/BP is triggered based on the assumption that the implementation of RLLP interventions may potentially involve acquisition of land and/or restriction of access to communal natural resources. The ESMF, Social Assessment, and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for RLLP have been updated based on an enhanced community consultation to capture views, concerns and recommendations based on experience in implementation of the RLLP RPF.
	Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	No new construction and/or rehabilitation of large dams is anticipated to be financed under the proposed RLLP AF. This policy is triggered as there will possibly be construction of small dams under the Project, particularly for irrigation of small-farm holdings.
	Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This policy is not triggered as no impact is anticipated on international waterways.
	Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered as the Project will not be implemented in disputed areas.

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:

The environmental issues of the project are primarily associated with the activities of Component 1. The overall environmental impact of the project is positive, especially given that activities play a pivotal role in rehabilitating degraded landscapes and conservation of valuable ecosystems through afforestation/reforestation, and biological and



physical soil and water conservation on agricultural lands and other ecologically critical ecosystems.

On the social side, the project is expected to fund community level infrastructure and income generating activities in the wider context of integrated watershed and landscape management, resulting in reduced land degradation at the community level. The preparation of the project involves community mobilization and communication to sensitize the beneficiary communities on how they will work together with technical specialists to reduce water flow from the upper watershed and how they can organize into user groups, to manage the watershed, monitor the treated communal land and gullies, and subsequent transition to resilient landscapes.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

To maximize positive environment impacts, the project will use the Community-based Watershed Development Guidelines (CBPWDG) developed by MoA and currently being updated, in planning and implementation of watershed management. The project will also play a positive role by building climate resilience through Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices and livelihood diversification activities.

The experience of SLMP-II has shown that livelihood improvement activities are critical to SLM. The RLLP is incorporating these lessons and assist participating communities in developing income-generating activities (IGAs) in an inclusive manner. A social assessment was prepared to help the project respond to social development concerns, particularly in targeting benefits for poor and underserved people while minimizing or mitigating risk and adverse impacts.

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

Not Applicable.

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.

This AF will build on lessons learnt through implementation of the SLM Program, including the Bank-financed SLMP-I SLMP-II and RLLP. However, due to the time lapse between the last investment of Global Affairs Canada (GAC) through the LAND project and the assessment conducted for the updating of the safeguard instruments, there is little documentation. Thus, it is fair to state that, the required level of investment for the establishment of a functioning environmental and social risk management is almost non-existent. Thus, the implementation of the safeguards requirements in the 18 watersheds earlier supported by GAC will require substantial resources and time to understand the Bank operational issues identified as a potential risk and impacts. The national and regional project coordination offices need to provide due attention in setting up the safeguards system, institutional capacity building and technical support. Since there is no functioning and established Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in the GAC watersheds, the project will provide support in the establishment and strengthening of the GRMs.

Overall, the findings, in the visited sites, supported by GAC, the environmental and social management and screening, documentation of management plans, and use of standard environmental and social risk management instruments is limited. The project at the federal and six regional levels will have an Environmental safeguards and Social Development safeguards specialists who will oversee preparation of the required site-specific safeguards instruments, monitor safeguards due diligence and provide quarterly reports during implementation.

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

Key stakeholders include beneficiaries of project activities and other development partners working on Sustainable Land Management (SLM) activities in the project implementation area.



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
December 9, 2019	January 23, 2020	

"In country" Disclosure
January 22, 2020

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
January 16, 2020	February 14, 2020

"In country" Disclosure
February 13, 2020

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
February 11, 2020	February 14, 2020

"In country" Disclosure
February 14, 2020

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
Yes	As Part of the ESMF, on December 9, 2019	January 23, 2020

"In country" Disclosure

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January 22, 2020

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?

No

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?

NA

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 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples

Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?

Yes

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

Yes

If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?

NA

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

OP/BP 4.36 - Forests

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

Yes

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?

NA

OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams

Have dam safety plans been prepared?

NA

Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?

NA

Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?

NA

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

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CONTACT POINT

World Bank

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APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Paul Jonathan Martin Yasmina Oodally
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Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:		
Practice Manager/Manager:		
Country Director:		

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