



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 06-Nov-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24336



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Kosovo	Project ID P164555	Project Name Real Estate & Geospatial Infrastructure Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date 05-Nov-2018	Estimated Board Date 18-Dec-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Kosovo	Implementing Agency Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Kosovo Cadastre Agency	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to increase the transparency and quality of land administration and geospatial data and services.

Components

- A: Policy, Legal and Institutional Support
- B: Cadastre Modernization
- C: ICT and Geospatial Infrastructure
- D: Project Management, Capacity Building, Public Outreach, M&E

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	16.50
Total Financing	16.50
of which IBRD/IDA	16.50
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	16.50
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IDA Credit	16.50
Environmental Assessment Category	
B-Partial Assessment	
Decision	
The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate	

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- Kosovo is the youngest country in Europe—both based on its new statehood and the average age of its population—with all the accompanying opportunities and challenges.** In terms of opportunities, Kosovo is a potential candidate for membership in the European Union (EU). In terms of challenges, post-conflict fragility, including lack of full international recognition, continue to hamper Kosovo’s growth and development to its full potential. Kosovo’s gross domestic product (GDP) grew by an estimated 3.7 percent in 2017, supported by strong domestic demand. Robust domestic consumption drove growth, aided by investment, which was mostly private and included foreign direct investment (FDI) from the diaspora. The negative contribution from net exports has been a feature of growth but was lower than in previous years due to lower oil prices. Consistent with strong consumption and the need to rebalance towards more export- and industry-driven growth, services were the key driver of growth, followed by agriculture, with lower growth of industry.
- Kosovo’s economy shrank during the global financial crisis but so did poverty in absolute terms.** In the post-global financial crisis period, the Kosovar economy grew consistently above the Western Balkans’ average, albeit from a low base and reaching only 11 percent of EU average per capita income in 2015. Kosovo’s GDP per capita grew from US\$ 1,088 in 2000 to US\$ 3,562 in 2015. From 2012 to 2015,¹ the poverty rate measured in purchasing power parity (PPP) fell from 5.7 in 2012 to 2.9 in 2015. During the same period, consumption of the bottom 40 percent of the population rose at 3.5% versus 1.6% for the general population, leading to reduced inequality and greater shared prosperity. Despite significant progress, Kosovo is the third-poorest country in Europe, with almost a fifth of the population living below the national poverty line in 2015.² Therefore, eliminating extreme poverty and promoting the income growth of the bottom 40 percent will remain important goals for Kosovo. Addressing these challenges requires a complex agenda that would bring together improving the efficiency of and access to public services, increasing the degree of formality in the economy, and creating jobs by supporting private sector growth and development.

¹ The most recent period with comparable data. Source: World Bank Poverty and Equity Brief, Kosovo.

http://globalpractices.worldbank.org/poverty/Documents/2018SMPEB/Global_POVEQ_KSV.pdf

² World Bank and Kosovo Agency of Statistics. 2017. Consumption Poverty in the Republic of Kosovo 2012-2015.



- 3. Climate change and related disasters create additional challenges to economic growth and poverty reduction.** Climate projections indicate increasing mean annual temperatures and declining annual precipitation for Kosovo, but simultaneously indicate an increase in winter precipitation associated with flooding. Climatic changes have already caused increase in extreme weather events and related hazards, such as droughts, flash floods, river flooding and forest fires, and these extremes are predicted to become more severe and frequent in the future.³ Rapid urbanization and building construction, together with poorly regulated land use planning and building standards, have further exposed population to hazards.⁴ Also, the agricultural sector is expected to suffer significantly from climate change and related disasters, eventually decreasing agricultural production and related income. The Climate Change Framework Strategy of Kosovo aims to improve climate change adaptation by better controlling land uses and building standards, promoting insurances against property damage, and improving utilization of information. Well disseminated up-to-date cadastre and land register data is essential for fulfilling these goals, while it also provides tenure security to the population during and after climate related disasters.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

- 4. Securing property rights remains critical for improving Kosovo's growth and development as well-defined rights are the cornerstone of a vibrant market economy.** Without a complete and up-to-date cadastre and clearly defined legal rights for men and women, there is significant risk for the private sector and citizens to invest. This, in turn, depresses investment, raises interest rates, and fuels the informal economy. Securing property rights also improves state land management which can help the Government take stock of its assets and release unused or underutilized assets to the private sector. This increases domestic and foreign investors' access to land—an important factor of production—and enhances the allocative efficiency of the economy. Moreover, secure property rights are not only crucial for economic prosperity but also social stability. In a post-conflict country like Kosovo, clear legal rights help stabilize the social situation and facilitate a return to normalcy. One significant challenge involves the ongoing negotiations for the return of pre-1999 cadastral documents that were removed from Kosovo. Overall, the lack of tenure security and accurate, current ownership information hinders potential investments and land market transactions, creates uncertainty, and generates disputes.
- 5. Since 2011, with the support of the World Bank and other development partners, the land and property sector in Kosovo has undergone a substantial transformation.** Under the Kosovo Real Estate Cadastre and Registration Project (RECAP), the Kosovo Cadastre Agency (KCA) has made considerable progress in introducing a modernized land administration system, securing property rights, and improving the business environment. While achieving these results has taken some time due to the need to build legal and technical procedures for registration and IT system development, RECAP's progress means that future investments in land administration and property rights will progress much more expeditiously now that more solid legal, technical and capacity foundations are in place. The most notable achievements include: (a) a significant improvement in Kosovo's ranking in the World Bank Doing Business Index for Registering Property from 73 (DB 2012) to 34 (DB 2018); (b) systematic updating of cadastral and registration records (called cadastral reconstruction) has taken place in 30% of the priority cadastral zones of Kosovo⁵; (c) increased land market

³ Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning. 2014. Climate Change Framework Strategy for Kosovo.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ 30% of priority cadastral zones corresponds to roughly 15% of the territory of Kosovo.



efficiency, with the time to register a transaction dropping by 65% from 30 days before RECAP to under 10 days as of December 2017; (d) the development of a centralized IT system, the Kosovo Cadastre Land Information System (KCLIS)⁶; (e) the IT system at KCA now collects and monitors the data for gender-disaggregated property ownership, an important statistic in understanding and analyzing the current situation for women's property ownership in the country; and (f) the introduction of a national spatial data infrastructure (NSDI) with an NSDI Strategy approved, as well as the establishment of a national Geoportal⁷ with access to datasets from seven institutions, including the KCA.

6. **RECAP has laid the foundation for the next phase of investments and reforms that are planned under proposed Real Estate Cadastre and Geospatial Infrastructure Project (REGIP).** These investments will focus on improving public sector service delivery and strengthening private sector competitiveness through: (a) investments to advance ICT and geospatial infrastructure that improve availability, affordability, and transparency of public services in order to better serve citizens and businesses; (b) further cadastral reconstruction to improve the availability of correct up-to-date cadastral information and thus enhance the security of tenure; (c) policy and legal reforms that help improve the operating environment; and (d) capacity building initiatives to improve decision-making, particularly with the use of geospatial data.
7. **An important issue for the land market in Kosovo is the pending return of pre-1999 cadastral documents that were removed from Kosovo.** On the one hand, the missing documents could help complete the records in Kosovo leading to a positive effect on the land market. At the same time, if the process of integrating the cadastral documents is not effectively managed, it could potentially decrease tenure security and cause property market disruptions. Furthermore, it is not possible to estimate the geographic areas that would be affected by the return of the pre-war cadastral documents. At the moment, the impact of the records is expected to be nationwide.
8. **The agency responsible for processing the pending return of the cadastral documents is the Kosovo Property Comparison and Verification Agency (KPCVA).**⁸ In December 2016, KPCVA added a mandate, which is to receive and compare the scanned copies of the original pre-1999 cadastral records⁹ removed from Kosovo with the Kosovo cadastre. If the documents are not properly integrated into the Kosovo cadastre then the process could potentially lead to decreased security of tenure, particularly for third party bona fide owners, and potential land market disruptions. In the context of Bank-financed investments in the Kosovo land sector, this could affect the sustainability of cadastral reconstruction investments done under RECAP and those planned under REGIP.
9. **Even though REGIP Project will not support KPCVA directly, US\$ 0.5 million will be left unallocated so KPCVA could potentially be brought in as the second implementing agency at a later date subject to a Project Restructuring.** This unallocated amount could, therefore, be used to support KPCVA prepare for the pending return of the pre-1999

⁶ KCLIS is operational in 35 out of 38 MCOs in Kosovo. It has not been rolled out in three northern municipalities due to political reasons.

⁷ Visit the Geoportal at: <http://geoportal.rks-gov.net/>

⁸ The KPCVA is the institutional successor to bodies established to address real property issues in the wake of the 1999 conflict—the Housing Property Directorate (HPD) and the Kosovo Property Agency (KPA). As a result, the KPCVA's original mandate is to complete the return of properties to owners, many of whom were displaced during the war. In August 2018, KPCVA added another mandate to formalize informal transactions that took place between 1989 and 1999.

⁹ This applies to: (a) private property, (b) private commercial property, and (c) the private property of religious communities. KPCVA's mandate does not include any public property.



cadastral documents with the aim of avoiding property market disruptions and safeguarding the sustainability of investments made under RECAP and those planned under REGIP.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The Project Development Objective is to increase the transparency and quality of land administration and geospatial data and services.

Key Results

10. The PDO has two main objectives: transparency and quality of land administration and geospatial data and services. Transparency of land administration and geospatial data and services will be measured through greater availability of these data and services because lack of availability leads to low levels of transparency and access in the property market. Similarly, the quality of land administration and geospatial data and services through expanded coverage of these services because low coverage and the resulting lack of data in the IT system and Geoportal hamper the overall quality of data and services in the property market.
11. Therefore, the PDO will be measured by four indicators listed below. The baseline and target values are indicated in brackets.

Objective 1: Transparency of land administration and geospatial data and services.

- Number of e-services implemented (0;3)
- Number of datasets available through the Geoportal (10;30)

Objective 2: Quality of land administration and geospatial data and services.

- Number of properties updated, validated, or registered in the digital cadastre register (0; 300,000)
- Target land area in priority cadastral zones with user or ownership rights recorded/updated as a result of the Project (30%; 60%)

D. Project Description

12. **The PDO will be achieved through four components**, which will be implemented by the KCA.
13. **Component A. Policy, Legal and Institutional Support (US\$ 0.28 million):** The objective of Component A is to provide policy, legal, and institutional support to KCA.
14. This component will finance the provision of support for: (a) the development of an updated KCA strategy and business plan to inform and guide the future development of cadastral and geospatial data and services in Kosovo; (b) the further development and socialization of the new Draft Cadastre Law¹⁰; and (c) land market studies and analysis.
15. **Component B. Cadastre Modernization (US\$ 6.58 million):** The objective of this component is to continue

¹⁰ Among other things, the Draft Cadastre Law will be shaped to include provisions that promote women's property rights.



the modernization of the cadastre in Kosovo, which commenced under the RECAP project.

16. This component will finance the provision of support for: (a) cadastral reconstruction; (b) data quality improvement; (c) development of a utility cadastre; (d) the development of a building register; and (e) reengineering of MCOs.
17. **Component C. ICT and Geospatial Infrastructure (US\$ 8.14 million):** The objective of this component is to make critical IT and geospatial investments in the Kosovo land and property market, and to support the implementation of KCA's IT and NSDI Strategies.
18. This component will finance the provision of support for: (a) the upgrade of KCLIS-SOA¹¹; (b) KCA digital archive; (c) implementation of the KCA IT strategy; (d) investments in NSDI; and (e) enhancement of the national geodetic framework.
19. **Component D. Project Management, Capacity Building, Public Outreach, and Monitoring & Evaluation (US\$ 1.0 million):** The objective of this component is to ensure the smooth and timely implementation of the Project.
20. The component will finance the provision of support for: (a) the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and donor coordination; (b) monitoring and evaluation; (c) customer satisfaction surveys; (d) public outreach and the grievance redress mechanism (GRM); (e) capacity building for KCA and KPCVA; and (f) the joint working group between KCA and KPCVA.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

21. KCA will implement the Project in close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP; KCA's line ministry), and Municipal Cadastre Offices (MCOs). Other stakeholders such as the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Ministry of Public Administration¹², the KPCVA and other public and private sector institutions producing and managing geospatial data will be involved as needed.
22. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established at KCA. The PIU will be staffed with a PIU Director, Procurement Specialist, FM Specialist, and technical experts on cadastre, IT, NSDI, and legal issues. In order to utilize the capacity built under RECAP, this will be done through direct contracting with respect to the staff that were engaged under RECAP. The PIU will be responsible for day-to-day implementation and for providing specific technical oversight to project activities. The PIU will be responsible for procurement, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and safeguards under the Project. KCA has identified activities that will be financed as soon as Retroactive Financing becomes active. These include: support to Draft Cadastre Law, improving CR procedures, contracting CR, data quality improvement, creating inventory of the utility cadastre, updating standards for the building register, upgrade of KCLIS-SOA, upgrade of NSDI Geoportal,

¹¹ Under RECAP, the Kosovo Land Information System (KCLIS) was enhanced towards a Service Oriented Architecture (KCLIS-SOA). The SOA allows KCLIS to re-combine existing functions to meet changing customer requirements, to develop new functions rapidly, and to scale operations to meet different levels of demand. SOA upgrade under REGIP would, therefore, include the launch of e-services, streamlining of business process and other activities. Please see Annex 4 for details.

¹² Ministry in charge of the eGateway.



development of e-services, and technical training. Furthermore, the Acting CEO of the KCA will also appoint staff members who will act as component/subcomponent leads and work in close cooperation with the PIU staff. KCA's experience in implementing the World Bank-financed RECAP project (2011-2018) has put in place good institutional capacity to implement the Project. Therefore, overall implementation readiness is considered high. The Bank team will also stand ready to provide hands-on implementation support to KCA as needed.

23. Given the importance of KCA and KPCVA's work for the land market in Kosovo, a joint KCA-KPCVA Working Group on property market in Kosovo was established with the support of the Norwegian Mapping Authority (Statens Kartverk). This Group will be continued under the Project and it will facilitate official collaboration between the KCA and KPCVA.
24. The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Land Administration (IMCLA) was established in 2009 by a Government Decision. The IMCLA consists of KCA, KPCVA, MESP, PMO, Ministry of Finance, Ministry for Public Administration, Ministry of Local Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development and others. The invitation to IMCLA meetings is dynamic and can include agencies and ministries as needed to improve coordination efforts where they are needed most. With the support of the RECAP Project, the IMCLA met twice a year. Such support will continue under REGIP to facilitate broader strategic dialogue on land and geospatial issues in Kosovo as well as provide KCA a platform to share Project developments and results and seek support on important matters e.g. the promulgation of the NSDI Law.
25. In terms of collaboration and synergies among external parties, Statens Kartverk, which has been supporting activities at KCA for several years and also funds the joint KCA-KPCVA Working Group, remains a close and natural partner for the World Bank. Coordinated policy on land and geospatial matters and investments related to IT and NSDI will be continued. The REGIP Project will also work closely with USAID, which has finished the Kosovo National Property Rights Strategy with the Ministry of Justice. Finally, REGIP will plan to continue dialogue with KPCVA and KPCVA's Board to ensure that Kosovo's two land sector agencies, KCA and KPCVA, are well coordinated.

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

The direct project area would include the additional 30% of the priority cadastral zones of Kosovo (roughly 15% of territory) where cadastral reconstruction activities are planned. The specific areas will be selected in discussion with the KCA, MESP, and MCOs and this is expected to take place by the appraisal stage of project preparation. In addition, upgrading the cadastre IT system and digitizing all cadastral records will have national coverage, and the launch of e-services and the investments in priority geospatial datasets are online activities that will be available to everyone: citizens, private sector, and public sector.



G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Esma Kreso Beslagic, Environmental Specialist
Aimonchok Tashieva, Social Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The Project triggers Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01) because of the minor civil works during the course of the proposed project. The associated environmental impacts would typically include: dust, noise, on-site safety and waste management. The above impacts are to be successfully mitigated through application of the good engineering and construction practices, and with mitigation and monitoring measures to be specified in the project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared by KCA and approved by the World Bank. This document will provide the necessary environmental and social conditions, guidelines and measures to be taken by the small works contractors to ensure that health, safety and environmental standards were met. Site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) or Checklist EMPs will be prepared in accordance with the ESMF provisions aiming to mitigate any environmental and social impacts, to provide the necessary conditions, as well as guidelines and measures to be taken by small works to ensure that health, safety and environmental standards were met.
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	This policy is not triggered because Project activities will not affect performance standards for private sector activities.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	This policy is not triggered because Project activities will not be conducted in protected natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	This policy is not triggered because Project activities will not be conducted in protected and forest areas.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	This policy is not triggered because Project activities will not involve purchase, use or storage of pesticides, nor will it support the procurement, or



		use of, or lead to the increased use of other agricultural chemicals.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	This policy is not triggered because Project activities will not be conducted in areas with physical cultural resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	This policy is not triggered because Project activities will not be conducted in areas with indigenous peoples.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	OP 4.12 is not triggered as the proposed project does not finance any activities that would require or entail any involuntary taking of land or restrictions of access that may cause economic and social impacts. Additionally, OP 4.12 does not apply to this project as most of the risks are associated with disputes that may arise between private parties in land titling projects (footnote 8).
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy is not triggered because Project activities will not involve construction of dams or depend on existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This policy is not triggered because Project activities will not be conducted in or influence international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered because Project activities will not be conducted in disputed areas.

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The Project has been classified as Category B mainly for minor civil works related to office renovation under Component B.

Environmental Safeguards. The Project triggers Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01) because of the minor civil works during the course of the proposed project. The associated environmental impacts would typically include: dust, noise, on-site safety and waste management. The above impacts are to be successfully mitigated through application of the good engineering and construction practices, and with mitigation and monitoring measures to be specified in the project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared by KCA and approved by the World Bank. This document will provide the necessary environmental and social conditions, guidelines and measures to be taken by the small works contractors to ensure that health, safety and environmental standards were met. Site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) or Checklist EMPs will be prepared in accordance with the ESMF provisions aiming to mitigate any environmental and social impacts, to provide the necessary conditions, as well as guidelines and measures to be taken by small works to ensure that health, safety and environmental standards



were met.

Social Safeguards. Similar to the previous project RECAP, the Project activities do not require any relocation or resettlement, nor will they cause any physical or economic displacement. Most of the investments consist of the provision of goods and services, as well as minor works for rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure. Although the Project does not support any activities related to the actual process of receiving, verifying, and comparing the pre-1999 cadastral documents (which will be within KPCVA's role), it recognizes the potential risks that such activities may entail, including those related to increased insecurity of tenure and possible land market disruptions if pre-1999 cadastral documents are not properly integrated into the Kosovo cadastre. The return of these documents could help fill certain gaps in the Kosovo cadastre. At the same time, if the pre-1999 documents are not properly integrated into the Kosovo cadastre, it could potentially reduce tenure security and cause disruptions in the property market. This, in turn, could affect the sustainability of cadastre reconstruction investments. There is no indication when these documents may return, and it may not happen during the lifetime of this Project. With regard to mitigation measures, public awareness activities, meaningful consultations, and establishment and maintenance of project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) under Component D play an important role. Detailed procedures for GRM are reflected under the ESMF. In addition, the World Bank, as a major developmental partner of Kosovo, will continue to facilitate (and where appropriate, to engage) in policy dialogue with KCA, KPCVA and other stakeholders. This would be partially supported through a Bank-Executed Trust Fund, which among others, may also support preparation of market-focused case study. REGIP has unallocated funds in the amount of USD 0.5 million that could be used to support KPCVA at a later date.

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

The Project activities, if not implemented properly, could result in dust and noise impact.

On the social side, the Project activities do not pose any risk. However, the sustainability of Project activities could be affected if the pre-1999 documents are not integrated properly into the Kosovo cadastre (as discussed above).

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

Given the potential risk to the sustainability of Bank-financed support to cadastral reconstruction under REGIP and RECAP, the Bank team held several discussions with KPCVA during between June 2017 and October 2018 to explore the possibility of including KPCVA as an implementing agency under REGIP in order to better manage the overall property market risk and sustainability risk. However, these discussions were inconclusive.

Therefore, as a mitigation measure, REGIP has unallocated funds in the amount of USD 0.5 million that could be used to support KPCVA at a later date subject to a Project Restructuring. Additionally, REGIP has planned a strong engagement with KPCVA through a joint KCA-KPCVA Working Group under Component D so that Kosovo's two land sector agencies—KCA (REGIP implementing agency) and KPCVA—have a formal mechanism to coordinate and work on land sector issues. Finally, REGIP will also support training and capacity building at KPCVA, also through Component D.

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.

KCA is adequately staffed and has experience in safeguards implementation and monitoring gained from RECAP. The PIU will have a designated specialist covering the issues of environmental safeguards, including preparation and/or review of the prepared checklists, completed screening and successful integration of the checklists into the bidding documents and contracts for works and supervision. The Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists will provide regular support in strengthening the safeguards management capacity of KCA.



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

The draft ESMF cleared by the Bank on October 24, 2018 was disclosed in three languages (English, Albanian, and Serbian) on the KCA website on October 26, 2018, and public consultations took place on November 2, 2018 at KCA central office in Prishtina. Roughly 35 people from 15 stakeholder institutions/organizations attended the ESMF consultations. The stakeholders included: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, MCO North Mitrovica, KPCVA, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Agency for Gender Equality, Kosovo Women's Network, Chamber of Notaries, Association of Licensed Surveyors, GIZ, USAID Property Rights Project etc.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
18-Oct-2018	25-Oct-2018	

"In country" Disclosure

Kosovo
02-Nov-2018

Comments

The consultations took place on November 2, 2018 at KCA office. Key stakeholders were invited. Minutes were incorporated into ESMF.

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

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

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

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

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

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



All Safeguard Policies

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

NA

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

Yes

CONTACT POINT

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