Nias Livelihoods and Economic Development Program (Nias LEDP) 
Environment and Social Safeguards Framework

This safeguards framework was developed by the Ministry of Development of Disadvantage Areas of the Government of Indonesia in accordance with the World Bank safeguards policy. It addresses the three safeguard areas which would be triggered under the implementation of the proposed Livelihood Economic development for Nias. This includes the Environmental Impact, The Indigenous Peoples and the Involuntary Resettlement.

1. The Project

   a) **Project Name**: Nias Livelihood Economic Development Project
   b) **Source of Fund**: Grant from Multi Donor Trust Fund for Aceh and Sumatera Utara through the World Bank (as Partner Agency)
   c) **Grant Amount (proposed)**: US$ 8.2 million. The program will be implemented between 2010 and 2012.
   d) **Project Location**: Nias Island (5 kabupaten) North Sumatera Province.
   e) **Grant Recipient**: Government of Indonesia
   f) **Executing Agency**: BAPPENAS, Implementing Agency: Kementrian Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal (Ministry of Development of Disadvantage Area)
   g) **Project Development Objectives (PDO)**: to facilitate post-disaster economic recovery and poverty alleviation by improving the ability of the Government to work with poor rural households in Nias to identify, develop and sustain livelihood opportunities. The PDO will be achieved by:
      i. Identifying and addressing community’s organization, knowledge, input and marketing constraints to livelihood development in selected Kecamatans of Nias Island. The project would train and empower smallholder farmers and government staff to support village group-led activities in increasing farming efficiency. It would emphasize successful small farming business development rather than large-scale agricultural development. Training to support this aim would emphasize the technical, social, organizational, financial, management and marketing aspects of small business.
      ii. Implementing agricultural and other livelihood improvement activities.
      iii. Raising the capacity of the district (Kabupaten) governments in program management, monitoring and evaluation.

   h) **Project Component**

   Project activities are focused to support local government and community groups. All funds for the project activities (consultants, supplies, equipments, training and study tours) will be channeled through the Project Management Unit (PMU) at the KPDT. The PMU will be primarily based in the field in Nias to better support district governments and community beneficiaries.

   i. **Component 1: Livelihood Groups and Institutional Empowerment**

   The objective of this component is to empower beneficiaries (livelihood groups and district government) to improve their capacity to acquire the technical, social, organizational, financial, management and marketing skills for livelihoods development activities. Most of the activities
involve training and group facilitation. This capacity building will benefit the indigenous people of Nias as well as others.

ii. Component 2: Agricultural and Other Livelihoods Improvement

The component would function through small group and village level grants and through assistance to Kabupaten government in agricultural support services.

The objective of this component is to address the issue of low productivity and poor post harvest processing and market prices (for rubber, cocoa, rice, and livestock). This component is focused on livelihood improvement goals, rather than area targets for replanting or rehabilitation. The component will also support marketing for livelihood groups. It is expected that nurseries run at the district level will be developed and thus there is possibility that land acquisition will be practiced and thus the involuntary resettlement is triggered. Further more, the investments in improving the agriculture targeted species will require properly addressing the environmental impacts as well as making sure that the Indigenous Peoples are among the beneficiaries.

iii. Component 3: Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

The objective of this component is to develop management and technical capacity for implementation of livelihoods programs on Nias within the Kabupaten and Kecamatans, as well as with KPDT. A consultant team will provide the necessary project implementation and management, livelihood support.

2. Objectives of the Safeguards Framework

a) The safeguards framework is to provide general policies and guidelines to serve the following objectives:

i. Protect human health;
ii. Prevent environmental degradation as a result of either individual investments or their cumulative effects;
iii. Enhance positive environmental outcomes;
iv. Protect community members from worse-off living condition due to the taking of land and/or reduced access to natural resources
v. Protect community members from degradation of cultural life and value;
vi. Avoid conflict among community members and strengthen community social cohesiveness.

b) All livelihood activities that will be financed by the Nias LEDP project would be in compliance with GOI environmental rules and regulations, as well as with environmental policies of the World Bank. The project will follow the Bank’s Policy for Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) and Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10). The project would have provisions for environmental screening and environmental assessment reports (if necessary) of sub-projects to help ensure that the sub-projects are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus improve decision making. During the environmental screening, the proposed sub-project will also be screened against any potential land acquisition needs and potential impacts to the Indigenous Peoples (IP). The environmental and social assessments will run in parallel with the process of designing a sub-projects and implementing it, and the type and their details will depend on the nature, scale and any potential environmental risks. It is the responsibility of the Government of Indonesia as the recipient of the Grants to ensure that these policies are conformed with.
c) The PMU team and consultants who support the GoI (Bappenas and KPDT) will specify in detail the social and environmental management procedures of this framework in the operations manual.

3. Potential Positive and Adverse Environmental and Social Impacts from the Project

a) The project will not lead to land conversion, destruction of environmentally sensitive areas, historically significant sites or other cultural resources. The project will benefit the people of Nias including the IPs.

b) A number of potential environmental risks have been listed from the study conducted (ERM, Aug 2008) to examine the possible impacts and mitigation measures from Nias-LEDP on the environment and habitat that may occur as follows:

i) Increased use of pesticides and fertilizers

   Currently, very little pesticide or fertilizer is used in Nias, especially for rubber or cacao production. Use of fertilizers such as urea, SP-36, TSP and KCL are likely to increase, although there are alternatives, while biological control methods will be promoted for pest control. Increased use of pesticides and fertilizers will have risks for health and safety during storage and application, pollution of drinking water sources, and ecological impacts. Additional screening criteria (negative lists) will apply that no procurement or application of pesticides will be financed by the project.

j) Potential environmental benefits of the livelihoods component. There are potential positive environmental impacts if livelihoods programs include environmental programs, for example tree planting for watershed management.

k) Indirect impacts due to improved livelihoods. Increased incomes due to improving livelihoods on Nias will, as planned, result in increased consumption and investment on the island. As yet, however, there are few, ineffective means of preserving natural or cultural assets on the island (e.g., watersheds, ecologically important areas etc). Therefore, measures will be required to improve measures for the preservation of critical assets.

c) Consequently, the consultant teams that will be engaged under the project will need to have a good understanding on related environmental and social impacts and how such impacts can mitigated via appropriate planning, design, and implementation measures.

d) Social Issues. The program activities may entail financing of activities which could involve social issues associated with agriculture, and other economic development and job creation projects. In general, the program activities that will be designed and implemented are likely to be of small scale. As a result, the level of associated social risks is likely to be limited. However, it is important for planning processes, including prioritization of economic development needs, to reflect community needs and specifically those of vulnerable groups (such as women and the poorest in the society).

e) The development of district nurseries and other supporting agricultural facilities may involve land acquisition and thus an involuntary resettlement framework is essential to deal with any possible land acquisition procedure.

4. Environmental Framework

a) The Nias LEDP would make use of the large body of technical and operational manuals developed by Nias KRRP and PNPM Rural/KDP. A range of environmental and engineering specialists have reviewed these manuals, and they meet all WB standards. One of the guidelines
is the Environmental Assessment Form from the Technical Operation Manual-PNPM Rural (or Formulir Petunjuk Teknis Operasional PPK (Environmental Assessment Form))

b) Environmental safeguards policies will be implemented in the following manner:

i. Nias LEDP technical and field staff will receive environmental awareness instruction as part of their skills-training courses, and will make use of existing PNPM/KDP social and environmental checklists, manuals and mitigation techniques. The checklist provides a readily-available and easy-to-use form on which data can be recorded, and ensures that all items are covered during the village interviews.

ii. During discussions with target communities on their priorities, and the planning of LEDP assistance, LEDP extension officers will include environmental considerations amongst the technical constraints and considerations that they will discuss with communities, including the zoning restrictions. Extension officers will also promote livelihood projects with environmental benefits at this stage;

iii. On submission of an application for financing, as part of the approval process for sub-projects, adherence to the zoning restrictions and technical guidelines will be verified by the LEDP PMU;

iv. Environmental screening of villages will take place as part of the Needs Assessment. The environmental screening will make note of such aspects of the village as topography (steep, flat, susceptible to landslides, etc.), local water bodies, waste handling practices, sanitation, potable water supply, etc. The environmental screening will allow Nias LEDP senior personnel to quickly identify hazards or concerns, bring them to the attention of field personnel for further investigation, or highlight items for consideration during sub-project design.

v. Periodic checks on project activities will be carried out by the LEDP PMU, to verify zoning compliance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Consists of</th>
<th>Restricted Activities</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood Development Zone</td>
<td>All areas outside of the zones listed in this table below</td>
<td>None. LEDP activities are actively promoted</td>
<td>To focus livelihoods and economic development, and government services in population ‘clusters’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooding and Landslide Sensitive Zones</td>
<td>Secondary forests, slope greater than 40% and slopes greater than 15% with sensitive soils (backshore, river bank, lake and dam-side and around springs)</td>
<td>Conversion of mixed forest to pure stands of rubber or cacao</td>
<td>To avoid rubber/cacao cultivation leading to increased incidence of flooding and landslides</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecological protection zones</td>
<td>Peat swamp areas, areas of primary forest, length of coasts with coral reefs. Gazetted protected areas.</td>
<td>All LEDP activities</td>
<td>Complete avoidance of any impacts on remaining areas of natural habitats, areas of greatest species diversity, and areas where threatened species remain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c) The completion of the environmental form is an obligatory part of the planning process. Each type of sub-project is checked for the various treatments that must be performed on it to avoid or repair environmental problems. At any point during activities, the same form is brought out to the field and reviewed, at a time when it is still feasible to easily repair deficiencies. At the end of activities, the form is reviewed again.

d) Additional Screening Criteria (Negative List)
   i. Ozone-depleting substances. No sub-project using or producing these materials will be financed.
   ii. Pesticides. The project will not finance the procurement or application of pesticides.
   iii. Asbestos. No asbestos-containing materials will be financed.
   iv. Hazardous materials and wastes. No sub-project will be financed that uses, produces, stores or transports hazardous materials (toxic, corrosive or explosive) or material that classified as "B3" (hazardous wastes) in Indonesian law.
   v. Development in protected areas. Sub-project that would be located in a protected area or might change the purpose and/or designation of a protected area will not be financed by the project. Protected areas are identified in The Decree or the Minister of the State for the Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number KEP-11/MENLH/2006, entitled Concerning the Types of Businesses Activities Required Completing an Environmental Impact Assessment. The list includes notably: forest protection area; marine/freshwater conservation areas; nature tourism park; areas surrounding lakes and reservoirs; coastal mangrove areas; national parks; coastal edges; forest parks; cultural reserves; areas surrounding springs; scientific research areas; and nature conservation areas.

e) Monitoring Efforts.
   The third mitigation measure tool is developing and implementing monitoring efforts both on environment and social issues. The results of this monitoring effort will be integrated into the overall project M&E reporting. The project will also conduct a social and environmental review and assessment after one year of field implementation.

5. Cultural Property

a) The highly participatory nature of the project will ensure that farmers/women groups can identify any proposed activities that may have an impact on cultural property. Given the nature of the project, it is very unlikely that the project will support activities affecting cultural property. However, the village-based consultants (Extension Technical Experts/Coordinators) will screen any sub-project proposal and verify that no cultural property will be affected in the farming areas or in the women groups’ working areas. In cases where a sub-project affects a cultural property, the project will not finance such sub-project.


a) Land requirement for any sub-project with significantly large land requirement causing displacement and/or significant social adverse impacts on large number of households will not be acceptable. In the case a sub-project needs land acquisition or other assets attached to it, any affected people have the right to receive compensation and be informed about their right. The farmers/women groups will decide the method for acquiring land for program activities, which will follow these principles:
   i. Project activities will avoid land acquisition, and if land acquisition is unavoidable, it will be minimized through design;
ii. Land acquisition will be carried out in full consultation with or among the project affected persons/land owners, participatory and transparent to all involved;

iii. Project affected persons have been clearly informed of their right on compensation at the public meeting regardless of land acquisition schemes that they choose;

iv. Project affected persons (PAP) will not be socially and economically worse-off due to the taking of the land by activity;

v. Selection of scheme and level of compensation (if any) will have to be agreed by the project affected persons and by the farmers/women groups who need the land;

vi. Process and agreement on the scheme of land acquisition must be documented, and be made available to public at any point of time.

b) An activity that needs to acquire land will have to include a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) in its sub-project proposal. As the project is unlikely to involve large scale land acquisition and will involve full participation of the community groups during sub-project preparation and implementation, a simple format of LARAP would be appropriate. Requirements and format of the LARAP will be provided in the Operation Manuals.

c) Experiences from similar projects like PNPM Rural and Urban, required land for the sub-projects would be obtained through any one of the following options:

i. **Direct Purchase.** Where possible the required land will be acquired through direct purchase based on ‘willing buyer willing seller’ principle, as the first option. Negotiations for direct purchase would be carried-out in a public place and in transparent manner. All proceedings will be documented and final agreement would be signed by the negotiating parties in the presence of NGOs or civil society and countersigned by the village head. The negotiated amount will be paid the latest within three months from the date of final agreement of the negotiated settlement by the negotiating parties. Timing of the payment will be agreed during the negotiation.

ii. **Voluntary Donation.** Voluntary contribution of land and/or other assets is quite common in Indonesian villages, assuming that an individual loses insignificant amounts of land. Land donation is acceptable only if: (i.) the land donator receives direct benefit from the project and they are not poor people, or becoming worse-off after the land taking; (ii.) project affected peoples have been informed clearly of their right on compensation (as stated in the Operation Manual) at a public meeting, but nevertheless they are still willing to donate without any pressure.

d) Land owners will be informed that they are entitled to getting compensation prior to the decision of contributing the land voluntarily. Voluntary donation of land for a sub-project would be an acceptable option where:

i. The land is identified by the beneficiary communities and confirmed by technical staff to be suitable for the sub-project and free from any environmental or health risks;

ii. the impacts on the land owners are marginal and do not result in displacement of households or cause loss of household’s incomes and livelihood;

iii. the households making voluntary donations are direct beneficiary of the sub-project;

iv. land thus donated is free from any dispute on ownership or any other encumbrances;

v. consultations with the affected households is conducted in a free and transparent manner;

vi. land transactions are supported by transfer of titles; and

vii. documentation of consultation meetings, grievances and actions taken to address such grievances are properly documented.

e) A protocol for direct purchase and voluntary donation of land for sub-projects will be included in the Operations Manual. Sub-projects sponsors will be required to submit appropriate documents
together with the sub-projects proposals to show the process to be used for obtaining the required land.

f) In the case that the local government is planning to acquire private land or community land for the purpose that is related to the project (e.g. for nursery, drying field, etc), it can be done through willing buyer willing seller approach if it involves land less than 1 Ha, or, if more than 1 Ha the Bank’s Policy OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement will apply.

7. Indigenous Peoples’ (IPs)’ or Isolated and Vulnerable Peoples’ (IVPs) Planning Framework.

a) The Main issues

The main issues related to indigenous peoples (IPs) or isolated and vulnerable groups in Nias are:

i. The local elite, though they come from the same ethnic group, often dominate and exploit the vulnerable and marginal groups.

ii. Land conflicts relate to customary land. The common conflict can be divided into three categories:

iii. Conflict over boundaries between sub-clans;

iv. Sub-clan family land that is located outside the village has been taken over by the government (i.e. for public areas) or by other villages where the land is located (claim owned by other sub-clan land)

v. Cases where sub-clan land was used by outsiders under customary agreement but was then claimed as government land or which become disputed land (mostly in the south of Nias)

vi. Women have very weak positions in the society; have a very limited role in public decision making and have no right to land ownership. Special processes have to be built to make sure that women would get equal benefit from the project. The project includes creation of livelihood groups exclusive for women only.

b) The principles

i. Vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples, women and low level sub-clan families would get equal benefit from the project

ii. Family from low level sub-clans will not be worse off because of this project

iii. IPs and vulnerable groups will be fully consulted in all decision making process, from the planning stage, implementation and maintenance stage.

c) The process for impact mitigation

Community decision making includes the processes summarized below:

i. Consultants ensure that planning process fully and appropriately engage vulnerable groups, including the IPs, women and low level sub-clan;

ii. Consultants consult vulnerable individuals and groups in the appropriate forum or meeting place. Results of these discussions will be reported through the monthly report and included in the project monitoring reports;

iii. Special meetings with women and marginalized groups on their view of the proposed sub-project have to be carried out. The minutes will be reported to the environmental and social management officer in the PMU;
iv. Any mitigation agreed by the IPs and vulnerable groups will be as much as possible incorporated in the sub-project design and its implementation is well monitored by the PMU and village-based consultants.

d) Strengthened facilitation

i. There will be an environmental and social management officer experienced in assisting IPs, women and other vulnerable groups in village level in the PMU in Nias to analyze the report of the field consultants and provide field guidance and training.

ii. There will be a special session and syllabus in the consultants’ training curricula on how to facilitate vulnerable groups;

iii. There will be a special chapter and process in the consultants’ manual;

iv. There will be a standard feedback mechanism

e) IPs or IVPs Plan and Documentation

An IP Plan or IVP Plan for a sub-project will cover activities of (i) identifying the beneficiaries or the affected IPs or IVPs and their social economic characteristics, based on social assessment, (ii) carrying out free, prior, informed consultations during subproject preparation and implementation, (iii) identifying measures to avoid, minimize and address potential negative impacts, (iv) incorporating measures and agreements with the IP or IVP in the sub-project design and implementation, (v) estimating cost estimates and financing plan for implementing the IP Plan or IVP Plan, (vi) specifying the grievance procedures, and (vii) putting the appropriate mechanisms and benchmarks for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the IP Plan or IVP Plan. The IP Plan or IVP Plan will be part of the sub-project proposal. The implementation of the plan will be incorporated in the project progress report. The IP Plan or IVP Plan’s requirements and format will be included in the Operation Manuals.

8. Institutional Arrangements

a) LEDP `Implementation Arrangements

The implementation of the environmental and social management frameworks (ESMF) will be, mainly, the responsibility of the Nias-based Project Management Unit (PMU) together with the local Steering Committee comprising of Bappeda of North Sumatera and Bappedas of Nias and Nias Selatan. In the daily operation, the PMU will be assisted by a consultant team contracted under the Technical Assistance component of the project. An environmental and social safeguard specialist will be part of the consultant team members.

b) Responsibilities for Environmental and Social Management

The following responsibilities are proposed within the LEDP implementation arrangements:

i. At the national level, a member within the steering committee will be assigned to oversee environmental and social issues; He or she will be assisted by the environmental/social expert of the Central Management Consultant;

ii. In the PMU, the appointment of an officer (supported by consultant resources) will provide technical backstopping on all aspects of environmental and social issues, including for mitigation of impacts and monitoring. The title for this officer is proposed as ‘environmental and social management officer’, and they can be provided through the Technical Assistance contract;

iii. The Environmental and Social Management Officer will prepare and update the detailed environmental and social management plan and their implementation/progress, and the
extension consultants will be assigned to oversee the livelihoods component to integrate zoning and environmentally-beneficial projects into their approach;

iv. Livelihoods extension consultants will have to integrate zoning and environmentally-beneficial activities into their approach.

A number of BAPPEDA staff (3 from Nias district and 4 from Nias Selatan) has received intensive training on environmental management in Medan. Nias Selatan District has recently established an environmental management division, but at present they have very little capacity to undertake any work, owing to a lack of experience and equipment, despite their enthusiasm. Nias District has not established any environmental management department. It will be the responsibility of the PMU Environmental and Social Management Officer to develop the Environmental and Social Safeguards-related instruments in detail, as part of the development of the Operations Manual, as their initial task on appointment. All activities concerning environmental and social management will be carried out in close co-operation with relevant departments of local government, including the Environmental Dinas, BAPPEDA and Dinas that handles IP and vulnerable groups.

c) **Capacity Building and Training Requirements**

In order to ensure full implementation of the ESMF measures, LEDP will provide a program of environmental and social safeguards training and institutional capacity building. Training on the provision of ESMF and potential impacts of proposed livelihood activities will be required for the PMU. Detailed training on the ESMF will be required for Extension Consultant Teams. A key responsibility of the Environmental and Social Management Officer will be to deliver a range of technical training on environmental and social safeguards issues to PMU and the extension consultant teams.

For each group, training will be provided to bring them to a different level of expertise in different areas:

i. In-depth training to a level that allows trainees to go on to train others, including technical procedures where relevant;

ii. Awareness building, in which the trainees become familiar with the issues to a sufficient extent that it allows them to demand their precise requirements for further technical assistance; and

iii. Awareness-raising in which the participants acknowledge the significance or relevance of the issues, but are not required to having technical or in-depth knowledge of the issues.

d) **Potential Linkage with the Nias Island Rural Access and Capacity Building Program (Nias-RACBP)**

The ILO is implementing a separate stand-alone project (funded by the MDF) to improve rural access in the key economic clusters in Nias, where Nias-LEDP will be implemented. ILO’s Rural Access and Capacity Building Program (Nias-RACBP) sub-projects have strong potential to increase the impacts of Nias-LEDP livelihood activities.

The Fiscal Agency Agreement (FAA) with the MDF allows the ILO to access MDF funds and implement according to its own operations policies. The ILO has its own environmental and social safeguards policy framework that is assessed to be in-line with those of the Bank and GoI.

Given the likelihood that some Nias LEDP and RACB activities may work with the same communities or beneficiary groups, the Nias-based PMUs of both programs will have to
coordinate their activities in the planning and implementation stage (when feasible) to increase efficiency and impacts. In cases where there is an overlap or complementary activities, it is imperative that the safeguards framework is applied consistent with the LEDP safeguards framework. This may require the LEDP PMU to conduct review of the application of the ILO’s safeguards policies for its sub-projects (at the planning stage, or carrying out due diligence during sub-project implementation, or post-review).

The project envisions that if the ILO satisfactorily and consistently implements its approved environmental and social safeguards policy framework, there will be no discrepancy with the safeguards principals of Nias-LEDP. In the event that there are gaps for a particular RACB sub-project (overlapping with Nias-LEDP activities) the Nias-based PMU will request the ILO to carry out remedial actions to mitigate the social and environmental impacts.

e) Consultation and Disclosure
The project will document the process of acquiring land including consultation process and agreement reached between the PAPs or land owners and the farmers/women groups. The document will include names of the PAPs, size and location of the acquired land (including map), size of remaining land, use of land, scheme of land acquisition (voluntary donation, willing-buyer willing-seller, utilization permit, cash compensation, swaps, etc. as agreed by both parties), signatures of the project affected persons/land owners, witnesses and the village chief. If it is a donated land, it will be clearly put in the document that it is given for the sub-project use without time limitation. If it is utilization permit, the time-frame should be clear in the document. Details of the format of documentation at the community level and at the project level will be presented in the project manual. The project will also document the process and results of the implementation of the LARAP, IPP or IVPP, and environmental management. The PMU will be supported by qualified consultants to facilitate the process.

The above-said documents will be included in the sub-project proposal of the farmers/women groups. The village-based consultants (including Extension Technical Experts/Coordinators, M&E and QA monitors) will verify the document in the field as part of the sub-project screening and approval process. The Nias-based PMU will consolidate information from these documents and include it in the monthly project reports. Activities will be approved if the process of land acquisition conforms with the approved environmental and social safeguard framework and the project manual. Land acquisition must be completed prior to the implementation or program activities.

World Bank policies require disclosure of sub-projects information, as part of the environmental (including social) assessment process. LEDP will fulfill these and Indonesian requirements for disclosure through the following:

Provision of the quarterly environmental report, in Indonesian to the steering committee, and the placing of this report for public access in a suitable location in Gunung Sitoli and Teluk Dalam;

i. The project will ensure that the Environmental and Social Safeguards framework is published in Info shop and the Indonesia Public Information Center, as well as in the KPDT website;

ii. The project manuals will be published and be made available to the community organizations (kecamatan and village level) preparing proposals, as well as in the KPDT website
In addition, all sub-projects will be based on participatory planning and appraisal of proposed projects, thereby providing for a significant, local amount of disclosure. All reports will be uploaded in the KPDT website.

9. Reporting and Communication

- Extension consultant teams will work closely with communities to provide guidance and advice on environmental and social risks of sub-projects, potential environmental sub-projects, and appropriate mitigation measures;
- In turn, the extension consultant teams will receive advice and support from the LEDP Environmental Management and Social Officer including technical advice and guidelines, as well as day-to-day guidance;
- The Environmental and Social Management Officer will prepare a quarterly report on the achievement of the implementation of the ESMF as detailed in the Operation Manual to the head of the PMU, who will then submit it to the LEDP steering committee and to local government as well as to local environmental agency and relevant local agencies handling environmental and social issues;
- A review of performance in managing the environment and social safeguards-related issues will be carried out ones per year by World Bank staff. Supervision on these aspects will be done at least twice a year.