Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 10/30/2019 | Report No: ESRSC00870
BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>P169315</td>
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Project Name: Burundi North-East Region Refugee and Host Community Support Project

Practice Area (Lead): «PRACTICEAREA»
Financing Instrument: Investment Project Financing
Estimated Appraisal Date: 12/2/2019
Estimated Board Date: 2/28/2020

Borrower(s): Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Development Cooperation
Implementing Agency(ies): National Office of Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (ONPRA)

Proposed Development Objective(s)
The Project Development Objective is to improve nutrition, access to basic services and economic opportunities in the targeted areas.

Financing (in USD Million) Amount
Total Project Cost 55.00

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]
Background

Burundi’s northern and eastern regions are among the poorest parts of the country. This area suffers from degraded and scarce land resources, high population density and isolation from centers of economic activity. Food security and nutrition is a major challenge across the country, but particularly in the north and east, where stunting rates are higher than the national average.
The presence of refugees adds another dimension to Burundi’s development challenges. Burundi is home to 77,000 refugees and asylum seekers. Of this number, 45,000 live in one of the five refugee camps, which are located in the north and east of the country. The remaining 32,000 live outside the camps, mostly in Bujumbura. Almost all the refugees originate from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Refugees are hosted in a context of underlying conditions of poverty. In the rural areas where the camps are located, both refugees and host communities face unmet needs in terms of nutrition, livelihood and access to basic services. The refugee presence has caused environmental damage, strained health and education services, caused depopulation of livestock and fish resources and created competition over basic resources such as water.

Host communities have also benefitted from increased trade and employment opportunities from jobs within the camps and the refugee cash economy. Around the camps, interactions between host communities and refugees are relatively positive, as illustrated by agricultural cooperation, trade and mechanisms for conflict resolution.

The Government of Burundi’s approach to refugees is mostly permissive and inclusive. The government is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention. National law provides the right to work and freedom of movement, although for camp-based refugees there are some de facto restrictions on movement. Upon arrival, refugees are free to choose whether to live in or outside a camp.

The government is now aiming to enhance the social and economic inclusion of refugees, while, at the same time, addressing development challenges in the north-eastern region. In April 2018, a government Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) prepared a strategy to “improve the well-being of the host communities and promote the progressive self-reliance of the refugees with a view to strengthening social cohesion between the two communities.” In the strategy, the government committed to issue a Ministerial order that guarantees full freedom of movement in the four provinces hosting refugee camps, as a necessary pre-condition for self-reliance. The strategy also calls for investments to boost economic livelihood and agro-pastoral production for refugees and surrounding communities and to address service deficits in health, education, water and sanitation.

Project components

The project will be implemented through five components, as follows:

Component 1: Access to Services/Socio-economic Investments: this component would seek to address the strain that refugee populations place on basic services, including education, health, water and sanitation. Project planning, implementation, monitoring and operations and maintenance will be led by joint refugee-host community groups to promote equity and social cohesion. Investments will also be possible under this component to address environmental damage caused by the refugee presence, which is a source of tension with host communities.

Component 2: Economic Opportunity/Livelihood & Nutrition: two sub-components will support economic opportunity, focusing primarily on agriculture-based livelihood. Food security and nutrition activities will also be incorporated into this component: (a) knowledge/facilitation: support for group facilitation to generate locally-driven activities such as small livestock, post-harvest processing facilities and nutrition behavioral change; and (b) investment window for income-earning individual entrepreneurship (market-linked) and for consumption/nutrition (kitchen...
gardens), group investments (fishponds, seed banks), infrastructure – drying, storage facilities, briquette making – and larger investments, such as mixed markets.

Component 3: Project Management/M&E: this component would support and strengthen the technical and administrative capacity of the Project Implementation Unit to manage the project and to support the ongoing development of policy approaches to refugee inclusion.

Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC): Under the CERC, in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, funds may be reallocated from other components of the project. This component, if activated, would finance rapid response measures and early recovery activities to address disaster, emergency and/or catastrophic events at the community level.

Component 5: Regional Dialogue: this component will support a grant to the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) to support regional dialogue between member states on forced displacement.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]
The project will target the four provinces that host the country's five refugee camps, namely Muyinga (Kinama camp), Ngozi (Musasa), Cankuzo (Kavumu) and Ruyigi (Bwagiriza and Nyankanda camps). The different camps were established as early as 2002 and currently host 45,014 refugees and asylum seekers.

The project provinces are in the north and central-eastern region of Burundi and are among the poorest in the country. Cankuzo (74.5%), Muyinga (78.6%) and Ruyigi (82.8%) are Burundi's three poorest provinces. Scarcity of resources such as land, exacerbated by population growth pressures, forest and soil degradation, and inequitable resource allocation leads to poverty and social tensions. Malnutrition and stunting rates are high.

Across the country, refugees and host communities generally coexist peacefully. UNHCR facilitates quarterly refugee and host community committee meetings. Joint activities are common, such as businesses and mixed markets. Roughly 10% of host communities attend pre-school in the camps and some refugees seek medical treatment outside the camps in surrounding health centers. The refugee presence - and their access to humanitarian assistance - has had some positive spillover effects into the host communities. However, there have also been some negative impacts, including strain on health and education services and degradation of the local environment.

Project interventions will target the areas in and around the camps that are most affected by the refugee presence. Subprojects will be identified during implementation through a community-driven development (CDD) approach, aligned with the government's Commune Development Plan (CDP) process. Anticipated investments include support for health, education, water and sanitation, roads, markets, agricultural livelihood and entrepreneurship. Food security and nutrition will also be a major thrust of the project.

An Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared to address potential risks and impacts of all project activities. The ESMF will be informed by a separate Social Assessment that will look at contextual risks and
wider social impacts as well as direct project impacts. Environmental and Social Impact Plans (ESIA) will be developed for identified activities to precisely identify risks, impacts and mitigation measures of the interventions. Indigenous People/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities are present in the project area. The borrower will design and implement the project in manner that provides those communities with equitable access to project benefits. Their concerns and preferences shall be submitted through meaningful consultations and integrated into the project design.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The project will be led at the strategic level by an inter-agency Steering Committee (SC) of senior level representatives from relevant government agencies. The IMC is expected to evolve into the project’s Technical Committee. Members of the IMC include the Office of the President, the Office of the 1st and 2nd Vice-presidencies, and Ministries of Finance, Interior, Education, Health and Agriculture. Other agencies can be added as necessary. IMC’s strategic guidance during preparation stage will be crucial given the project's multi-sector nature.

The project will be prepared by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of PRODEMA, under the Ministry of Agriculture. The PRODEMA PIU has acquired extensive experience with World Bank-financed projects over almost nine years of implementation. The PIU has experienced personnel for environmental and social risk management (ESRM). It will require one or two additional ESRM staff to augment existing capacities given the workload implementing PRODEMA. The ESRM staff will require additional training and mentoring on the new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

Project implementation will be led by the National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (Office National de Protections des Réfugiés et Apatrides, ONPRA) in the Ministry of Interior. ONPRA will establish a PIU with experienced and qualified staff to handle ESF issues. ONPRA is new to World Bank-financed development projects and will need capacity-building and technical assistance to comply with Bank ESF standards. The regional grant to ICGLR will be implemented through an existing, well-performing Project Coordination Unit (PCU) within the Humanitarian & Social Issues Program (HSIP) of ICGLR. The PCU has already implemented two Bank-financed projects, activities financed with this grant are expected to have low environmental and social risk.

The Environmental and Social Assessment and ESIA review process is the responsibility of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Environment through Burundi’s Environmental Protection Office (OBPE), holding the mandate to manage and regulate environmental impacts and risks of any project implemented in the country. OBPE has officers in provinces who always monitor and enforce the compliance of ESIA studies particularly the proposed mitigation measures to address impacts and risks for a given project. However, human and logistical resources of OBPE remain limited. Provincial Officers have limited means of transport, making it difficult to organize field visits on ground to follow up different project activities. OBPE regularly reviews and approves Environmental Impact Assessment documents for projects and gives an Environmental Compliance Certificate. The Decree n° 100/22 of October 07, 2010 implementing the Environmental Code in relation to ESIA procedures in Burundi needs to be updated and has gaps compared to WBG’s ESF.

OBPE implements its duties through four main phases: (i) validation of TORs in accordance of OBPE’s Guidelines; (ii) receipt of ESIA draft reports submitted to Ministry of Environment; (iii) review and organize field visits for judgment on environmental acceptability; and (iv) environmental monitoring & evaluation of the project by Provincial Officer of OBPE. But this last phase is a challenge to be accomplished due to lack of transport means.
Based on the OBPE’s experience and as the project will be implemented under ESF, the Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS) and procedures within OBPE will need to be enhanced to fully comply with ESF requirements. The PIU will get the same enhancement in order to address the gaps under component 3 (Project Management/M&E). Capacity building activities relevant to preparation and implementation of specific instruments for compliance with WBG’s ESSs will be reflected in the Environment & Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) to be prepared by the Government of Burundi and agreed with World Bank.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating Substantial

The Environmental Risk Classification of this project is substantial due to: (i) the complexity of impacts and risks generally observed in refugee camps and host communities; and (ii) the expected low institutional capacity of the (interim and new) PIU and OBPE. The new World Bank ESF will apply, complicating compliance challenges. Project activities will be identified during implementation, and are expected to include increased agriculture production and livestock, upgrading of public infrastructure (schools, health centers, markets) and rehabilitation of roads. These activities will not result in significant and irreversible adverse impacts. Key environmental issues may include: scarcity of land for agriculture; limited access to natural resources such as firewood, impacts on biodiversity and natural resources during implementation (upgrading and rehabilitation of public infrastructure); and risks related to waste management, noise and dust emissions from civil works.

To mitigate environmental risks, the WB will provide targeted training on relevant ESSs to the environmental and social specialists of the (interim and new) PIUs as well as for OBPE to ensure compliance with environmental and social standards during the project lifecycle. The ESCP will capture all relevant actions that will ensure ESS compliance. All relevant environmental and social instruments that are required prior to project appraisal will be prepared, reviewed and disclosed in-country and on the World Bank website.

Social Risk Rating Substantial

Social risk rating of the project is substantial due to the particularly complex risks found in forced displacement situations. Refugees, IDPs, and returnees are vulnerable, often with minimal assets and limited access to basic services and employment. Eighty percent of refugees in Burundi are women and children, have lower educational attainment and have few income generating opportunities and would require a customized approach to ensure that they are included in project benefits and opportunities. Women and girls in situations of displacement are vulnerable to Gender based Violence (GBV) and exploitation, with many cases going unreported (Women’s Refugee Commission 2014). ESS2 and non-discrimination in access to employment opportunities for refugees will be a key issue in this project. Batwa are present in the target provinces, and refugee Batwa from DRC may be present in the refugee camps. Batwa that may be present in the refugee camps may be subject to particular disadvantage or exclusions. Land acquisition and involuntary displacement is unlikely to be required for the project activities, although there may
be temporary economic displacement. While social relations are generally smooth between refugees and host communities, some social tensions have emerged over access to humanitarian and development resources. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will be developed during project preparation to ensure inclusion of vulnerable or indigenous population. The SEP will include differentiated measures to encourage the effective participation and dialogue between host and refugee populations, such as UNHCR’s quarterly joint committees. A gender and GBV assessment, including a GBV Action Plan, will be undertaken during project preparation to identify a systematic approach to the mitigation of social risks, including GBV.

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:**

Project activities under component 1 to increase access to Services/Socio-economic Investments (anticipated subprojects include new school buildings and classrooms and/or upgrading of existing schools; new health facilities or an expansion or upgrading of existing health facilities; and expansion/upgrading of water supply and sanitation facilities for refugees and host communities) are expected to generate limited social and environmental risks and impacts that will be small in scale. Impacts will occur on specific sites where new social infrastructure will be constructed and natural resources used to build them. These could result in land acquisition or use of natural resources, however, the project will seek to avoid new land acquisition. The second component on Economic Opportunity/Livelihood & Nutrition will mainly focus on agriculture-based livelihood on existing agricultural land. Food security and nutrition as well as small livestock activities shall also be incorporated into this first sub-component. This could potentially include the use of pesticides and use of improved seeds for agricultural production. The processing of the food in small investments could generate biological waste. The second subcomponent of income-earning individual entrepreneurship or small investments could also cause minor impacts which shall be accordingly addressed through environmental instruments to be prepared in this project. The project/PIU shall make sure to tackle the issue of discrimination and inclusion, marginalised and indigenous people (batwa) groups during the preparation and implementation phase. These different groups have to be identified from the beginning and involved throughout the process of implementation activities.

These potential environmental and social risks and impacts are predictable, expected to be temporary, low in magnitude, and site-specific. The project will apply the requirements of the Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) due mainly to the construction or rehabilitation of public infrastructure. Construction contractors will be required, as a condition of their contracts with the Project, to implement and comply with ESMP in the ESS1 requirements. An Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), a Gender Based Violence Action Plan and Social Assessment elaborated and agreed upon with the borrower, will underpin different measures and actions that will be required for the project to meet ESS requirements. The ESMF will include a differentiated approach for the preparation of sub-projects proportionate to the risk of the sub-projects. These measures shall be implemented and their status of implementation shall be reviewed as part of project monitoring and evaluation. The ESMF will also cover the Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) for the identified subprojects in relation to occupational and community health and safety.
Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:
The Borrower has a relevant legal framework for addressing environmental and social risks and impacts. However, its capacity through policies and institutional arrangements is limited, particularly as it will require oversight over a number of implementing agencies from the public and private sector. As such, reliance on the borrower’s E&S framework is not considered to be appropriate.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

In consultation with the Bank, the Borrower will prepare and implement an inclusive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportional to the nature and scale of the project and associated risks and impacts identified. Stakeholder engagement will be an integral part of the preparation and overall project design process and will continue throughout preparation and implementation of the project. The SEP will include refugees, host communities, local officials, UN agencies and other organizations operating in the project areas. The SEP will include differentiated measures to allow the effective participation of and communication with of those identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable (e.g. refugees, IDPs, returnees, Batwa communities, the elderly, persons with disabilities, female headed households, child headed households, people with albinism, orphans and vulnerable children). The client will seek stakeholder feedback and opportunities for proposed future engagement, ensuring that all consultations are accessible, inclusive and through suitable channels in the local context (French, Kirundi, relevant Congolese languages and materials relevant in a context of illiteracy). The SEP will also aim to contribute to enhanced social cohesion and mutual trust between host and refugee populations, including local authorities. The project will include appropriate institutional arrangements to carry out the stakeholder engagement process. Specific liaison officers will be identified at the PIU and the field level to coordinate and implement the SEP. The project will also develop a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) during implementation to handle complaints by project-affected people regarding adverse temporary or permanent project impacts. Noting the existence of Batwa in both the host and refugee communities, the SEP and the grievance mechanism will be designed to be culturally appropriate and accessible. The GRM will serve as a platform for continuous feedback from project-affected communities, other interested stakeholders and implementing structures (Interim for preparation and implementation PIUs).

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

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

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

The project will involve direct workers, contracted workers, primary supply workers and community workers. All labor will be locally hired, except for skilled workers who cannot be found in the project locations. It is not known yet the number of workers who could be recruited, as subprojects will be identified during implementation. Given that integration of host and refugee communities is a key outcome of the project, refugees will be eligible to work on project financed activities and non-discrimination measures will be included in the project. The project will adhere to Burundi’s Labor Code and WBG standards concerning labor conditions and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), including child labor. To ensure health and safety of workers during the construction and operational phases of the
project, the client will develop a Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) plan as part of the ESMF, in line with World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines. The project ESMF will also outline a workers’ GRM as part of the Labor Management Procedures (LMP). The standards explained in the ESMF will also be included in work-specific ESMPs. These plans will include procedures on investigation and reporting of incidences and non-conformances, emergency preparedness and response procedures and continuous training and awareness to workers. The task team will ensure that the client is also familiar with the safeguards incidence response toolkit (SIRT) as a guide to report and manage incidents should they occur. The project footprint is envisaged to be relatively small. As a result, it is not expected that there would be need for the establishment of workers camps. Contracts for all workers will include a code of conduct, which will be signed when hired. For works, and particularly high-labor intensive works, the recruitment of local workers may cause tensions between refugee and host communities. The Labor Management Procedures will establish criteria for beneficiary selection in labor-intensive activities, the SEP will inform communication and feedback mechanisms. Given that the majority of refugees in camps consist of women and children, adverse social impacts such as gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, and discrimination in recruitment and remuneration will be assessed as part of the social assessment and mitigated in the ESMF.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The project activities shall require energy consumption, water and raw material as well as generation of waste, including biomedical waste. It is expected that during the project implementation, limited air emissions will be generated from trucks on ground site, and fugitive dust will be generated during the dry season. Those most likely to be affected are workers and both (refugees and host) communities living within the proximity of construction/rehabilitation sites. The implementation of mitigation measures such as dust suppression and vehicle and truck maintenance shall be applied to minimize the impact of air emissions during construction/rehabilitation, and residual impacts are expected to be limited in scope and duration. Noise might be generated from the use of construction machinery and truck movements. The relatively short-term and small-scale nature of works suggest that noise levels will not be excessive or cause long-term nuisance. The construction civil works will, however, present short-term nuisance to some of the project sites. The Environmental and Social Management Plan to be prepared shall include mitigation measures to minimize and manage the noise levels, such as by applying standard restrictions to hours of site work. Construction/rehabilitation activities will generate solid waste which will primarily include excavated soil and solid wastes. All waste generated by the construction/rehabilitation works shall be disposed at approved sites, in accordance with national laws and regulations, which shall be complemented by ESS3 requirements. The construction part of the ESMP shall also provide all additional relevant mitigation measures to be taken during the implementation phase. Small units of transformation such as a soap factory, or briquette production will be covered by the management plan and ESS3. All activities which might generate CO2 shall carefully be implemented.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The Borrower will evaluate the risks and impacts of the project activities on the health and safety of the refugee and host communities that are living in the project areas. Since the project’s civil works will mainly be undertaken in existing public infrastructures such as schools, health centers, and markets, ensuring the community’s health and safety throughout the construction phase is critical. Construction can disrupt beneficiaries such as school children and hospital patients through dust emission, noise, and increased generation of solid waste. Uncovered or un-marked pits
such as excavated sites and trenches may pose potential threats to people and communities. Adverse social impacts such as gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and the transmission of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS on both (refugees and host) communities may also occur as a result of project activities, including labor influx. Any construction or rehabilitation of public infrastructure will ensure universal access. The potential risks and mitigation measures for impacts on beneficiaries including school children, hospital patients, staff, vendors and the local communities will be analyzed in the ESMF and will be detailed in work specific ESMPs.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
Small scale land acquisition or voluntary land donation may result from project activities. Works are expected to be limited to specific sites on new public facilities and upgrading of existing infrastructure within the perimeter of their lots. Given Burundi’s context of land scarcity and the community based selection of project works, the project will screen proposed activities and avoid works requiring physical displacement of population, if possible. The project will not support new road construction – any roadworks will only comprise upgrading of existing roads. Construction of mixed markets and the rehabilitation and upgrading of access roads may cause limited economic resettlement such as loss of trees and crops, and temporary impacts on livelihood activities. An RPF will be prepared, consulted, and disclosed before appraisal. Work specific RAPs will be prepared as needed. No works will commence prior to the implementation of RAPs.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
ESS6 is not relevant as there will be no project activities in protected areas, or that would indirectly affect them. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will provide guidance on screening and mitigation measures to ensure that project activities do not alter or cause destruction of any critical or sensitive natural habitats within project areas. Agricultural activities will occur on land previously used for agriculture and no clearance or loss of areas of vegetation and fauna & flora habitats is expected to result from the agricultural activities and construction/rehabilitation interventions. The ESMF will look into ways to (i) restore previously lost natural habitats through agro-forestry activities, and (ii) integrate soil conservation needs and development priorities.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
Batwa communities are present in the target provinces and are considered vulnerable and disadvantaged in Burundi. There may also be Batwa from DRC among the refugee population. The Social Assessment will, among other things, examine potential risks, impacts, and benefits for both the Batwa in the host communities and those amongst the refugee population. Using a consultative approach, the Social Assessment will identify measures to mitigate risks and to ensure culturally acceptable benefits to Batwa populations both in the host and refugee populations. Particular attention will need to be paid to additional disadvantages that Batwa refugees may face in terms of impacts and/or exclusion from project benefits. The Social Assessment will also explore the appropriate consultation methods for these groups and examine culturally appropriate grievance mechanisms. These measures will be detailed in an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) and will be incorporated into the project design including, but not limited to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the grievance mechanism. Project activities will not cause relocation or impact resources or cultural heritage of Batwa groups.
ESS8 Cultural Heritage

ESS8 is relevant as the project activities will focus on the integration of communities with different cultural intangible heritages – such as language, history, school curricula, and health practices. The ESIA will include specific analysis on relevant tangible and intangible cultural heritage. At this stage in project preparation it is unknown if there is any presence of culturally significant sites associated with the project. Chance find procedures will be included in the ESMF and subsequent ESMPs.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This ESS is not relevant as FIs will not take part in project activities.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

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

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?  

Financing Partners  
n/a

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:
- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Preparation, Labor Management Procedures (LMP),
- Preparation, Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of a Social Assessment (SA)
- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):
Actions to be completed at the beginning of the project implementation:
- Preparation of ESIA/ESMP,
- Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (if any)
- Preparation of Pest Management Plan (PMP); and
- Establishment of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) including Workers'GRM, after project approval and before any civil works commence
- Development and implementation of a proportional Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) plan in line with World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (for construction & rehabilitation activities);
- Development of relevant ESIA/ESMF

C. Timing
Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS 30-Nov-2019

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient
Borrower: Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Development Cooperation

Implementing Agency(ies)
Implementing Agency: National Office of Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (ONPRA)

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT
VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Pierre Olivier Colleye, Amadou Alassane, Matthew Stephens

Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Robin Mears Recommended on 29-Oct-2019 at 17:00:26 EDT