

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)**

Additional Financing

Report No.: PIDISDSA21397

Date Prepared/Updated: 11-May-2017

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Congo, Democratic Republic of	Project ID:	P162837
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P128887
Project Name:	Mai-Ndombe REDD+ Integrated Project under CAFI (P162837)		
Parent Project Name:	DRC Improved Forested Landscape Management Project (P128887)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	01-Mar-2017	Estimated Board Date:	30-Jun-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Environment & Natural Resources	Financing Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s)	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development		
Implementing Agency	FIP Coordination Unit		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
3A Africa REDD+ Program			18.22
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			18.22
Environmental Category:			
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
Other Decision:			
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is a country with vast resources. It spans a surface area of 2.3 million square kilometers. According to the latest National Statistics Institute estimates, fewer

than 40% of the nearly 77 million inhabitants live in urban areas. With 80 million hectares of arable land and over 1,100 minerals and precious metals identified, the DRC has the potential to become one of the richest countries on the African continent and a driver of African growth. Although the country holds most of the available fertile land in Africa, it continues to import a large portion of its food consumption as a result of the high prices of agricultural raw materials resulting from a lack of competition and inefficiency throughout the supply value chains. In the near future, the DRC is projected to face multiple challenges, including: (i) improving governance and building strong institutions; (ii) improving business infrastructure and the business climate in order to free up the kind of private-sector investments that will create growth and generate jobs; (iii) equipping itself with trained human capital; and (iv) consolidating the peace. The government has placed significant priority to economic diversification and has identified the forestry sector as key to expanding its export base and buffering the economy against oil price shocks. In addition, in September 2010, the authorities adopted the Economic Governance Matrix to improve governance including transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in the management of natural resources, particularly in the forestry, mining, and petroleum industries.

The DRC has the second largest swath of rainforests in the world—152 million hectares, accounting for most of the remaining rainforest in the Congo Basin and around 10% of the humid tropical forest of the planet. The biodiversity of these forests is remarkable, with considerable plant diversity and large protected mammals such as elephants, hippopotamus, buffalo, bonobos, and leopards. Moreover, these forests make a crucial contribution to the living conditions of the approximately 40 million of the poorest individuals who depend directly on them – providing food, building materials, energy, and monetary incomes. Bushmeat consumption is estimated at one million tons per year, and constitutes a major source of mostly forest-derived animal protein. Although rates of deforestation in the DRC are low compared to tropical forests in the Amazon and Southeast Asia, almost half a million hectares are lost each year. The drivers of this destruction have been identified as: (i) slash-and-burn agriculture, which burns at least 130,000 hectares of secondary forest each year (including fallow land) and fells 20,000 hectares of new primary forest each year, a rate that matches the 3 percent population growth rate; (ii) charcoal production, massive amounts of which are transported from Mai Ndombe to supply the greater Kinshasa; and (iii) the legal and illegal exploitation of forests for lumber.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). The DRC is committed to slowing, and eventually halting, forest loss. The country has been engaging in and championing the REDD+ process since 2008, as exemplified by its early selection into the Forest Investment Program (FIP) – one of the three Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) programs – among eight other pilot countries. The FIP forms part of the national REDD+ process as the leading source of funding designed to enable the country to enter an investment phase, undertake the operational and large-scale deployment of REDD+ and begin the first sectoral transformation program in 2015. In 2012, the Government adopted a National REDD+ Strategy, which illustrates a vision for how it can meet its long-term development aspirations through a green economy. The strategy aims to stabilize forest cover on two thirds of the country's land area by 2030 and maintain it thereafter. Most recently, the Government has developed a large-scale REDD+ program for result-based payments in the Mai-Ndombe Province to deliver significant climate impact and critical development benefits, while generating unprecedented learning for the FCPF Carbon Fund.

The Investment Plan of the Forestry Investment Program (FIP) was approved by the FIP Sub-Committee in June 2011, consisting of two projects in the DRC for a total of approximately USD 60 million in grants: (i) the Improved Forested Landscape Management Project (IFLMP, USD 36.9 million), overseen by the World Bank, and (ii) the integrated REDD+ project in the Mbuji-

Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani basins (PIREDD/MBKIS, USD 22.3 million), overseen by the African Development Bank (AfDB). Both projects refer to the three main objectives of the Investment Plan, which are: (i) to concentrate investments on deforestation hotspots in the supply basins of large cities; (ii) channel investments toward business sectors that will respond to the direct causes of deforestation and lead to measurable and useful reductions in emissions; and (iii) provide the necessary support for the creation of conditions favorable to the expansion of these sectors and to sustainability while dealing with some of the underlying causes of deforestation. At the local level, this involves providing concrete support for the development of local community projects, indigenous peoples, and the private sector.

The DRC was also one of the first to submit an Emission Reduction Program Idea Note (ERPIN) to the FCPF in April 2014, followed by a Readiness-Package in May 2015. The design of the Emission Reductions Program Document (ERPD) for Mai Ndombe has progressed over a period of nearly two years in close and frequent consultation with local, national and international stakeholders, including civil society and Indigenous Peoples. The ambition of the Mai Ndombe ER-Program is to implement a model for green development at provincial level that provides alternatives to deforestation and rewards performance to mitigate climate change, reduce poverty, manage natural resources sustainably and protect biodiversity. The program is designed to combine different sources of funding, including the Forest Investment Program (FIP), the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) and the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI), and to leverage private funding to scale up pilot activities and support the shift of a land use trajectory at large scale.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The project development objective is to test new approaches to improve community livelihoods and forested landscape management, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in selected areas in the Recipient's territory.

Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing

The project development objective is to test new approaches to improve community livelihoods and forested landscape management, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in selected areas in the Recipient's territory.

Key Results

(a) Greenhouse gas emissions (and removals) generated under the project compared to the reference level (including avoidance of deforestation and forest degradation, sequestration and stock improvement in the Mai Ndombe Province as measured by the ER-Program MRV system.

(b) People in targeted forests and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits from forests (number and percentage of women). "People" is restricted to the people (or entities) whose development practices follow the implementation of project activities, through direct support or knowledge sharing.

(c) Land area where sustainable land management practices were adopted as a result of project implementation.

D. Project Description

The proposed Additional Financing of US\$ 18.22 million will support the following activities, consistent with the scope of the parent project, by scaling up the initial investments currently under implementation in the Plateau District to the whole Mai Ndombe Province jurisdiction, building on the methodology that forms the base of the Component 1 of the IFLMP.

Mai-Ndombe REDD+ Integrated (PIREDD Mai-Ndombe): \$18.22 million

Objective 1a (\$2.60 million). Strengthening governance for sustainable management of natural resources of the Mai-Ndombe District. This activity will include: (i) Participation by government agencies in the project's Steering Committee and its monitoring and evaluation services (Environment, Agriculture, Interior, and Land Registry); (ii) Training the government agents concerned (Environment, Agriculture, Interior, and Land Registry); and (iii) Improved forestry management and control of charcoal-making.

Objective 1b (\$0.36 million). Capacity building for decentralized administration. Building on the project's progress to date in the development of sustainable management plans, the Additional Financing will support the following activities: (i) Organizing communities into Local Development Committees (CLDs); (ii) Strengthening the Rural Management Councils (CARTs) at the territory and sector level (with equipment provided so as to facilitate the work of these committees); (iii) Supporting regularization of land tenure; (iv) Sustainable Development Plans at every level (territory, sector), starting with the territories; and (iv) Developing Simple Management Plans (SMPs) for 600 CLDs.

Objective 1c (\$8.83 million). Implementation of planned investments as identified in SMPs. Payments for Environmental Services (PES) will be used as modalities of implementation. This activity is intended to: (i) Increase the land area under fire-fallow cultivation in savannahs in order to ease pressure on forested areas. The Additional Financing will support this by facilitating: (a) the planting of 2,000 hectares of acacia and 990 hectares of oil palm distributed by lots of 0.5 hectares; and (b) the prevention of bush fires to bolster natural regeneration on 21,000 hectares of savannahs. The activity will also support research to improve farming practices and pasture management for the 4,200 farmers, 300 tenant farmers and 600 of the communities involved in the planting programs; (ii) Make agriculture more sustainable in forested landscapes: The Additional Financing will support the development of perennial crops (coffee, cocoa, rubber, and oil palm) in the forested landscapes of the Mai-Ndombe District. To that end, 6,000 hectares will be established under the AF and will benefit 8,400 farmers and 600 tenant farmers; and (iii) Promote community forests dedicated to biodiversity conservation: This activity will facilitate the registration of community forests, of which at least 6,000 hectares will be dedicated to conservation.

Objective 1d (\$0.72 million). Development of value chains for perennial crops. Support for private-sector buyers working downstream from production will also be provided in the form of funding for processing and storage facilities, among others.

Objective 1e (\$4.46 million). Investments to restore connectivity among territories. This activity will include: (i) The maintenance of 500 km of roads in Mai Ndombe District and 200 km in Plateau District; (ii) The construction of 41 bridges, including the Ngampoko Bridge which connects Bolobo Territory to Yumbi Territory; (iii) The construction of the Lediba ferry infrastructure on the Kasai River, which is the only route available for the economical transportation of the two districts' farm produce by road; (iv) The marking of the rivers with buoys indicating shipwrecks and major sandbanks; and (v) Combating petty corruption along maintained routes to help reduce the cost of transporting goods.

Objective 1f (\$0.78 million). Support to the most vulnerable communities. This activity will support the implementation of micro-projects for Indigenous Peoples (IPs), including the establishment of IP-managed community forest concessions (in relation with objective 1c) and the implementation of priority actions identified in former work performed by the World Bank Forest Nature Conservation Project (FNCP). Consultations and activities related to Indigenous Peoples will be implemented in close coordination with the Forest Dependent Community Support Project (P149049 – DGM in DRC).

Objective 1g (\$0.47 million). Support for family planning. This activity will support 90,000 farm households within the District of Mai Ndombe through (i) provision of information on and awareness of family planning methods with support from opinion leaders (e.g. political leaders, traditional and religious), combined with access to means of birth control, and (ii) youth education programs, including girls, to promote access to employment and determination of reasonable objectives in terms of number of children per family.

Component Name:

Comments (optional)

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

Additional Financing will be implemented in the Mai Ndombe District, supplemented by common interest investments at the Mai Ndombe Province level.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

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II. IMPLEMENTATION

The AF is required to scale up the development effectiveness of the ongoing IFLMP project by expanding the geographical scope of the initial investments to the whole jurisdiction, namely the Province of Mai Ndombe, and extending the range of existing activities covered. In doing so, additional households in the province are expected to be able to better manage forest resources and improve their livelihoods, and sector development as well as market access will be improved through coherence of actions and resources throughout the entire Province. The capacities of the Environment and Agriculture Technical Services will aim to be enhanced by: (i) introducing selected agents from these institutions into the LIA operational structure, thus enabling them to acquire technical and supervisory expertise along with improved management of natural resources; (ii) assigning regular monitoring and evaluation functions to the Technical Services of these ministries; and (iii) supporting these services so that they can better monitor forest exploitation and charcoal production. In parallel, the AF will enable the ER-Program to apply the reduction of emissions in a systemic manner through the identification of various causes of carbon emissions, and by working with local authorities throughout the Mai Ndombe Province along with all the stakeholders involved and interested in forest management. The payments generated from the sale of emission reductions will generate results that will allow the DRC to sustain the effects of the proposed AF activities through a strengthened and secured

reinvestment capacity. This programmatic approach of aligning different financial instruments over time is key to consolidating changes in agricultural practices and forest management while lowering transaction costs.

The AF is financed through a contribution from the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI). CAFI is a financing mechanism established to boost policy and governance reforms to address deforestation in six countries of the Congo Basin and to fund investments for sustainable development in the forest arena, complementary to other REDD+ financing mechanisms. The DRC National REDD+ Fund (FONAREDD) launched a competitive Requests for Proposal (RFP) process on June 2, 2016, inviting program documents or idea notes for REDD+ integrated programs put forward by eligible agencies that can implement them. Following a thorough review process by a national Steering Committee, the World Bank was selected to receive a contribution of US\$ 30 million for the implementation of the proposed integrated investment approach in Mai Ndombe, to be disbursed in two tranches: \$20 million immediately upon approval of the program document; and an additional \$10 million to be disbursed in 2020, upon satisfactory performance, measured against the milestones of the Letter of Intent (LOI) duly signed on 22 April 2016 between the DRC, Norway and the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office of UNDP.

The AF is in line with the World Bank's Country Assistance Strategy program, which focuses on four strategic objectives: (i) increase the effectiveness of the state at the center and at decentralized levels and improve good governance while strengthening the development impact of World Bank operations; (ii) boost the competitiveness of the economy by accelerating private-sector-led growth that will create jobs; (iii) improve social service delivery to raise human development (HD) indicators; and (iv) address the development deficits contributing to fragility and conflicts in DRC's Eastern provinces - with gender and climate change as cross-cutting themes throughout. The AF responds to objective 1 by empowering the Mai Ndombe Province as the ER-Program owner; objective 2 by contributing to private-sector-led growth and job creation; and objective 3 by improving community livelihoods. It supports the second pillar of the PRSP: "Diversifying the economy to accelerate growth and create employment" and the fourth PRSP pillar: "Protecting the environment and sustaining the fight against climate change."

The AF is also in line with and complementary to the ER-Program in Mai Ndombe. The country is now equipped with all of the building blocks of the REDD+ process (Implementation Framework, Strategy, Safeguards, Grievance and Redress Mechanism, Baseline(s), National Forest Surveillance System, and Registry), which can be piloted through the support provided by the IFLMP and strengthened by this AF. The DRC has joined forces with public and private partners, such as WWF and Wildlife Works Carbon (WWC), in the submission of its ER-Program to the FCPF Carbon Fund as part of a competitive selection process. The bid was deemed to be of high quality and formally approved on June 22, 2016. This formal selection of the Mai-Ndombe ER-Program in the portfolio of the Carbon Fund of the FCPF paves the way for a possible signing of a contract of purchase / sale of emission reductions in the coming year. The targeted net emission reduction target is 25 MtCO₂e for the period 2017-2021, which coincides with the implementation period for the proposed AF-funded activities.

Alternatives considered to AF. Given that such activities represent a natural continuation and expansion to the parent project's activities, AF seems the most appropriate option to maximize development outcomes. This instrument will also enable a faster and more cost-effective response to the client's request to sustain and scale-up the parent project. The responsible agency, MEDD, has demonstrated strong commitment and has proved to be a competent counterpart agency, as shown by the parent project's satisfactory track records. There would be no change to the Project Development Objective (PDO) or to the key implementation arrangements. Minor adjustments are expected to the project's results framework to take into account the scaled-up scope.

III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The exact locations where CAFI (Additional Financing) activities will be implemented are still not known. Therefore, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will provide guidance on managing environmental and social risks. It is based on the review of the ESMF of the parent project, which was prepared, reviewed, consulted upon, and disclosed within the country and on the World Bank website (InfoShop: 03 April 2014), with a view to taking into account the change of geographical focus.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The Additional Financing (AF) will operate in natural habitats, but will not include activities that involve significant conversion or degradation of natural habitats. Instead, the AF activities are designed to reduce pressure on natural habitats and improve their conservation. Agroforestry activities will be promoted in degraded savanna lands. Potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures are included in the ESMF.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	The Additional Financing will operate in forested areas, but will not involve conversion or degradation of critical forest areas. The Additional Financing will however finance agroforestry and plantations in non-forested and/or degraded areas. Agroforestry activities under the AF will be designed to prevent and mitigate potential threats to biodiversity, including threats related to the introduction of invasive species. Potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures are included in the ESMF. Forest management plans may also be prepared during project implementation.

Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The Additional Financing will support intensification of agriculture and agroforestry activities developed by communities, and farmers organizations in the Mai Ndombe District, as the Parent Project currently does in the Plateau District. Activities may thus require pest management activities. For that reason, an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) has been prepared to ensure that environmentally friendly methods for pest control are applied, such as biological control, cultural practices, and the development and use of varieties that are pest and disease resistant or tolerant. It is based on the review of the IPMP of the Parent project, which was reviewed and disclosed publicly in the country and on the World Bank website (InfoShop: 03 April 2014), with a view to taking into account the change of geographical focus. The IPMP also provides guidance on the safe selection, handling and disposal of pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The Additional Financing will be implemented in the Mai Ndombe Province, which is as big as a country like Nicaragua. Hence, AF activities developed in these areas might be located in, or in vicinity of, physical cultural resources, notably sacred sites of local communities. The identification of possible physical cultural resources will be conducted on-site with relevant experts and project-affected groups. To this end, the Cultural Resources Management Framework (CRMF) of the Parent Project prepared, reviewed, and disclosed in DRC and on the World Bank website (InfoShop: 03 April 2014) has been reviewed.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	For the parent project, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) was prepared, consulted upon and disclosed in the DRC and on the World Bank website (InfoShop: 09 April 2014). To take into account the increased extent of the geographical focus to the Mai Ndombe District as derived from the AF, this IPPF has been updated. On the other hand, as the AF will finance some direct investments benefiting Indigenous Peoples, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) has also been prepared to deal with any potential adverse impacts of such new investments.

		(InfoShop: 03 April 2014) A specific Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPP) will be prepared and implemented, as required. A social assessment and an iterative appropriate gender and intergenerational inclusive consultation framework will be developed to ensure Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits and potential negative impacts are avoided, minimized, mitigated or compensated.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The development and implementation of local land use plans promoted by the additional Financing may reduce the access to natural resources for some households. A Process Framework and a resettlement policy framework (RPF) will ensure the appropriate measures have been taken in elaborating and implementing those plans. It is based on the review of the RPF of the parent project, which was prepared, reviewed, consulted upon, and disclosed within the country and on the World Bank website (InfoShop: 03 April 2014), with a view to taking into account the change of geographical focus.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The AF does support construction and/or maintenance of dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The AF does support activities on international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The AF does support activities in disputes areas.

IV. 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:

Although seven (07) safeguards policies have been triggered, the expected potential negative environmental and social impacts of activities are very low. Indeed, the Additional Financing will build on the parent project activities that aim to reduce pressure on native forests, while increasing livelihoods of rural communities through the development of innovative agricultural practices on degraded lands

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

No long-term adverse impacts were identified during the development of the safeguards instruments.

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.

The project remains an EA category "B" project, and triggers seven (07) safeguards policies which are OP/BP 4.01, OP/BP 4.04, OP/BP4.37, OP4.09, OP/BP4.11, OP/BP4.10, and OP/PB 4.12. Considering that the locations of project interventions are not yet precisely known, the Borrower updated the six (06) environmental and social safeguards instruments prepared under the parent project, namely an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP), a Physical Cultural Resources Management Framework (PCRMF), an Indigenous People Planning Framework (IPPF), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and a Process Framework (PF). In addition to that, an Indigenous People Plan (IPP) was also prepared.

Furthermore, DRC has been developing for many years institutional capacity for safeguards policies in various sectoral ministries, allowing the DRC today to satisfactorily use and implement safeguards instruments. It is particularly true under previous and/or ongoing Bank operations, including the parent project (under the Forest Investment Programme). The Ministry of Environment, and Sustainable Development (Project's host ministry) benefits from a dedicated body, the Congolese Environment Agency (CEA), to oversee the national environmental safeguards policies implementation. CEA cleared e.g. the safeguards instruments of the parent project (ESMF, IPMP, PCRMF, IPPF, RPF, and PF) on behalf of the Government of DRC. CEA has been supervising the parent project since its effectiveness, and will extend its follow-up to the new activities under the Additional Financing. Supervision includes among other activities, ensuring appropriate inclusion of safeguards procedures in project manuals, and investments compliance. In the field, CEA is supported by decentralized administration units (Coordinations Provinciales de l'Environnement) with a view to controlling the sound implementation of safeguards measures as reflected in the various safeguards documents.

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

During the preparation of the Parent Project, consultations were organized with all the stakeholders likely to be impacted by the project (Ministry of Environment, and Sustainable Development at central and decentralized levels, Province representatives, NGOs, local communities, private sector, and local authorities including customary authorities). Project objectives and modalities of implementation were presented and discussed extensively, including safeguard policies.

Most of the comments provided by the stakeholders were taken into account in the latest versions of safeguard instruments.

Community activities under the AF will be identified and approved through inclusive consultative processes, as part of a participatory land use planning exercise.

The project will not fund any investment that would not be satisfactory to the vast majority of beneficiaries.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	23-Mar-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	11-May-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	12-May-2017
<i>Comments:</i> New safeguards documents are derived from an update of the parent project safeguards instruments, completed in February 2017 with a view to taking into account the change of geographic focus, by adding the Mai Ndombe District.	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	10-Mar-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	11-May-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	12-May-2017
<i>Comments:</i> New safeguards documents are derived from an update of the parent project safeguards instruments, completed in February 2017 with a view to taking into account the change of geographic focus, by adding the Mai Ndombe District.	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	21-Mar-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	11-May-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	12-May-2017
<i>Comments:</i> New safeguards documents are derived from an update of the parent project safeguards instruments, completed in February 2017 with a view to taking into account the change of geographic focus, by adding the Mai Ndombe District. Concomitantly, an IPP was completed to specify the substance of the support to Indigenous Peoples over the life time of the Project.	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	10-Mar-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	11-May-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	12-May-2017
<i>Comments:</i> New safeguards documents are derived from an update of the parent project safeguards instruments, completed in February 2017 with a view to taking into account the change of geographic focus, by adding the Mai Ndombe District.	

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::

The Cultural Resources Management Framework (CRMF) of the Parent Project prepared, reviewed, and disclosed in DRC and on the World Bank website (InfoShop: 03 April 2014) has been reviewed, as well as the Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP). Both documents were submitted to the Bank for consideration and validation on March 01, 2017, and sent for publishing on May 11, 2017. The CRMF has to be considered as an annex of the ESMF

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats						
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OP 4.09 - Pest Management						
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources						
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

cultural property?						
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests						
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

project-affected groups and local NGOs?						
All Safeguard Policies						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

V. Contact point

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

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Implementing Agencies

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VI. For more information contact:

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VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Laurent Valiergue	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Maman-Sani Issa (SA)	Date: 12-May-2017
Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: Benoit Bosquet (PMGR)	Date: 15-May-2017
Country Director:	Name: Ahmadou Moustapha Ndiaye (CD)	Date: 26-May-2017