

# INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET APPRAISAL STAGE

Report No.: ISDSA448

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 09-May-2012

## I. BASIC INFORMATION

### 1. Basic Project Data

<b>Country:</b>	Jordan	<b>Project ID:</b>	P127861
<b>Project Name:</b>	JO-Badia Ecosystem and Livelihoods (P127861)		
<b>Task Team Leader:</b>	Banu Setlur		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	08-May-2012	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	04-Oct-2012
<b>Managing Unit:</b>	MNSSD	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Specific Investment Loan
<b>Focal Area:</b>	Multi-focal area		
<b>Sector:</b>	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (50%), Public administration- Agriculture, fishing and forestry (50%)		
<b>Theme:</b>	Biodiversity (45%), Rural non-farm income generation (45%), Climate change (10%)		
<b>Financing (In USD Million)</b>			
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			20.75
Global Environment Facility (GEF)			3.33
Total			24.08
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B - Partial Assessment		
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

### 2. Global Environmental Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to support sustainable livelihoods and enhance ecosystem services through participatory approaches in selected areas of the Jordan Badia.

### 3. Project Description

The BELP will contribute to restoring the Badia through a dual approach of sustainable rangeland rehabilitation and promotion of alternative income generating activities for target communities in the north and south Badia. In order to support the livelihoods of local communities, the project will promote a people-centered sustainable natural resource base development approach. The BELP also carries an innovative value in terms of approaches and specific activities, which if proven successful would pave the way to replication and scaling-up across broader areas of the Badia. This integrated approach would allow Badia communities to improve their livelihoods while reinforcing their capacity to manage and sustainably use the ecosystem services that are available to them. The project will comprise three components:

- i. Community-Centered Ecotourism in the Northern Badia
- ii. Livelihoods Support through Sustainable Rangeland Management in the Southern Badia
- iii. Management and Monitoring and Evaluation

The project implementation period is four years, 2013-2017. Paragraphs below provide a brief description of project components. Please refer to Annex 2 of the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for a detailed project description.

Component 1: Community-Centered Ecotourism in the Northern Badia (GEF: US\$1.53 million): The project will establish ecotourism into the northeast Badia. A 250km ecotourism corridor connecting the Royal Society for Conservation of Nature (RSCN)-managed Al Azraq and Shaumari reserves as a starting point to the Burqu' Protected Area. The corridor will be developed around a concept of "low volume, high value" community-centered ecotourism and provide income opportunities to the Ar Ruwaished and nearby communities. The component would also provide targeted information and training to foster their understanding of ecotourism and their engagement in it. The design of the corridor will also include a revenue sharing mechanism with communities. The component will be implemented by RSCN and will support the following two sub-components:

Sub-component 1.1: Establishment of an Al Azraq/Shaumari-Burqu' ecotourism corridor

Sub-component 1.2: Community engagement

Main beneficiaries: Ar Ruwaished communities

Component 2: Livelihoods Support through Sustainable Rangeland Management in the Southern Badia (GEF: US\$1.47 million): Pursuing a people-centered sustainable natural resource base development approach, the BELP will pilot activities which, if proven successful, would pave the way for replication and scaling-up across broader areas of the Badia. To help sustain and support the livelihoods of local communities, the project will pilot the establishment of two community-based rangeland restoration reserves, establishment of small-scale, strategically sited water harvesting structures to supply herds, and capacity building for alternative livelihood activities with associated training. The target communities are being fully engaged and consulted on the design elements of this component, including on the proposed rangeland restoration areas -- on siting,

restoration biomass, and area management. This component will be implemented by the project Implementing Agency National Center for Agriculture Research and Extension (NCARE), in collaboration with the Hashemite Fund for the Development of the Jordan Badia (HFDJB), which will be responsible for the community mobilization and alternative livelihoods aspects by working with selected cooperatives. The component will support the following three sub-components:

- Sub-component 2.1: Water harvesting
- Sub-component 2.2: Rangeland rehabilitation
- Sub-component 2.3: Maintaining and enhancing livelihoods in pilot communities

Main beneficiaries: Al Husseinieh and Al Jafr communities

Component 3: Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (GEF: US\$0.33 million): A Project Management Unit (PMU), comprising a project manager, M&E specialist and fiduciary staff, capable of directing and supporting project implementation, will be established in NCARE. The PMU will receive guidance from a high level Steering Committee (SC) and will be technically supported by a Technical Working Group (TWG), comprising the project manager and focal points from the two executing contractors, RSCN and HFDJB, and from MOPIC (Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation). The TWG will also ensure communication and collaboration between all entities. Please refer to Annex 3 of the PAD for detailed information on project implementation arrangements.

Main beneficiaries: NCARE staff

#### 4. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project will focus on three poverty pockets in the southern and northern Badia. In the south, Al Jafr and Al Husseinieh, sub-districts within the Ma'an Governorate will be targeted; while in the north, ecotourism activities will be implemented along a corridor which will begin in Al Azraq (south east of Amman, Zarqa Governorate) and will end in the Burqu' Protected Area (PA) in the east (Mafraq Governorate), targeting the Ar Ruwaished communities.

Primary beneficiaries

The people living in the Badia are the main custodians of the Badia ecosystem and also the main resource users. Restoration and preservation of the Badia needs to go hand in hand with improvements in peoples' livelihoods. The primary beneficiaries of the project are poor communities in Ar Ruwaished (northern Badia), Al Jafr and Al Husseinieh (southern Badia) poverty pockets who depend on the Badia's natural resources for their livelihoods. Individuals, cooperatives and community organizations will benefit from: (i) learning about and implementing a more sustainable management approach to the natural resources upon which their livelihoods are dependant; (ii) a variety of income generating activities related to ecotourism and rangeland management, (iii) skills, capacity building and grant resources for micro business development, (iv) improved area of rangeland on which to feed their herds, (v) small water harvesting ponds for animal use (hafirs) and water cisterns for human consumption.

Ar Ruwaished is a sub-district in the Mafraq Governorate, stretching over an area of 21,000 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 5,700 (806 families), organized in 10 communities. Ninety four percent of the population lives in Ar-Ruwaished town and the adjacent Manshiet Al-Ghayath, with the rest of the population living in small and widely distributed communities. Some of these communities face a high rate of abandonment due to lack of income sources. The poverty rate in Ar Ruwaished is 65 percent, the second highest in the country. The main livelihood in Ar Ruwaished is animal herding, (about 84,000 heads) with some commercial and government employment in Ar Ruwaished town; 50 percent of the households receive national aid. The unemployment rate is 25 percent compared to a national rate of 12.9 percent. There is one charity association in the sub-district, which offers a kindergarten, a revolving credit fund and basic assistance to households when funds are available; and 6 cooperatives.

The main ecosystem in Ar Ruwaished is the Marrab, and the bioclimatic type is considered to be arid Mediterranean, cool variety. The average annual rainfall is around 70 mm, falling mainly from November to March; day temperatures (annual mean = 19°C; mean maximum = 37.1°C) and evaporation rate (c. 2100mm) is considerably high. Vegetation and animal life is not abundant; nevertheless, many small animals adapted to the desert conditions are found, such as several insect, reptile and rodent species. Resident birds include up to seven breeding lark species, Trumpeter Finch, Desert Wheatear and a number of migratory species which make their stopover in spring and autumn. During winter a number of migratory bird species, including the Imperial Eagle and Common Crane, stay in the area for a few months. Medium-sized and large animals are generally rare or absent due to hunting, disturbance and lack of food. It has a low vegetation cover ( $\leq 10\%$ ) which is widely dispersed. The dominant natural vegetation often belongs to the chenopod family such as *Anabasis articulata*, *Anabasis syriaca*, *Hammada eigii* *Halothamnus acutifolius*, *Salsola inermis* and other non-chenopods such as *Gymnarrhena micrantha*, *Herniaria hirsuta*, *Poa bulbosa* and *Crocus cancellatus* subsp. *Haussknechtii*. In wadi beds other vegetation elements occur such as *Artemisia herba-alba*, *Astragalus spinosus*, *Achillea fragrantissima*, *Trigonella stellata* and *Coichicum tunicatuin*.

Al Husseinieh is a sub-district in Ma'an Governorate, located 47 km north of the governorate's center. Its population is about 10,000 people, concentrated in two main communities: Al Husseinieh (70 percent) and Al Hashemiah (30 percent). The sub-district suffers from a high poverty incidence where the unemployment rate is 24.3 percent and the poverty rate stands at 28.5 percent. The local population works mainly in the public sector, small businesses, and in animal breeding, while agriculture has been largely abandoned due to recent droughts; 25 percent of households receive national aid. Al Hussienieh has 6 charity associations, 12 cooperatives (8 agricultural, 3 multi-sectoral and 1 focusing on women), which support a total of 649 families.

Al Jafr is a sub-district in Ma'an Governorate, located 55 km east the city of Ma'an. Its population is about 10,000 people, concentrated in three main communities: Al Jafr, Al Mudawra and a nomadic community travelling in the eastern parts of the sub-district and settled mostly in Bayer. The unemployment rate is 26.1 and the poverty rate is 32.8 percent. The region is characterized by desert climate; recent droughts have severely impacted herding, one of Al Jafr's main income sources. Other income sources include the government and armed forces as well as small scale agriculture; 39 percent of households depend on national aid. The sub-district has 9 cooperatives, which support a total of 439 families from the agricultural sector.

Both Al Jafr and Al Hussuinieh belong to the so-called Sahara-Arabian type, which is flat except for a few hills or small mountains, the result of volcanic eruptions. Altitude ranges between 500-700 m, and the mean annual rainfall ranges from 50-200mm, with mean annual minimum temperatures ranging from 2-15°C. Soil is mostly poor, either clay, hammada, saline, sandy or calcareous. Vegetation is dominated by small shrubs and small annuals in the wadi beds. Nonrenewable water resources are found in the Al Jafr basin, for which the annual safe yield is 18

million m3. Floral species such as Phragmites communis., Juncus maritimus and Nerium oleandor, and faunal wetland species such as Rana ridibunda, Hyla arborea, Lutra lutra. Tilapia spp., Natrix tessellata, Barbus spp., Aphanius spp., Gara rufa, Claris lazera and many reptiles are known to populate these areas.

The total number of expected primary beneficiaries from the project at large is 4,500.

Secondary beneficiaries

The project secondary beneficiaries are National Center for Agriculture Research and Extension (NCARE) staff, expected to benefit from capacity building activities in the areas of financial management, accounting and procurement, and gain additional technical experience in rangeland management, community mobilization, M&E and project management. NCARE is also expected to benefit from improved knowledge and technical capacity from the feasibility and other technical studies regarding the siting of water harvesting systems such as hafirs. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) will benefit from additional experience in the implementation of the new approach toward non-fenced community-managed rangeland reserves, which it intends to continue and implement in the future.

**5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Carolyn Winter (MNSSO)

Viviane Wei Chen Clement (MNSEN)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project will finance a few small scale physical investments related to ecotourism and rangeland management which are expected to have minor negative environmental impacts. The client has prepared an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and a Management Plan (ESMP) that outlines mitigation measures to be followed during project implementation. The project will prepare an Ecotourism Development Plan (ETDP) during the first year that will include environmental consideration and identify the location and types of potential ecotourism-related interventions for component 1. Additionally, the proposed small 10-room ecolodge will incorporate good environmental practices in its design, and a separate EMP will be prepared and included in the contractor's bidding documents before construction of the ecolodge. It should be noted that all project interventions will take place on state-owned lands.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>OP 4.04 on Natural Habitats is triggered and any potential adverse impacts will be addressed through mitigation measures defined within the scope of the ESMP, as well as the ETDP and EMP, prepared for the project (as a result of the triggering of OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment for this category B project). The ETDP will be approved by the Bank and endorsed by the project Steering Committee.</p> <p>As per the project design in the north Badia, the existing Shaumari reserve and Azrak reserve and wetland managed by RSCN will serve as starting point for the ecotourism corridor, and the corridor will extend to the proposed Burqu reserve in the east Badia—however, the project will not invest in these reserves. With regards to siting of ecotourism related activities along the corridor (e.g. camel and hiking trails, campsites, ecolodge, etc.), the ETDP will include a baseline ecological study and define areas for ecotourism interventions taking into account environmental considerations. The ETDP will determine the conservation value of the area and the relative importance of different habitats or parts of the site and individual species. It will also explore the relative sensitivity/value of different ecotourism areas in terms of nature conservation, landscape, archaeology and cultural interests. Based on the results of the ETDP, in the event any 'core conservation or wilderness area' is identified (ecologically valuable areas), the project will exclude this area and include only those areas suitable for tourism and as informed by the ETDP.</p> <p>Communities (Ar Ruwaished and other smaller villages close to Burqu' as well as some along the corridor) will be provided with awareness raising on the potential fragility of the local environmental resources, and the project will continue through its lifespan to actively engage with the communities.</p> <p>Once under implementation, project progress reports will include information related to status of compliance with all safeguard policies.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	

Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	<p>OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources is triggered and the policy will be covered within the scope of the ETDP and EMP, as well as ESMP prepared for the project (as a result of the triggering of OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment for this category B project). The ESMP for the project will be applicable to interventions in the north and south Badia. The project is not expected to impact any known physical cultural resources. General interest area for the location of the hafirs will be determined in collaboration with communities and also taking into account results from a geological/hydrological/topographic study. Similar strategy will be adopted for location of the cisterns. However if any chance finds are encountered during implementation, the government's national procedures will be applicable and the national procedures for archaeological chance finds will be followed during implementation.</p> <p>Once under implementation, project progress reports will include information related to status of compliance with all safeguard policies.</p>
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>Following considerable discussion with a wide variety of informed government, NGO, and independent stakeholder groups, and with information gathered from a Social Assessment, it has been decided that safeguard policy OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement is triggered. Although the project activities will be undertaken on state land, communities freely traverse these areas and use them for animal grazing for short periods of the year.</p> <p>The project will not implement any activity that relates to restriction of access to resources, without communication and buy-in from the communities. For example, for constructing the hafirs (water ponds for animals), communities will identify the general location of where they would like them to be situated, and then as an overlay to that, the project will undertake a technical assessment (hydrological/geological survey) to identify the exact location within the general vicinity identified by the communities. Similar arrangements for the rangeland reserves. Furthermore, the project design is such that the community members will be given employment opportunities for planting in the reserves, managing them and also monitoring the reserves. The project will have formal agreement between community representatives and the government.</p> <p>In response to triggering the policy, the client has prepared a Process Framework (PF) in consultation with the communities. The PF addresses impacts related to livelihoods arising from possible restriction of access. A robust three tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (developed with the communities) is in place to ensure that communities have the means whereby to seek redress related to the project.</p> <p>Once under implementation, project progress reports will include information related to status of compliance with all safeguard policies.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

## II. 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:

In accordance with the nature of the proposed investments, the project has been confirmed as environmental category B and the Safeguard Policies on Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01), Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04) and Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11) are triggered. These policies will be taken into account within the scope of implementation of the ESMP (as well as ETDP and EMP), and will follow national procedures for chance-finds. During implementation, the client will be expected to report back on compliance with the safeguard policies in the progress reports. It should also be noted that all project interventions will take place on state-owned land.

The environmental and social impacts of the proposed project activities are expected to be positive, as the BELP is designed to support the social, environmental, and economic needs of the targeted beneficiaries and ecosystem. A widespread and deep consultation process with the target communities supports this conclusion: the communities expressed enthusiasm and support for the project and reported that they did not believe there would be negative outcomes of the project for participating communities. Project interventions are intended to expand the development of ecotourism and pilot new approaches to rangeland management, with a view to sustainably harnessing the services provided by the Badia ecosystem for the benefit of community livelihoods. Specifically, project activities would, by supporting introduction of ecotourism and by helping restoration of parts of the Badia, increase the contribution of biodiversity to community livelihoods and strengthen the flow of ecosystem services in the Badia to production sectors. As such, the project activities should have the effects of: (i) engaging the target communities in the more sustainable management of the natural resources that they are economically dependent upon; (ii) providing community members with skills and support needed to pursue alternative livelihood opportunities; and (iii) providing the target communities with improved access to support measures (water harvesting, fodder production, animal husbandry, etc.), which will maintain or improve a core

economic activity whilst rangeland restoration activities are underway.

From an environmental safeguards standpoint, it is expected that any potential negative environmental impacts will be minor, temporary and site-specific in nature, and can be mitigated by implementation of the ESMP and common sense good practice measures. With regard to ecotourism-related activities and rangeland management activities, some impacts that could require the implementation of mitigation actions include : (i) Impacts on air quality and noise from the construction of the ecolodge and of the hafirs; (ii) Impacts on air quality and noise from the operation of the ecolodge; (iii) Occupational Health and Safety risks from the construction of the ecolodge and hafirs; (iv) Impacts on soils from the construction and operation of the ecolodge; (v) Production and disposal of solid wastes generated by the construction of the ecolodge, campsites and hafirs; (vi) Production and disposal of sewage wastes generated by the ecolodge and campsites; (vii) Impacts of transport of tourists along the corridor and in the Burqu' nature reserve; (viii) Hydrological functioning of watersheds for the construction of the hafirs; (ix) Water quality in the drinking water cisterns; and (x) Risk of further overgrazing and degradation of vegetation cover and of the rangeland in general.

For component 1 on ecotourism to be implemented by RSCN, as per project design, the existing Shaumari reserve and Azrak reserve and wetland managed by RSCN will serve as starting point for the ecotourism corridor, and the corridor will extend to the proposed Burqu reserve in the east Badia—however, the project will not invest in these reserves. With regards to citing of ecotourism related activities along the corridor (e.g. camel and hiking trails, campsites, ecolodge, etc.), an Ecotourism Development Plan (ETDP) will be developed during the first year of the project by RSCN that will include a baseline ecological study that will define areas for ecotourism interventions taking into account environmental considerations. The ETDP will determine the conservation value of the area and the relative importance of different habitats or parts of the site and individual species. It will also explore the relative sensitivity/value of different ecotourism areas in terms of nature conservation, landscape, archaeology and cultural interests. Based on the results of the study, in the event any “core conservation or wilderness area” is identified (ecologically valuable areas), the project will exclude this area and include only those areas that are suitable for tourism and as informed by the ETDP. This ETDP will need to be submitted to the Bank for approval, and then to the project Steering Committee for endorsement. In addition to the ETDP, RSCN will undertake an EMP specific to the proposed 10-12 room ecolodge that will also need to be approved by the Bank before construction, and will be included in the contractor's bidding documents.

Furthermore, this component will ensure that communities living in Ar Ruwashed and other smaller villages close to Burqu' as well as some along the corridor are consulted with and will be engaged in the planning and development of any ecotourism activities. Attention will be paid to increasing the awareness of the population about the potential fragility of the local environmental resources, and the project will continue through its lifespan to actively engage with the communities.

For component 2, general interest area for the location of the two hafirs for animal watering in the south Badia will be determined in collaboration with communities and also taking into account results from a geological/hydrological/topographic study before construction, based on parameters such as peak flow, possible quantity and quality of raw water, soil analysis and types and locations of other locally available construction materials, etc. Following a similar approach, 25 small cisterns and manufactured tank structures will be provided for potable water. The cisterns will be built following design and construction criteria that will ensure water quality maintenance for the benefitting households as per practices currently successfully implemented in the country. In addition and as relevant, guidance for design will be taken from, “Rainwater Cisterns: Traditional Technologies for Dry Areas; ICARDA, 2009”.

From a social safeguards perspective, it is possible that some of the activities (water harvesting, rangeland restoration areas, fodder production areas) may have some, albeit very marginal and limited, impacts on community members' access to some animal grazing areas. It should be noted, though, that the two proposed rangeland restoration areas (one 1,000 hectares and one 2,000 hectares) will be very small relative to the Badia rangeland accessed by the communities, and that these will be sited in areas where there are no settlements. The affected land areas are designated as state-owned land, but the state has allowed open access to these areas and the communities cross and utilize these areas for grazing their herds, generally for two, two week periods each year. The “rangeland rehabilitation reserves” will, however, restrict grazing access for an initial 2 year period as the rangeland is restored. The project design, which has been based on broad based and early consultations with the target communities which have showed strong support for the project, should minimize the potential for disputes. Disputes will also be minimized by the fact that the communities themselves will agree on the areas to be set aside for restoration and will manage the areas. The fact that the state has indicated it will support improved community management of these areas by granting communities more authority over the management of those areas has also helped garner strong local support. Furthermore, because reserve restoration work will also provide employment opportunities for youth from the target communities, community support has been further assured. In the case of the hafirs, very strong support was expressed by communities, mainly because the hafirs will reduce the costs herders currently incur in having water transported out to the Badia grazing areas.

Although full community engagement is integral to the project design and to its implementation, there is some, albeit very small, potential for community members to hold differing views about the utilization of the state land and rights of access. Given this, and in an abundance of caution, the project has triggered the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, OP 4.12 and prepared a socio-economic assessment that has informed the Process Framework (PF).

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

No potential indirect or long terms impacts are expected.

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

Not applicable.

**4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.**

To address environmental safeguard issues, the client has prepared an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the project, complemented by an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and a Process Framework (PF). The ESIA reviews the environmental and social aspects of the project according to both the client's legal framework and to World Bank rules and procedures. It identifies measures to be taken and describes the procedure to be implemented to ensure that potential risks to the environment are adequately assessed and managed.

In terms of the institutional arrangements for the ESMP, NCARE has strong technical capacity and previous experience with implementing Bank/GEF projects, and it is expected that the PMU will be able to ensure safeguard compliance. If found necessary, additional training will be

provided at the PMU level (M&E specialist on Bank safeguard policies and on the requirements for monitoring and reporting). Community level training will include environmental awareness and good practices in the areas of rangeland rehabilitation as well as ecotourism related interventions.

In terms of implementation of the ESMP, the designated M&E staff within the PMU will be responsible for monitoring progress and evaluating project performance, including the implementation of safeguard policies and compliance with the ESMP. The PMU will include a section on this as part of the progress reports to be submitted to the Technical Working Group (TWG), the Steering Committee and the Bank. RSCN and HFDJB will provide inputs and review draft reports as required through the TWG. The ESMP will be included in the Project Implementation Manual that will be used to guide the day-to-day implementation of the project.

The client has, in response to the Socio-Economic Assessment and to issues raised during community consultations, prepared a Process Framework (PF) to guide the response to any potential social or socio-economic impacts. Importantly, the borrower is in agreement that a comprehensive Grievance Redress Mechanism will be put in place to ensure that issues arising are identified early on and are addressed preemptively and mitigated through remediation. This is a tiered Grievance Redress Mechanism, the design of which has been directly informed by the broad based consultations held with the target communities during project design and preparation. This Grievance Redress Mechanism design complies with what community members say will be an accessible and responsive system. It will operate through the life of the project.

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

A wide range of stakeholders will be involved in the project, many of whom have already helped to shape the project design. They will participate during implementation in different ways: as lead agencies responsible for providing a leadership role and oversight of components; others will play a role as project partners; and community cooperatives and organizations will also be involved in the project delivery.

A series of broad based consultations with the target communities have been undertaken during the preparation of the SEA and ESIA. Separate consultations were held with community leaders and representatives, with women, and with youth to provide adequate opportunities for all community groups to provide input in fora that met cultural norms and practices. On the basis of the consultations, which directly informed the SEA, a Process Framework was prepared. Both the ESIA and the PF include separate annexes on community consultations.

The ESIA and the SEA/PF have been disclosed prior to appraisal both in-country and at the Bank's Infoshop. Also, the executive summary of both reports were translated into Arabic and submitted to the Bank's Infoshop for disclosure (on May 2, 2012) on and in-country (April 30, 2012) at the offices of NCARE, RSCN and HFDJB and on the organization's website.

**B. Disclosure Requirements Date**

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	30-Apr-2012
Date of "in-country" disclosure	30-Apr-2012
Date of submission to InfoShop	02-May-2012
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	30-Apr-2012
Date of "in-country" disclosure	24-Apr-2012
Date of submission to InfoShop	02-May-2012
<b>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.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:</b>	

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)**

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>			
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats</b>			
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources</b>			
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>			
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review the plan?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>			
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

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

**III. APPROVALS**

Task Team Leader:	Banu Setlur		
<b>Approved By:</b>			
Regional Safeguards Coordinator:	Name: Nina Bhatt (RSA)	Date: 09-May-2012	
Sector Manager:	Name: Hoonae Kim (SM)	Date: 08-May-2012	