



Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 03/14/2019 | Report No: ESRSC00288



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Tunisia	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	P169955	
Project Name	TN-Sustainable Oasis Landscape Management Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
«PRACTICEAREA»	Investment Project Financing		
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
	Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment - DGEQV		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To strengthen integrated management of oasis landscapes in targeted governorates in Tunisia.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	100.00

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

No

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

The economic policies of the two decades preceding the 2011 revolution delivered widely recognized achievements, including growth rates above the regional average, impressive progress in human development indicators and reduced poverty. However, they failed to address, and even exacerbated, the deep-rooted distortions in the economy that closed the channels—in particular, productive employment and job creation—for a more equal and inclusive society. The proposed operation is in line with the Government’s development vision and reform agenda and will strongly support recent sectoral policies and strategies, namely: (i) Strategy for Sustainable Development of Oasis Ecosystems (2015) and its Plan of Action, which is based “on the principles of territoriality, integration and participation of all stakeholders as well as the empowerment of local operators' organizations”; (ii) the strategies,

Public Disclosure



plans and action plans arising from the strategic development study of the greater southern region, 2015-2035 elaborated by the South Development Office; and (iii) the National Strategy for the Green Economy. This project seeks to address some of these constraints by supporting the intensification of localized sustainable production and improving market access for the beneficiary group (i.e. the local bottom 40 percent), while reducing pressure on the overall fragile oasis landscape of these lagging regions. Through improved oasis landscape management in targeted regions, the project aims to shift the incentives towards a win-win situation by improving incomes for beneficiaries, while simultaneously regenerating agricultural, and pastoral areas of the southern region. Oasis ecosystems including rangelands have high potential for addressing rural economic diversification and employment creation needs through the promotion of ecotourism customized to their specific characteristics, fragility, and the diversity of their natural, human, and cultural resources. The proposed operation will set up a holistic and integrated territorial approach for transformational change leading to inclusive development, shared growth and sustainable development of oases ecosystems. Indeed, these ecosystems will be resilient to climate change only if the equilibrium between their natural resources and human communities is maintained. The sustainability of these areas depends largely on the proper use of the available water, soil and biodiversity. . The Project will be implemented in all of the 267 Tunisian oases, of which 141 are considered modern and 126 traditional. Tunisian oases, which shelter about 10 percent of the total Tunisian population, cover a total area estimated at more than 41,000 ha from the Mediterranean coast to the East, down to the dunes of the Grand Erg Oriental in the West and from the mountainous chain of Gafsa in the North to the Saharan dune fields in the South. Oases are mainly concentrated in four governorates: Gabes (49 traditional oases); Gafsa (7 traditional oases and 6 modern); Kebili (41 traditional and 71 modern); and Tozeur (29 traditional and 64 modern). According to their geographical situation, three types of oases have been identified in Tunisia: coastal oases (17% of the total area of the oases), mountain oases (6% of the total oasis area) and Saharan oases (77% of the total oasis area) - all including traditional and modern oases. In these four southern governorates, the 267 oases represent 9% of total irrigated land, 0.8% of the country's agricultural land, 30% of irrigated tree area, 25% of irrigated forage crops, and 10% of irrigated vegetable crops. In these oases, the areas are of the order of 41,000 ha which are spread over 54,000 plots for 50,000 farmers, i.e., an average area per plot of 0.75 ha and 0.82 ha on average per oasis. The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the proposed operation is to strengthen integrated management of oasis landscapes in four targeted governorates in Tunisia. A holistic, system-wide approach will aim at integrating both horizontal (water, land and other natural resources) and vertical (food value and supply chain) dimensions. A range of entry points, identified and defined through a bottom-up, participatory approach, will meet national priorities to transform food and land-use systems in a manner that generates multiple global benefits. Furthermore, the approach will contribute to the creation of an environment conducive to large-scale restoration of degraded oasis ecosystems landscapes for sustainable production and ecosystem services, contributing to land degradation neutrality in Tunisia and supporting Tunisia's commitment to the National Action Program to Combat Desertification and based on investment designed to scale-up and out best practices. In this frame, mitigating measures for potential leakage (negative offsite effects as opposed to positive spillover effects) beyond the project area will also be considered. While some investments will be implemented at the governorate level and will benefit all stakeholders, this component will also provide financing grants to support strategic and technically feasible investments (subprojects) that emerge from PDPOs. Activities are exclusively related to water, soil and agriculture improvement and rangeland management, livelihoods diversification, and renewable Energy and small infrastructure. The Project Operational Manual will spell out funding mechanisms, eligible investments, eligible project promoters, and evaluation and performance criteria. The main objective is to foster sustainable regional investments and economic growth through the provision of co-financing grants. These grants will in turn finance the acquisition of goods, technical assistance, infrastructure improvement, technical studies, and training. The direct beneficiaries of this component are local communities, farmers, and their organizations. Strategic investments (subprojects) that emerge from territorial



planning (particularly form PDPOs) will be supported to sustain key entry points.: Sub-component 2.1: Sustainable Water and Land Management practices and biodiversity conservation Sub-component 2.2: Basic infrastructure assets and Energy breakthroughs for renewable energy Sub-component 2.3: Improving economic development and local livelihoods Component 3: Project Coordination and Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation The duration of the proposed Project is five years. The total cost is estimated at about USD 75 million

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social] The Project will be implemented in all of the 267 Tunisian oases, of which 141 are considered modern and 126 traditional. Traditional oases are characterized by : fragmented and reduced parcels ; high density of palm trees (>200 trees/ha); predominance of common varieties; sharecropping system; earth irrigation systems; high density of fruit trees and great diversity of species; household economy oriented. Modern oases, are characterized by private plantations covering more than a third of the total irrigated area in the oasis regions - the promoter pays for all the facilities, including planting and water. Tunisian oases, which shelter about 10 percent of the total Tunisian population, cover a total area estimated at more than 41,000 ha from the Mediterranean coast to the East, down to the dunes of the Grand Erg Oriental in the West and from the mountainous chain of Gafsa in the North to the Saharan dune fields in the South. Oases are mainly concentrated in four governorates: Gabes (49 traditional oases); Gafsa (7 traditional oases and 6 modern); Kebili (41 traditional and 71 modern); and Tozeur (29 traditional and 64 modern). In terms of geographical locations, three types of oases have been identified in Tunisia: coastal oases (17% of the total area of the oases), mountain oases (6% of the total oasis area) and Saharan oases (77% of the total oasis area) - all including traditional and modern oases. The potential direct beneficiaries of the are estimated at about 1,1 million people, or about 200,000 households, which are exposed to a persistent downward impoverishment trajectory, due to numerous factors, such as: growing production costs; decreasing size of family land; reduced quotas of water for irrigation and deteriorating terms of trade for agricultural products. Any activity funded under component 2 as ; building/rehabilitating physical investment/infrastructure in or nearby oases; implementing new cultivations modes; development of ecotourism and use of renewable energy for water pumping may cause risks/impacts and are relevant to the ESSs

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The borrower (the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment) has laid a solid institutional foundation for managing environmental and social risks, through the 6 pilot Oasis project. Actions taken include: i) avoid activities that are susceptible to inducing land acquisition; ii) training of PIU staff and other beneficiaries in environmental and social risk management; iii) preparing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating project investments through a stakeholder engagement mechanism; iv) preparing periodic reporting. As in the pilot Oasis project, the day to day monitoring of Environmental and social mitigation measures will be carried out by the beneficiary associations and the regional focal points who, summarized the various reports into monthly progress reports submitted to the PMU coordinator. Likewise, as in the pilot project, a consultant/s will be hired on a full-time basis to assist the PMU coordinator to ensure compliance in the preparation and implementation of the ESMF and the RFP, in particular; (i) reviewing the ESMF and RPF reports; (ii) reviewing and synthesizing the environmental and social monitoring reports received from regional coordinators; (iii) conducting periodical supervision of subprojects and (iii) preparing progress reports on the implementation of the ESMF and the RPF. The period reports will be submitted to the Bank for review.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS



A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

Based on the Concept note, the Project is classified as Substantial Risk. The Project is not highly complex, its ES scale and impact is large to medium and the effects of the Project on areas of high value or sensitivity as the oases are expected to be lower than High Risk Projects. The potential for indirect and cumulative impacts exist, but they are less severe and more readily avoided or mitigated than for High Risk Projects. These significant risks/impacts are mainly linked to Biodiversity degradation, soil quality degradation, water resources and ecosystem services. Mitigatory and/or compensatory measures may be designed more readily and be more reliable than those of High Risk Projects. It's also noted that the Project is being developed in a legal/regulatory environment where there is uncertainty or conflict as to jurisdiction of competing agencies, and where the legislation or regulations do not adequately address the risks and impacts in these areas.

The borrower has some experience in developing such type of project in a pilot area of 6 oases. The borrower capacity and experience managing a larger area and activities could be readily addressed through implementation support.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

Project social risks are deemed moderate. The rationale of classification is as follows. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to promote integrated development of oasis ecosystems in four governorates in Tunisia. Potential social risks and impacts related to the project may include, but not be limited to: land acquisition; social exclusion during public consultations; poor management of labor in project units and for contractors, exclusion of groups which are economically or socially vulnerable; and poor management of grievances and expectations. These risks will be oasis specific. Project activities will be confined within the boundaries of the oasis and will: a) employ the procurement of local contractors for civil works, labor influx is not expected; b) employ stakeholder engagement as the central mechanism for sub-project identification, preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and c) establish grievance redress mechanisms to strengthen project ownership and prevent potential conflicts between beneficiaries. This assessment is based on the PCN and the OASIS pilot project implementation reports, including aide memoirs and the midterm review report.

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

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

The main Environmental risks/impacts identified are linked to component 2 throughout all 5 sub-components. Indeed, any activity to be funded under this component, even if they have positive impacts, may cause negative indirect and cumulative impacts on the fragile ecosystem of the oasis characterized by an increasing anthropic pressure with latent urbanisation, water resources scarcity, degradation of soils threatened mainly by salinization and gradual disappearance of the three layers of vegetation, key element of biodiversity of flora and fauna. Any building/rehabilitating physical investment/infrastructure in or nearby oases may generate additional wastes and increase land speculation. Implementing new cultivations modes may threaten the natural ecosystem and local biodiversity if we introduce invasive species, pests or overuse of pesticides. Development of ecotourism may increase

Public Disclosure



the number of people circulating in the oases thereby increasing the risk of degradation and disturbance to fauna and flora and accidental outbreaks of fires. Use of renewable energy for water pumping may increase the pressure on water resources and worsen the problem of soil salinization. Some other risks/impacts are also linked to ecosystem services and the use of living natural resources. Indeed, the oases are provisioning food, fresh water to local populations, protect the areas against natural hazards as the advance of the desert, and are area of importance for recreations and aesthetic enjoyment. Social risks and impacts related to the project may include, but not be limited to: land acquisition; social exclusion; poor management of labor in project units and for contractors and poor management of grievances and expectations. Oasis are the generic project locations, but as project specific sites within the oasis are yet to be known an ESMF and an RPF will be prepared. During preparation, the WB will conduct its due diligence to make sure that sub project activities will be moderate in magnitude and their direct, indirect and cumulative risks/impacts will not exceed substantial given the sensitivity of the areas. The ESMF will screen out High risks subprojects and will contain provisions to ensure labor aspects, including child labor and labor influx, are properly addressed in the documents prepared during project implementation, including ESIA/ESMPs, bidding documents, and civil works contracts and to ensure proper consultation with project beneficiaries with a proper stakeholder engagement plan. A water balance analysis will be prepared and will cover the geographic areas of the oasis in the governorates of Kebili, Tozeur, Gafsa and Gabes. A cumulative impact assessment (CIA) on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services will be carried out. The TORs for this CIA will be part of the ESMF. The ESMF will incorporate all available baseline data from Tunisian Oasis Monography prepared as part of the former pilot oasis project. The ESMF will propose indicators related to cumulative impacts on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services as part of the monitoring and evaluation system of the project. These indicators could be linked to; number of species introduced by project activities, Volume of water consumed by project activities, Quality of soils in project activities areas, Number of persons visiting the oasis areas after introducing new project activities, surface areas gained from desert advance etc.. The ESMF will integrate findings of water balance analysis and will screen out subprojects with high risk/impacts on oasis Water resources. The Cumulative Impact Assessment will be prepared during the first quarter of project implementation and will be updated during mid-term review. The findings and outcomes of the cumulative impact assessment will inform/be integrated into project design. The Project Management Unit (PMU), hosted by the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment (MALE), will prepare the ESMF, the RPF and water balance analysis before appraisal. Potential ESIA, ESMPs and RAPs will be prepared during project implementation. The ESMF and the RPF will be part of the Project Operations Manual (OM), which will be prepared at appraisal. Documents reviewed for this screening include the ISDS, the PAD, the project paper and ISRs of the previous Bank financed project (P132157) in the 6 pilot oases. The proposed scope of the Bank E&S due diligence is to cover (but not limited to); determining the capacity of the PMU and other interveners to implement E&S mitigation measures in all the oases, making visits to a sample of oases, holding consultations with stakeholders (local populations, other governmental agencies, local NGOs).

Areas where reliance on the Borrower’s E&S Framework may be considered:

The Tunisian E&S framework is not being considered to be relied on in whole or in part.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The stakeholder engagement plan will include both other interested parties (OIPs), various beneficiaries and directly impacted project affected persons (PAPs), including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. Primary stakeholders include: Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment (MALE), individual farmers at oasis and oasis farmers’ associations. Additional stakeholders are: the inhabitants of the oasis; farm produce traders; labor representation and unions;



representation of enterprises and employees; other CSOs involved in oasis affairs; NGOs, and directly impacted project affected persons (PAPs) including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. The PMU will prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prior to Appraisal consistent with the requirements of ESS10. The draft SEP will be disclosed as early as possible before appraisal to allow meaningful stakeholder consultation and inputs before it's finalized for appraisal. The PMU will put in place, as part of the ESMF, procedures for external communications on environmental and social matters proportionate to the risks and impacts of project activities consistent with the requirements of ESS10. The ESMF will also include a project-level grievance mechanism to respond to public enquiries and concerns.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

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

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

Environmental and social risks/impacts related to OHS are expected to be low, for the following reasons. First, as in the pilot project, civil works are expected to be minor. Second, a key purpose of the project is to enhance the environmental management of oasis resources and reduce social insecurity. Further, the project will build on participatory planning and implementation of project activities, in line with the stakeholder engagement plan. Risks related to OHS could be induced by minor civil works, the experience of the oasis pilot project suggests. OHS measures will address, identification of potential hazards to workers, provision of preventive and protective measures, training of project workers and maintenance of training records, documentation and reporting of occupational accidents, diseases and incidents, emergency prevention and remedies for injuries, disability and disease. Direct workers in the project management unit (PMU) will be civil servants, the others will be contractors and subcontractor workforce. The PMU of the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment (MALE), will prepare a labor management plan and contractors will prepare labor management plans. These procedures will set out the way project workers will be managed in accordance with the requirements of national laws and ESS2. The procedures will include requirements for: working conditions and terms of employment; nondiscrimination and equal opportunity; worker's organizations; child labor and minimum age; forced labor; grievance mechanisms and occupational health and safety. The MALE will incorporate the requirements of ESS2 into contractual agreements with contractors together with appropriate noncompliance remedies. The ESMF will assess related OHS risks/impacts and will identify all mitigation measures to be incorporated into labor management procedure and contractors labor management plans.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The project will promote the sustainable use of energy through development of new sources of renewable energy (PV, solar pumping). Other sub activities as implementation of new cultivation modes, , development of ecotourism or new value chains may create potential Risks/impacts on water resources in the area. A water balance analysis will be prepared before appraisal. The ESMF will integrate findings of water balance analysis and will screen out subprojects with substantial/high risk/impacts on oasis water resources. During construction phase, the activities may also present Risks/Impacts linked to generation of wastes including hazardous wastes, emission to air and noise. The ESMF will assess all these risks/impacts and mitigate them through ESIA/ESMPs to be prepared during project implementation.



ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Communities health and safety issues are associated to typical risks/impacts of construction sites as vehicle traffic, dust, noise, vibrations, hazardous material, labor influx and specific hazards including structural and site access issues. Subprojects will be mainly implemented in private properties, the project will not retains direct or contracted workers to provide security to safeguard its personnel and property. The ESMF will assess all these risks/impacts, propose solutions to avoid if not possible mitigate them through ESIAs/ESMPs to be prepared during project implementation. Other risks/impacts are linked to ecosystem services and the use of living natural resources as the oases are provisioning food, fresh water to local populations and protecting the area against natural hazards as the advance of the desert Oases are also areas of importance for recreations and aesthetic enjoyment. A Cumulative Impact Assessment on ecosystem services will be prepared during the first quarter of project implementation and will be updated during mid-term review. The findings and outcomes of the cumulative impact assessment will inform/be integrated into project design.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Minor civil works and modified or new land management schemes may induce Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement. Acquisition of land is, however, expected to be very limited in magnitude, as oasis are settlements with time-honored land title schemes that date many generations back. It is very unlikely, that project activities will induce changes to such entrenched traditions. Physical displacement is not expected, but economic displacement for cannot be excluded. The pilot Oasis project induced only temporary land acquisition for civil works. Quantity of land to be potentially affected, and likewise number of project affected persons (PAPs), cannot be estimated at this early stage in the project preparation process. Potential losses of land and potential number of PAPs, will be further reviewed and quantified (estimated) at appraisal stage ESRS, provided draft a RPF and/or a draft RAP haven been prepared.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Any activity to be funded will generate Risks/impacts on the fragile ecosystem of the oasis characterized by gradual disappearance of the three layers of vegetation, key element of biodiversity of flora and fauna. Physical investment/infrastructure, new innovative cultivation modes, use of new sources of renewable energy sources, development of ecotourism activities or creating new value chains may also cause quality degradation of soils already threatened by salinization . Even Oases ecosystems may be considered as Modified habitats where human activity has substantially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition, these ecosystem can still be fragile with biodiversity values. The ESMF will assess all these risks/impacts where significant risks and adverse impacts on biodiversity have been identified. The ESMF will screen out all sub activities with Substantial/high impacts/risks on Biodiversity and will propose necessary measures to avoid/mitigate residual ones. A Cumulative Impact Assessment on Biodiversity will be prepared during the first quarter of project implementation and will be updated during mid-term review. The findings and outcomes of the cumulative impact assessment will inform/be integrated into project design.

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



There are no communities in the identified project areas that fulfill the Bank's definition of indigenous people, although popular culture may associate oasis with indigenous people. This ESS is not considered relevant to the Project.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

Through the environmental and social assessment, PMU of the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment (MALE), will determine the potential risks and impacts of the proposed activities of the project on cultural heritage. If deemed appropriate, the MALE will prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan. The plan should include mitigation measures. For instance, relocating or modifying the physical footprint of the project; conservation and rehabilitation in situ; relocation of cultural heritage; documentation; strengthening the capacity of national and subnational institutions responsible for managing cultural heritage affected by the project; establishment of a monitoring system to track the progress and efficacy of these activities; establishment of an implementation schedule and required budget for the identified mitigation measures; and cataloguing of finds. As part of the culture heritage assessment, the MALE will carry out meaningful consultations by identifying, in accordance with ESS10, stakeholders that are relevant for the cultural heritage that is known to exist or is likely to be encountered during the project life cycle. Stakeholders will include, as relevant: (a) project affected parties, including individuals and communities within the country who use or have used the cultural heritage within living memory; and (b) other interested parties, which may include national or local regulatory authorities that are entrusted with the protection of cultural heritage and nongovernmental organizations and cultural heritage experts, including national and international cultural heritage organizations. All will be documented in the environmental and social assessment and/or in Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This ESS is not expected to be relevant to this project. The project will not employ the services of financial intermediaries.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

The Project is being developed in a legal or regulatory environment where there is uncertainty or conflict as to jurisdiction of competing agencies, and where the legislation or regulations do not adequately address the risks and impacts in these areas. The general political economy of Tunisia is yet to be fully stabilized, after the revolution. Unemployment is still at 15 %. Tax increases on fuel or other sensitive commodities could trigger civil unrest, in a fragile environment. These are factors that could jeopardize project preparation and implementation schedule.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No

Public Disclosure



III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?

No

Financing Partners

There are none, for the time being.

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Before Appraisal,

- 1. The borrower will prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- 2. The borrower will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- 3. The borrower will prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- 4. The borrower will prepare a Labor management Procedure (LMP)
- 5. The borrower will prepare a water balance analysis.

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

- 1. The Borrower will prepare Cumulative Impact assessment on Biodiversity ad Ecosystem services the first quarter of project implementation and will be updated during mid-term review. The findings and outcomes of the cumulative impact assessment will inform/be integrated into project design
- 2. Preparation of the ESIA/ESMPs and RAPs prior to any commencement of civil works, or landscapes management plans that would induce land acquisition.
- 3. Incorporation of references to ES Standards in all the bidding documents for contractors and subcontractors.
- 4. The obligation for contractors/subcontractors to prepare Labor management procedures
- 5. The establishment of institutional arrangements for the management of ESS standards.
- 6. The borrower will prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan during the first quarter of project implementation

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

20-Mar-2019

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

Contact: Antoine V. Lema Title: Senior Social Development Specialist

Telephone No: 473-5797 Email: alema@worldbank.org

Contact: Eloise Sophie Fluet Title: Senior Social Development Specialist

Public Disclosure



Telephone No:	5220+32061 /	Email:	efluet@worldbank.org
Contact:	Mohamed Adnene Bezzaouia	Title:	Environmental Specialist
Telephone No:	5714+3047	Email:	mbezzaouia@worldbank.org

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment - DGEQV

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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

VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Taoufiq Bennouna
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Nina Chee (SAESSA) Cleared on 21-Mar-2019 at 19:22:28
Practice Manager	Lia Sieghart (PMGR) Concurred on 21-Mar-2019 at 19:50:59

Public Disclosure