



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 06-Apr-2020 | Report No: PIDISDSA28690



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Chad	Project ID P172255	Project Name Additional Financing to Refugees and Host Communities Support Project	Parent Project ID (if any) P164748
Parent Project Name Chad - Refugees and Host Communities Support Project	Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 13-Apr-2020	Estimated Board Date 06-Jul-2020
Practice Area (Lead) Social Protection & Jobs	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Chad	Implementing Agency Cellule Filets Sociaux

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The Project Development Objectives are to improve access of refugees and host communities to basic services, livelihoods, and safety nets, and strengthen country systems to manage refugees.

Components

- Improving access to basic services
- Improving resilience of households
- Strengthening country systems to support refugees and host communities
- Project management
- CERC

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	81.00
Total Financing	76.00
of which IBRD/IDA	75.00
Financing Gap	5.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing



International Development Association (IDA)	75.00
IDA Grant	75.00

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Other Sources	1.00
FRANCE: Govt. of [MOFA and AFD (C2D)]	1.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- Chad is a large, sparsely populated country with among the worst human development indicators in the world.** Nearly half (47 percent) of its population of 13 million lives under the poverty line. Chad’s high rate of poverty is accompanied by low human development indicators, ranking 186th out of 189 countries in the 2018 Human Development Index. As an oil dependent country, the fall in oil prices since 2014 has resulted in an economic, fiscal, and social crisis.
- Security risks originating in neighboring countries have persistently destabilized the regional economy and created a situation of acute humanitarian needs and large refugee inflows into Chad.** As of September 2019, there are 451,000 refugees in 19 camps the East, the South and Lake Chad regions. In the East, around 324,000 Sudanese refugees are settled along the border having fled violence in Darfur, many for more than a decade. With renewed inter-communal clashes in West Darfur there has been an influx of 15,000 new Sudanese refugees to eastern Chad. In the South, Chad hosts around 99,000 refugees from Central African Republic (CAR), the majority of whom have been in exile for more than a decade. In Lake Chad, some 20,000 Nigerian refugees who fled Boko Haram now reside in the area on Chad’s western border with Nigeria, Niger and Cameroon. An additional 7,000 refugees from different origins live scattered in the different camps.
- Drivers of poverty and vulnerability vary across regions, which translates into different patterns of poverty and food insecurity.** In the southern part of Chad, higher population density, demographic pressures, and escalating numbers of IDPs and refugees, are some of the factors that have translated



into higher levels of chronic and food poverty. The arid and drought prone Sahel region further north has historically shown a high degree of exposure to cyclical food insecurity, border conflicts, and inflows of refugees. N'Djamena and other cities are facing pressure from rapid urbanization.

- Poor Chadian and refugee households are exposed to a variety of shocks such as climate change and food insecurity which exacerbate their precarious conditions.** Reduced rainfall due to climate change is making access to water increasingly difficult in large stretches of the country, significantly reducing herding and agriculture opportunities. Livestock have limited access to pastures; low crop yields are increasing food insecurity, with negative implications for health and education outcomes; and conflicts over access to land and water between herders and farmers are recurrent and intensifying due to the combined effects of climate change and population pressures. According to the Global Hunger Index, Chad ranks 115th out of 177 countries signaling alarming hunger levels for the country as a whole. Results from the regional *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH) show that no less than 1.1 million people will be in IPC3 or worse (urgent and crisis food insecurity situation) in the 2020 lean season (June to September) versus 640,000 in 2019. As such, Chad is a preliminary candidate for the Crisis Response Window Early Response Allocation to respond to food insecurity in an anticipatory manner.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

- Social protection, safety nets in particular, are nascent in Chad, with extremely limited coverage.** Most Chadian households do not have access to formal social protection and can only rely on limited public provision of basic services. Much of the social safety net (SSN) system is funded by development partners (74 percent). Government safety net programs have been traditionally limited to subsidies to children, either as in-kind support in education and nutrition, or as free access to health care services. The typical beneficiaries of safety nets are vulnerable households who experience transient shocks (typically of a seasonal nature) and the assistance provided is often in-kind. Since 2016, however, the Social Safety Nets Project (SNP) (P156479) has financed the development of delivery systems for social protection programs. The SNP piloted cash transfers, productive inclusion activities, and accompanying measures to 6,200 poor and vulnerable households in selected areas of Chad. The SNP closed on December 30, 2019. The follow-on social protection project, the Refugees and Host Communities Support Project (P164748), or PARCA, is building on the foundations of a safety nets system put in place by the SNP, will expand safety nets coverage to new areas to reach approximately 70,000 new beneficiary households, and strengthen social protection delivery and refugee management systems, including adaptive safety net systems.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

The Project Development Objectives are to improve access of refugees and host communities to basic services, livelihoods, and safety nets, and strengthen country systems to manage refugees.

Current PDO

The Project Development Objectives are to improve access of refugees and host communities to basic services, livelihoods, and safety nets, and strengthen country systems to manage refugees.



Key Results

- Beneficiaries with improved access to community infrastructure (health and education) (total, females, and refugees)
- Beneficiaries of social safety net programs (total, females, and refugees)
- Beneficiaries in targeted areas included in the Unified Social Registry (total, females, and refugees)
- Eligible refugees with identity documents issued by CNARR (total and females).

D. Project Description

6. **Components and cost.** The AF will keep the same four Project components as in the parent Project, however, additional funds would be allocated to each component to scale up activities to additional households and additional implementation areas. Additional subcomponents would be added to components 2 and 3.
7. **Component 1: Improving access to basic services (US\$39.6 million).** The AF would continue supporting improved access to basic services, particularly health, education and water and sanitation, with investments to rehabilitate or build new public service infrastructure in targeted areas, and to manage operation of the facilities.
 - **Sub-component 1.1 (US\$15.8 million equivalent).** It would finance the rehabilitation and construction of primary schools, training of community teachers, salary subsidies for community teachers and administrative personnel, and maintenance and other recurrent costs.
 - **Sub-component 1.2 (US\$15.8 million equivalent).** It would finance the rehabilitation and construction of health centers, training and salary subsidies for personnel, performance-based financing (PBF) grants for facilities, and maintenance and other recurrent costs.
 - **Sub-component 1.3 (US\$7.9 million equivalent).** It would finance projects in water and sanitation (water points, latrines, wells, rainwater harvesting facilities), rehabilitation of natural habitats to help offset some locally felt impacts of climate change (reforestation, etc.), and energy projects to increase the access of refugees and non-refugees to energy for cooking.
8. **Component 2: Improving resilience of households (US\$67.4 million equivalent).** This component under the AF would scale up cash transfers and productive measures to refugee and non-refugee populations in the new Project areas. Component 2 would keep the two subcomponents under the parent Project and would add a third subcomponent for the implementation of adaptive cash transfers in non-refugee areas.
 - **Sub-component 2.1 (US\$50.4 million equivalent).** It would finance an unconditional cash transfer program for approximately 70,000 of the poorest refugee and host community households in targeted areas, or around 350,000 individuals.
 - **Subcomponent 2.2 (US\$12 million equivalent).** This subcomponent would increase the coverage of beneficiaries benefitting from productive inclusion activities from 20,000 to 60,000 beneficiaries. 100,000 (equivalent to US\$200) to start up their productive activity.
 - **Subcomponent 2.3 (US\$5 million equivalent).** This subcomponent would provide shock-response



cash transfers to approximately 14,000 households during the lifetime of the Project. Specific areas of Chad suffer from recurrent climatic shocks, often droughts and floods, that lead to acute food insecurity of the population suffering these shocks.

9. **Component 3: Strengthening country systems to support refugees and host communities (US\$15 million equivalent).** Component 3 would keep the two original subcomponents and add two new subcomponents. One new subcomponent would aim at supporting the roll out of the country's Social Registry in Project areas and to support the National Institute of Statistics and Demographic and Economic Studies (INSEED) for the management and coordination of activities under the Social Registry. The second subcomponent would aim at strengthening the national Food Security and Early Warning Information System (SISAAP) capacity to inform the Project on potential adaptive cash transfer interventions under Component 2.
 - **Subcomponent 3.1 (US\$5 million equivalent).** This subcomponent would continue providing support to CNARR to deliver social protection services to refugees and to coordinate the refugee agenda in the 16 camps supported by the Project.
 - **Subcomponent 3.2 (US\$5 million equivalent).** This subcomponent would continue supporting national social protection systems and more specifically targeting and registration systems.
 - **Subcomponent 3.3 (US\$2.5 million equivalent).** This subcomponent would support the scale up of Chad's Social Registry. More specifically, this subcomponent would finance (i) technical assistance to set up the delivery systems; (ii) technical assistance to develop and manage the Social Registry; (iii) non-consultancy services and operational costs for the data collection; (iv) necessary equipment (computers, printers, etc.) for the set up and roll out of the delivery systems; and (v) specific training to Government staff.
 - **Subcomponent 3.4 (US\$2.5 million equivalent).** This subcomponent would provide technical and financial support to SISAAP to carry out its duties as national Early Warning System. To do that, SISAAP would receive material support (computers, printers, GPS, etc.) and financial support to cover operational costs of implementing the food security assessments and coordinating the National Response Plan.
10. **Component 4 Project Management (US\$18 million equivalent).** Component 4 would continue financing technical and operational assistance in day-to-day coordination, procurement, financial management, safeguards management, citizen engagement and routine M&E, as well as enhanced M&E in insecure geographic areas of the Project. This component will include support to the project implementing unit (CFS) with salaries, equipment, and other operational costs.
11. **Beneficiaries.** The AF would allow for a substantial increase in Project beneficiaries. At least another 45,000 households (225,000 people) would benefit from cash transfers and productive inclusion and measures. Additional 117 infrastructures would be built, benefitting a total population of 365,000 individuals in and around the 16 refugee camps supported by the AF. The AF would intervene in 16 camps with a refugee population of 342,499 individuals of which at least 39,240 will benefit from cash transfers and productive inclusion measures supported by the Project.



E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

- 12. The proposed project will be implemented using existing government institutions and national systems, strengthened and adapted to the requirements of the project. At the strategic level, a High Committee will be set up under the aegis of the President of the Republic and will hold semi-annual meetings to validate the results of the overall national programmatic approach to refugees. The High Committee will provide overall strategic orientation on policy issues related to refugees and host communities. Day-to-day project implementation will be carried out by the *Cellule Filets Sociaux* (CFS) including fiduciary and operational management of the Project. All core specialists for the Project, including an environmental safeguards and a social safeguards specialist, have already been hired and are working on a full-time basis for the CFS and the Project.

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

The Project will be implemented in the East, South and Lake Chad regions of the country. The project investments with potential for negative environmental and social impacts will be principally in the East and South where refugee settlements are most prevalent and established and where there are relatively solid prospects for the socio-economic inclusion of refugees in host areas. Interventions in the area of lake Chad will be based more on cash transfer types activities.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Camilla Gandini, Social Specialist

Aurelie Marie Simone Monique Rossignol, Environmental Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	This policy is triggered due to the fact that the project will finance rehabilitation, upgrading and construction of new infrastructure in several locations. This construction/rehabilitation will have adverse risks and impacts on the environment (both physical and natural). As the AF project sites are not



		<p>known yet, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) from parent project has been updated, consulted upon and publicly disclosed both in-country and on the WB external website.</p> <p>As regard to the investments in healthcare centers, the Government has prepared an Integrated Medical Waste Management Plan (IMWMP) under the parent project that provides basic procedures for safe handling and disposal of both medical and veterinary waste during project implementation. Just as the ESMF, the IMWMP has been updated (budgetwise) consulted upon and publicly disclosed both in-country and on the WB external website..</p>
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	The Policy is not triggered as the Project will not include provisions for implementation by the private sector.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The Policy is not triggered as the Project will not affect natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The Policy is not triggered as the Project will not have any adverse impact on forests, nor engage in afforestation.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The policy is triggered even though the current AF project will not finance pesticides procurement but will support targeted pest management measures for improved agricultural and livestock practices. The Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) prepared under parent project has been updated and includes provisions on awareness raising and information campaigns for the benefit of farmers. The IPMP has been consulted upon and publicly disclosed both in-country and on the World Bank's external website.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	This policy is triggered as the project will involve new construction of basic infrastructure that will imply land excavations. Specific measures of "Chance Find Approach" in case of discovery of cultural and archeological artifacts have been incorporated in the ESMF.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The Policy is not triggered as there are no Indigenous People, as defined by the policy, in Chad.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The Policy is triggered because of the foreseen construction and agriculture activities the project will be financing during its implementation that will require acquisition of land, loss of assets or source of



livelihood, leading to the payment of compensation with or without the physical displacement of project affected people. To ensure project compliance on the policy requirements, and because project sites will be mostly unknown during project preparation, the Borrower has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) under the parent project that sets forth the basic principles and prerogative. The Borrower will comply with during project implementation. The RPF has been updated to integrate AF scope, consulted upon and publicly disclosed both in-country and on the World Bank's external website.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The policy is not triggered as Project foreseen activities will not affect dams nor depends on waters from such dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The policy is not triggered as Project foreseen activities will not occur in international waterways
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The policy is not triggered as Project foreseen activities will not occur 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:

At the current implementation status, the parent project is still defining the specific investment area and focused on developing technical studies for guiding the implementation of its components. Hence, to date, no significant environmental or social risks have occurred during the parent project implementation. As such, ESIA/EMPs and RAPs will be prepared once project's implementation area will be identified.

For the AF:

- Environmental risks are substantial. Indeed, environmental risks in the areas of intervention are both directly associated with the project, and external (which are the most important). These include:

(i) Risks directly associated with the project: (a) environmental and community health related risks from inadequate storage, transportation and disposal of infected medical waste; and (b) waste management in general (from civil works that will occur under the project) as the project's implementation area includes is a conflict zone and remote and isolated, and (iii) Occupational health and safety on civil works sites.

(ii) External risks: vagaries of climate change. In the new areas of intervention under the AF, there is a high vulnerability to climate change (drought, water shortage, sand storms) and a high competition around natural resources access.

This contributes to the relative insecurity of rural populations that are highly dependent on natural resources to secure basic livelihood needs. In addition, access to natural resources is not clearly defined in national regulations (i.e. there is no land tenure code) which makes more difficult any arbitrage in case of conflicts i.e. the inter-communities'



conflict which has led to state of emergency status in eastern Chad in 2019* (one of the provinces where the project is going to intervene). Decree No. 1162 of 19 August 2019, the Government of Chad declared a state of emergency on the resurgence of inter-community conflicts on land tenure and access to natural resources in the provinces of Ouaddaï, Sila and Tibesti in order to restore calm and security. The proposed project will rehabilitate, upgrade and construct new infrastructure in several locations to deliver social and economic services. The activities financed by the proposed project are not expected to induce adverse, irreversible environmental impacts. Potential environmental impacts of the project will be limited, site specific, and manageable to an acceptable level of risk if consistent monitoring of safeguards compliance is in place. However, relevant mitigation measures have been included in the ESMF and PMP and site specific instruments (ESMP) will be prepared prior to the implementation of sub project activities.

- Social risk is deemed substantial given: i) the Borrower's weak capacity in applying and supervising safeguards measures and in addressing social risks; ii) the construction investments that are likely to result in resettlement and labor influx issues; iii) the existing gender-based violence and discriminatory gender norms; iv) the current vulnerability of the project's beneficiaries; and iv) the project's implementation area, which includes humanitarian settings, conflict zone and remote and isolated area. As per the parent project, the AF will trigger OP 4.12 but not OP 4.10, as there are no known indigenous peoples in the project targeted areas. The Project is anticipated to bring extensive economic and social benefits to the host communities and refugees population at large. Nonetheless, there is an institutional contextual risk given the Borrower little familiarity in managing social risks. Given the isolated and challenging project's locations and the shortage of local personnel with experience on social risks management, the implementation and supervision of social safeguards might pose operational challenges, including the coordination between the central and local project's implementation units. Involuntary resettlement, land acquisition and labor influx issues might result from the project's investments in the rehabilitation and constructions of schools and health clinics and of water, sanitation, energy and natural habitats sub-projects. A preliminary sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEA/H) assessment has been conducted resulting in high risks. There are indeed both contextual and project-specific SEA/H risks. Rates of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), sexual harassment (SH), intimate-partner violence (IPV), child marriage and teenage pregnancy are particularly high in the country. In addition, the project is implemented in humanitarian and conflict areas, with the implications of increased risks of GBV, including SEA/SH. The prevalence of gender-discriminatory and restrictive norms, further exacerbate girls and women exposure to risks of GBV. Finally, the project includes some activities that might be specifically at risk of SEA, such as livelihood and cash transfers. The project will set up a set of measures to address these SEA/H risks. This will include: map available GBV/SEA/H services; prepare a GBV action plan with accountability response framework; hire a GBV Specialist, as part of the PIU; set up a GBV-specific GRM; conduct extensive sensitization among beneficiaries to raise their awareness on GBV/SEA/H; make sure that all procurements documents integrate GBV/SEA/H clauses and that all workers sign code of conduct and are trained on GBV/SEA/H; hire a Third Party Monitor (TPM) to supervise the implementation of the GBV measures.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: The proposed project is anticipated to bring extensive economic and social benefits for the individual and society at large. This will be pursued by improving access to and delivery of health and education services and by fostering management of natural resources, such as through improved and sustainable agricultural production and livestock management. The project aims as well at improving the resilience of refugee and non-refugee households through cash transfers and livelihood measures. Finally, the project is also expected to strengthen the national mechanisms to respond to situations of forced displacement due to national and or international crises. There are no long-term impacts expected from the implementation of activities to be financed by this project.



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

The project has considered a variety of potential activities to support local populations' livelihoods and those tentatively identified were done through analyses and consultations to meet the most important needs of the target populations. Activities that are of relatively low risks in terms of potential negative environmental and social impacts were prioritized for consideration although the specific activities are still to be identified. Through out its implementation, the project will continue consider any possible alternative to avoid incurring in involuntary resettlement.

In the event of lack of access to the sites due to security risks, the Project will rely on UNHCR as a backup plan as they work in the same areas. All of the activities are outsourced (payments to payment agents, infrastructure to constructors and productive inclusion to NGOs). If security issues do not allow the access of any of the Project partners, the Project will at least try to continue with the cash transfers using digital payments to the extent possible.

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.

Under the parent project, the Borrower has prepared a package of safeguard instruments as a mitigation strategy to address project's potential social and environmental impacts. This included, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), an Integrated Pest Management Plan, and a Biomedical Waste Management Plan. Under the new AF, the ESMF and RPF have been updated to integrate the new geographical scope of the AF. As regards the PMP and BMWMP, as they already had a national scope under the parent project, only the budget has been revised. The updated instruments have been consulted upon and disclosed by the Borrower on April 3, 2020 and by the Bank on April 6, 2020. A GBV assessment has been conducted resulting in high risks of GBV. The updated ESMF includes the specific measures to prevent and mitigate risks related to GBV. As soon as the project's investment area will be defined, the project will prepare, consult upon and disclose ESIA/ESMPs before the start of any constructions. The PIU (CFS) has drafted a GRM strategy detailing the GRM design and functioning. An online platform to register, categorize and supervise received complaints has also been finalized and ready to be used. The PIU is currently coordinating the remaining actions for the operationalizing of the GRM in the project's 5 regions. A GBV-specific GRM will be also prepared to properly address potential GBV-related cases.

The Borrower and implementing partners' capacity to implement the measures foreseen is weak and thus in need to be strengthened. The safeguards implementation will be led by the Cellule Filets Sociaux (CFS), which has been already established as the project implementation unit (PIU) under the parent project. In the past year, the CFS has been exposed to the World Bank safeguards through the Safety Net Pilot Project. Nonetheless, the complexity of the PARCA's implementation setting and of its environmental and social risks go beyond the current CFS' knowledge and capacity. At this end, the CFS has recently hired an Environmental Specialist and a Social Specialist to coordinate and supervise the project's environmental and social aspects. The CFS will also hire a Gender-Based Violence Specialist given the project's GBV high risks. Nonetheless, capacity building is still needed to foster the CFS understanding of and alignment to the Bank's safeguards policy. Finally, the project will strengthen its team by hiring one environmental and social specialist in each local project implementation unit to enable a daily and on-the-ground monitoring of environmental and social compliance.

Capacity building will also be needed for technical services, particularly at the regional level, local implementing partners, and local communities. Training and capacity building for the DEELCPN, the national authority for environmental and social oversight, will also be provided through the project. The CFS will be responsible for monitoring safeguards implementation, in cooperation with DEELCPN, and will ensure that screening and mitigation requirements for each subproject will be applied. A training and capacity building plan has been included in the ESMF.



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 were met for the preparation of safeguard instruments including: the Interministerial Technical Committee (CTI) in charge of the project preparation, the department in charge of environmental assessment (DEELCPN), the social safety nets unit (CFS), Social Action Directorate, UNHCR, CNARR, Environmental Health Directorate, ITRAD, Local Authorities (Prefects, Traditional Chiefdoms, Development Committees), the PRAPPS and PARIIS coordinators, the deconcentrated structures of the Ministry in charge of the environment and the Ministry of Public Health. These meetings allowed both to inform the actors, to collect sectoral data, to assess the institutional capacities and the responsibilities in the implementation.

Stakeholder consultations were also conducted with local stakeholders which are representative of populations where activities will be implemented outside of N'Djamena including AMBORKO, DOHOLO, KOBITEYE, DANMADJA and MOISSALA. Specifically, focus groups have been conducted separately among female and male refugees and non-refugees communities in the project's investments area to identify their needs and challenges and propose ad hoc measures to address them. Experiences and lessons from consultations held in refugee camps and hosting communities in Abeche and Farchana were also integrated into the preparation of the instruments.

The project safeguard instruments (ESMF, RPF, IPMP, MWMP) have been prepared through an inclusive and participatory consultative process and have been publicly disclosed both in-country and on the World Bank's website once reviewed by the Bank.

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 17-May-2018	Date of submission for disclosure 01-Jun-2018	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

Chad
03-Apr-2020
Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank 17-May-2018	Date of submission for disclosure 01-Jun-2018
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"In country" Disclosure

Chad

03-Apr-2020

Comments

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?

Yes

Date of receipt by the Bank

17-May-2018

Date of submission for disclosure

01-Jun-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Chad

03-Apr-2020

Comments

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

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

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

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

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

No

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 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

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

Yes

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

Yes

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

No

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

No

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

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

Yes

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

Yes

All Safeguard Policies

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes



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APPROVAL

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Approved By

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Country Director:	Francois Nankobogo	18-Apr-2020
