

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

Report No.: PIDISDSC18502

Date Prepared/Updated: 23-Aug-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Congo, Democratic Republic of	Project ID:	P160320
		Parent Project ID (if any):	
Project Name:	FCPF Carbon Fund: DRC ER-Program (P160320)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:		Estimated Board Date:	15-Jun-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Environment & Natural Resources	Lending Instrument:	
Borrower(s):	MECNDD		
Implementing Agency:	Province of Mai N'Dombe		
Financing (in USD Million)			
	Financing Source		Amount
	Borrower		159.00
	Carbon Fund		50.00
	Total Project Cost		209.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is a country with huge development potential. The country is the second largest in Africa with an area of 2.3 million km² (two-thirds the size of the European Union) and the fourth largest in terms of population with 70 million people of which around 60% live in rural areas. With 80 million hectares of arable land, abundant mineral and hydroelectric resources, the DRC has the potential to be an engine for Africa's economic growth. That potential remains to be realized. With a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of

USD 484 per year, DRC is among the Least Developed Countries in the world and faces enormous challenges to transition from a post-conflict situation to a sustainable development model. The Human Development Index places DRC at rank 186 out of 187 countries. The poverty rate remains high at 87.7% (UNDP 2014).

Since 2001, the country has been gradually recovering from the conflict that began in 1996. It remains fragile though, with huge needs for reconstruction and economic growth in a context of fiscal constraints and weak institutions. The return to peace throughout the country in 2013 opened the way to political and institutional reforms including those captured in the Economic Governance Matrix . The Government met the performance indicators set in the economic program for 2010-2014. GDP per capita growth has been quite strong recently (4.5% annual average 2010-2013), but since a sizable portion of this has been driven by the mining sector, whose profits are mainly repatriated, the contribution to poverty reduction other than through government revenue generation is assumed to be limited. Despite economic growth for the last few years, tax revenues are low at 13% of GDP, limiting the government's fiscal space and its ability to invest in development while simultaneously maintaining macroeconomic stability (World Bank 2014).

A decentralization process is ongoing based on the Constitution (2006) and the 2015 Decentralization Law, which defines 15 new provinces. The new Mai-Ndombe Province is composed of two districts of the previous Bandundu Province, namely the Plateau and Mai-Ndombe Districts. Intermediary executive and legislative authorities of the Mai-Ndombe Province were established in the second half of 2015. In March 2016, the Governor and Vice-Governor were elected.

The DRC has the second largest swath of rainforests in the world. The country's 152 million hectares of forests in (2015) account for most of the remaining rainforest in the Congo Basin and 67% of the national territory. This tremendous resource serves as a basis for economic activity, livelihoods for the rural population, food security, energy consumption, and the provision of ecosystem services of global importance including carbon sequestration and biodiversity. The country ranks fifth in the world in terms of biological diversity and has five UNESCO World Heritage natural sites, more than the rest of Africa combined.

However, the country's huge forest resources are under increasing threat. While the deforestation rate of 0.30% between 1990 and 2010 is relatively low compared to the global average, it is the highest in the region and the country is among the top ten worldwide in terms of forest cover loss in absolute terms. As a country that is characterized by high forest cover and historically low deforestation rates (HFLD), the DRC is at a critical juncture. Deforestation rates are expected to increase due to: (i) rapid population growth of an annual rate of 3%, which goes hand in hand with increasing demand for agricultural production; (ii) commercial agriculture and large-scale plantations; and (iii) large-scale development projects, which will lead to increased accessibility to forests, including for legal and illegal logging. This could turn the DRC's forests into a major contributor of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The business-as-usual scenario with a loss of 15 million hectares of forests by 2035 would result in emissions on the order of 5.5 Gigatons CO₂eq.

The moment to diverge away from the business-as-usual scenario with deforestation for short-term economic gains towards sustainable low-carbon development with long-term benefits is

now. The assumption is that investments in and results-based payments for sustainable land use management in HFLD countries can avoid that these countries travel along the forest transition curve as many countries have experienced. Keeping deforestation rates low in HFLD countries is one of the main strategies that can be followed globally to deliver on the Paris Agreement's goals to limit the future temperature increase to well below 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Cognizant of global challenges and long-term domestic interests, the country is committed to a green growth development pathway including REDD+. It views the environment and efforts to combat climate change as one of the strategic areas of its national policy: It was defined as one of four pillars in the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for 2011-2015 (GPRSP-II) and is now a main theme in the National Development Plan. In 2015, the DRC submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) on mitigation that presents specific emission reduction goals for the land sector including reducing deforestation, increasing reforestation, and improving agricultural practices. The DRC has furthermore signed the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) Joint Declaration in September 2015 with a commitment to seek transformational change to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and contribute to sustainable development.

Since 2008, the country has been engaging in and championing the REDD+ mechanism in the context of the UNFCCC. The national REDD+ process has been spearheaded by the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development (MECNDD) through the National REDD+ Coordination (CN-REDD). Significant progress has been made in the preparation phase of REDD+ (phase 1: readiness) including, among others: (i) national consensus on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in 2012; (ii) the adoption of the National REDD+ Strategy by the Council of Ministers in 2012; (iii) the revised National REDD+ Investment Plan 2015-2020 in the context of the capitalization of the National REDD+ Fund in 2016; and (iv) the approval of the country's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and five sub-frameworks by the World Bank in 2015. Consequently, the DRC was the first country to present its REDD+ Readiness-Package to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which was endorsed by the FCPF Participants Committee in May 2015. This confirms that the country is ready to move from readiness into the implementation phase of REDD+ (phase 2: investments) and develop results-based REDD+ programs (phase 3: results-based payments).

Furthermore, the integration of REDD+ reforms into the Economic Governance Matrix in 2013 demonstrates high level commitment of the Government to engage on key reforms. It is tracked by the Technical Committee for Reform Monitoring and Evaluation (CTR) under the oversight of the Ministry of Finance. The matrix includes, among others, measures related to land tenure, land-use planning, REDD+ standards for the hydrocarbon and mining sectors and enhanced transparency in the forest sector. These measures are captured in the National REDD+ Investment Plan, which will now be implemented in part based on the Letter of Intent (LoI) between the Government of DRC and CAFI signed in April 2016. The LoI allocates USD 200 million to DRC's National REDD+ Fund for the period 2016-20.

The National REDD+ Strategy and National REDD+ Investment Plan illustrate a vision how the country can meet its long-term development aspirations through a green economy. The strategy aims to stabilize forest cover on two-thirds of the country's land area by 2030 and maintain it

thereafter. It defines seven cross-sectoral pillars to address the direct drivers and underlying causes of deforestation: (i) three sectoral pillars, namely agriculture, energy, forestry; and (ii) four cross-sectoral pillars, which are land use planning, land tenure, governance, demography. The Investment Plan defines key sectoral and integrated programs to implement the national strategy, with a special focus on the Mai Ndombe Province, as it is today the supply basin of forest products for the greater Kinshasa, since the Kongo-Central province lost its forest cover.

The country was also one of the first to submit an Emission Reductions Program Idea Note (ERPIN) and was accepted into the pipeline of the FCPF Carbon Fund in April 2014. Subsequently, the World Bank signed a LoI with the Government of DRC for the purchase of up to 10 million tons CO₂eq from the Mai-Ndombe Emission Reductions Program (M-Ndombe ER-Program). The Mai-Ndombe ER-Program is fully aligned with the national REDD+ Strategy and contributes to all seven pillars. Since then, the design of the Mai-Ndombe Emission Reductions Program Document (ERPD) has progressed over a period of nearly two years in close and frequent consultation with local, national and international stakeholders, including civil society and Indigenous Peoples (IPs).

Finally, supporting the Mai-Ndombe ER-Program allows the World Bank to translate its programmatic approach to forests into practice. By bundling i) readiness finance from the FCPF Readiness Fund USD 8.8 million), ii) up-front investments from the Forest Investment Program (FIP, USD 60 million), several International Development Assistance (IDA) projects, and potentially CAFI (USD 30 million) and GEF (USD 4 million) as well as iii) the proposed Project consisting of performance-based payments from the FCPF Carbon Fund (approx. USD 50 million), the Bank is supporting DRC efforts to address deforestation through the REDD+ mechanism in a coordinated and systematic manner.

Relationship to CAS/CPS/CPF

The Project is fully in line with the existing Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) and ongoing Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD). In the current CAS (FY12-16), under Outcome 1.2, the DRC's subnational REDD+ program in Mai-Ndombe is identified as one of the key strategies to address the cross-cutting theme of climate change. The draft SCD recognizes the DRC's willingness to support climate change mitigation and reduce pressure on the forest cover through its engagement on REDD+. The Project is fully in line with Chapter 8 of the SCD (Managing Natural Resources More Effectively), which recommends to continue developing the country's REDD+ agenda since REDD+ represents a significant opportunity for continued reforms to multiple sectors (forests, agriculture, mining, energy and land tenure), to management of protected areas, and to inclusion of local communities in participatory management of forest resources. The SCD will be the basis for the new Country Program Strategy (CPS) and is now under preparation.

Furthermore, the Project directly contributes to the action area (creating climate-resilient landscapes) in the World Bank's Africa Climate Business Plan announced at COP21 in November 2015, for which the Government of DRC is a key partner for implementation. The objective of the business plan is to help client countries access climate finance opportunities that can act as incentives to shift toward more sustainable practices. To this end, the Bank is supporting countries' efforts to improve governance systems, address drivers of deforestation, and engage communities in improving practices with better benefit sharing.

Finally, the Project is in line with the World Bank Group's (WBG) Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) and the Forest Action Plan (FAP) for FY16-20. CCAP and FAP confirm the WBG's commitment to deploy performance-based mechanisms to support client countries' efforts towards a low-carbon development trajectory. DRC is identified as one of those key countries, where REDD+ projects are likely to drive the WBG portfolio. Furthermore, the FAP defines the programmatic approach as its operational centerpiece. It promotes a new business model that moves away from the instrument-driven approach of the past to combine various instruments (technical assistance, investments, and performance-based payments) supported by a mix of financing sources, such as IBRD/IDA, trust funds and the International Finance Cooperation (IFC), wherever possible.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The objective of the Project is to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, enhance carbon stock, and improve people's livelihoods in the Mai-Ndombe Province.

Key Results

The achievements of the PDO will be measured through the following indicators:

- GHG emission reductions (and removals) generated under the Mai-Ndombe ER-program compared to the reference level (including avoidance of deforestation and forest degradation, sequestration and carbon stock improvement) in the Mai-Ndombe Province, and measured in tons of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂eq.);
- People with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits due to the Mai-Ndombe ER-program implementation (number and percentage of women).

D. Concept Description

The Mai-Ndombe ER-Program will be the first jurisdictional REDD+ program for results-based payment at large scale in DRC and the Congo Basin and among the first ones in Africa. Its goal is to develop a sub-national model for low-emission development by offering alternatives and results-based incentives for sustainable local development in order to combat climate change, secure local livelihoods, enhance the governance of natural resources and protect biodiversity. The ER-Program will be implemented with a long-term perspective of 20 years, whereas the proposed Project, which is a carbon finance transaction between the DRC and the World Bank, acting as the trustee of the Carbon Fund of the FCPF, will cover a five year period starting in 2017.

Support from the World Bank will materialize in the Project, whereby the World Bank will pay for GHG emission reductions (ERs), duly verified over a five year period in accordance with the Methodological Framework (MF) of the FCPF Carbon Fund and resulting from the Mai-Ndombe ER-Program implementation. Contractual arrangements will be specified in an Emission Reductions Payment Agreement (ERPA). ERPA negotiations and ERPA terms will be based on: (i) the ERPD for the Mai-Ndombe ER-Program; and (ii) a stringent due diligence performed by the World Bank team focused on benefit sharing arrangements among stakeholders, and safeguards implementation.

The Project / Program area is the entire Mai-Ndombe Province, which covers an area of 12.3

million hectares, out of which 9.8 million hectares are forests. The most recent analysis of the forest cover change in Mai-Ndombe indicates a deforestation rate of 0.8% per year and a degradation rate of 1.32% per year for the period 2004-2014. The direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation mirror those identified at the national level: slash-and burn agriculture, fuelwood production, uncontrolled bush fires, small-scale or artisanal logging and industrial logging. The underlying causes for these drivers are population growth, poverty, the absence of economic and technical alternatives, poor management of natural resources, and unregulated land tenure. The drivers are related to the location of the province at the frontier between the Kinshasa supply basin for agricultural and wood products and the primary forest of the Congo Basin.

In order to address these drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, the ER-Program's intervention strategy is three-fold: (i) offsetting the demand for unsustainable wood products from the province-city of Kinshasa with reforestation and regeneration activities on savanna lands and along the river; (ii) orienting agricultural production in the forest towards practices that are less land-consuming than fallow-slash and burn farming, such as perennial crops and agroforestry; and (iii) incentivizing the conservation and sustainable management of forests. Specifically, the ER-Program is designed to provide a balanced combination of enabling and sectoral activities.

Enabling activities aim at creating favorable framework conditions and address underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation. They support ongoing national reform processes and implement them at the provincial level, in particular:

- Land use planning, land tenure and governance: developing a participatory framework for the management of natural resources, mainly based on the preparation and implementation of Sustainable Development Plans (SDP) to mitigate land tenure insecurity, improve governance, and promote political and administrative coordination;
- Capacity building: Building capacities of decentralized state services (e.g., to enforce regulations), and of local institutions, in particular Agricultural Rural Management Councils (CARTs) regarding design and implementation of SDPs;
- Enabling conditions for economic sectors: strengthening agricultural value chains, formalizing and strengthening the fuelwood sector, strengthening forest and wildlife law enforcement, promoting legal compliance of industrial logging operations, developing community forestry, and supporting the management of protected areas;
- Demography: Applying the national family planning strategy in the Mai-Ndombe Province.

Sectoral activities address the direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation and aim at developing alternative economic activities in three sectors:

- Agriculture: Promoting agroforestry and improving cultivation techniques, developing perennial crops in non-forest areas (coffee, cocoa, palm oil and rubber);
- Forestry: Promoting reduced impact logging, supporting the conservation of local community forests, promoting conservation concessions, supporting afforestation/reforestation for lumber production;
- Energy: developing assisted natural regeneration for charcoal production, supporting afforestation/Reforestation for charcoal production.

The baseline or Reference Emission Level (REL) for the ER-Program is calculated based on the average annual emissions for the period 2004-2014. It also includes an upward adjustment taking into account DRC's HFLD status. The adjusted REL is estimated at 67 million tCO₂eq. per year. The ER potential of the ER-Program during the ERPA term based on the proposed set of

activities is 34.4 million tCO₂eq. (Gross) over a five year period. Considering the set-aside of ERs to take account of reversal and uncertainty risks, the ER-Program is expected to generate 24.7 million tCO₂eq. (net) over 5 years (2017-2021). It is proposed that the FCPF Carbon Fund would pay for 10 million tCO₂eq. at \$5 per tCO₂eq. during the ERPA duration, i.e., 5 years.

II. SAFEGUARDS

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

The jurisdictional program covers the entire province of Mai-Ndombe. A full description of the province's physical characteristics pertinent to an emissions reduction program can be found in the Emissions Reduction Program Document (ERPD). Of note is the considerable extent of forests (covering about three quarters of the province) raising issues related to natural habitats, and management of forests. The presence of pygmy populations in the province triggers the Bank's indigenous peoples policy.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

In the DRC, the Congolese Environment Association (Association Congolese de l'Environnement, ACE) is the government agency charged with ensuring that environmental impact assessments are carried out as prescribed by the law. In a World Bank safeguards portfolio review in November 2015 it was noted that the ACE is understaffed and under-financed and not truly able to carry out its functions. It is only able to finance its operations by charging project promoters but due to lack of enforcement capacity, such payments are essentially voluntary and this therefore does not ensure objectivity of the agency. Furthermore, staff are located only in Kinshasa with no representatives in the provinces, weakening its ability to oversee decentralized projects.

The Government agency responsible for the implementation of the Mai-Ndombe Program is expected to be the existing CN-REDD in addition to agencies at the provincial level and those of local implementing entities (whose exact number and nature remains to be defined). Good capacity on safeguards exists within CN-REDD including full time specialists; it is the CN-REDD that over the last five years has managed the process of producing, consulting and getting approved various safeguard documents and instruments such as the Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA), the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Safeguards Information System (SIS). The safeguards institutional capacity however at the provincial level is incipient and will need to be developed. Of future local implementing entities, some are likely to have good safeguards capacity but others may have little to no safeguards capacity.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Douglas J. Graham (GEN07)

Lucienne M. M'Baipor (GSU01)

D. POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The investments and activities that will lead to emissions reductions payments are not themselves included under this project and only some are known at this time. Although not included under the project per se, this project will help ensure adequate

		frameworks and approaches are in place in the province to ensure compliance with international and Bank requirements on safeguards. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is a core document that will provide guidance on managing environmental and social risks. The ESMF for the National REDD+ Strategy has been prepared, reviewed, consulted upon, and disclosed within the country and in the Infoshop of the World Bank (under the previous FCPF project preparatory to the current project). In addition to the ESMF, the following documents were prepared and approved during the FCPF project: a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and Indigenous Peoples Framework (IPF), and an Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF). A Safeguards Information System (SIS) is currently under preparation with technical assistance from the European Union. If any specific safeguard plans (SPPs) are required, in accordance with the Methodological Framework, they will be prepared by appraisal and disclosed 30 days before the signature of the Purchasing Agreement.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	Investments leading to emissions reduction payments will take place in natural habitats, but will not include activities that involve significant conversion or degradation of natural habitats. Instead, the needed activities will be designed to reduce pressures on natural habitats and improve their conservation. Potential impacts and proposed enhancement/mitigation measures are included in the ESMF.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	The investments leading to emissions reductions payments will take place in forested areas, but will not involve conversion or degradation of critical forest areas. Some activities will however finance agroforestry or forest management and support plantations in previously converted and degraded areas. Potential impacts and proposed enhancement/mitigation measures are included in the ESMF. Forest management plans may also be prepared during implementation of associated projects.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The investments leading to emissions reductions payments will support intensification of agriculture and agroforestry activities developed by communities, private sector companies, local NGOs and farmer organizations. Activities may thus require

		pest management activities. An Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMP) has been prepared as one of the national REDD+ instruments to ensure that environmentally friendly methods for pest control are applied, such as biological control, cultural practices, and the development and use of varieties that are pest and disease resistant or tolerant. It also provides guidance on the safe selection, handling and disposal of pesticides. The framework has been reviewed and disclosed publicly in the country and at the Infoshop.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The investments leading to emissions reductions payments might be located in, or in vicinity of, physical cultural resources, notably sacred sites of local communities. Chance find procedures along with guidance on sensitization are included in the ESMF.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework for the National REDD+ Strategy has been prepared, consulted and disclosed considering that some investments leading to emissions reductions payments could impact on indigenous peoples' lands and livelihoods. Specific Indigenous Peoples Development Plans (IPDPs) would be prepared and implemented, as required under individual projects.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	The investments leading to emissions reductions payments are unlikely to lead to involuntary resettlement but the suite of National REDD+ frameworks includes an Involuntary Resettlement Framework. This project will ensure that procedures and capacity are in place to implement that framework under future projects if and when needed. Some activities associated with emissions reductions payments may reduce the access to natural resources for some households, such as measures to strengthen conservation areas. A Process Framework has therefore also been developed at the National REDD + level.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Neither the project nor related investments will involve construction of dams and so this policy is not triggered.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Neither the project nor related investments will be located on international waterways so this policy is not triggered.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/	No	Neither the project nor related investments will be located in disputed areas so this policy is not

BP 7.60		triggered.
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E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

1. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS

16-Nov-2016

2. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS.

The preparation of the country's approach to environmental and social REDD+ safeguards is highly advanced and has been the subject of intense work for the last five years. Needed REDD+ frameworks exist already at a national scale. Under this project, some additional information needs to be prepared by the Recipient and appraised by the Bank. These are the following:

- a) The existing set of safeguard instruments and frameworks (SESA, ESMF, SIS, and others), developed at a national scale, has already been reviewed and approved by the World Bank and they have been disclosed. Their application in the context of the provincial Mai-Ndombe Program needs however supplemental information (e.g., information on institutional structure and capacity, indigenous peoples in the province, etc.). Most of this information has been collected and published in the ERPD; this complementary information will be reviewed as part of the Bank's appraisal process.
- b) Consultations with potentially affected stakeholders is a vital part of the process and although already carried out extensively at a national scale, clearly consultations about the implementation of REDD+ at a provincial level are needed in Mai-Ndombe. The sound application of safeguards as well as the generation of non-carbon benefits during the implementation of the program will be disclosed through the following channels: (i) regular information posted in the National REDD+ Registry; (ii) a monitoring report on National Environmental and Social Standards and specific safeguards plans (SSPs), if prepared prior to appraisal or during implementation; and (iii) an independent report produced by civil society and based on independent observation mission. The Bank will review the information on consultations and disclosure by Appraisal to ensure that minimal requirements have been met.
- c) To achieve the emissions reductions that will be needed to actually make the purchases envisaged under the ERPA, a number of discrete investments will be carried out in the province, e.g., investments of the FIP, CAFI, or GEF (as detailed elsewhere in this PID/ISDS). Each individual project will be subject to national REDD+ frameworks and approaches but will require specific studies, consultations, and development and implementation of mitigation measures. That work will be carried out as part of the preparation and implementation of each individual project and will be appraised separately by the Bank and is not covered here. As part of this project preparation it will be ensured that project-specific arrangements are in place or are being put in place for the various constituent investments.
- d) At some time in the future, at the time of authorizing actual payments under the ERPA, the Government will need to document to the satisfaction of the Bank that appropriate safeguard measures were followed. Whether the specific investment was funded through the World Bank or through some other mechanism (a bilateral, a NGO, or the Government itself) a process needs to be

in place to allow the Government to review information and report on it to the Bank. This project will appraise the existence and quality of this process and ensure that relevant measures be included in the Agreement.

e) Finally, a portion of the ERPA payments will be reinvested in the province to ensure sustainability of the emissions reductions (the remainder will be distributed to various beneficiaries as per the benefit sharing plan). These reinvestments could take place in a framework of 5 to 10 years after the payment of benefits and will be the responsibility of a specific agency, to be decided during the negotiation of the ERPA. Those reinvested funds could themselves have safeguard implications and will be subject to existing frameworks. In this project, the Bank will appraise the existence (or plans leading to its creation) of a process to ensure adequate consideration of safeguards throughout the period when ERPA payments will be reinvested.

III. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Laurent Valiergue
Title: Sr Forestry Spec.

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: MECNDD
Contact:
Title:
Email:

Implementing Agencies

Name: Province of Mai N'Dombe
Contact:
Title:
Email:

IV. 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>

V. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Laurent Valiergue	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Maman-Sani Issa (SA)	Date: 30-Aug-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Hocine Chalal (PMGR)	Date: 01-Sep-2016
Country Director:	Name: Yisgedullish Amde (CD)	Date: 19-Dec-2016

1 Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to

potentially affected persons.