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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 21-Mar-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSA19001
### BASIC INFORMATION

#### A. Basic Project Data

<table>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
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<td>Africa</td>
<td>P159998</td>
<td>AFCC2/RI-GLR: Displaced Persons and Border Communities Project Phase Three</td>
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<td>03-Jul-2017</td>
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<th>Implementing Agency</th>
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<td>The International Conference of the Great Lakes Region, Conference Secretariat</td>
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#### Proposed Development Objective(s)

To support regional learning on development responses to forced displacement.

#### Components

- Regional Learning
- Regional Research
- Project Management and Institutional Capacity Building

#### Financing (in USD Million)

<table>
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<th>Financing Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>IDA Grant</td>
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**Total Project Cost**: 3.00

#### Environmental Assessment Category

C - Not Required

#### Decision

Mar 13, 2017
B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **There are currently more than 4.3 million refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Great Lakes Region (GLR).**¹ Those directly affected are a particularly vulnerable group who have suffered trauma and loss of homes, assets, livelihoods and have had to re-build lives in new contexts, often in poor and physically isolated settings. The research undertaken for the preparatory report, ‘Forced Displacement in the Great Lakes Region: A Development Response’ suggests that displaced persons in the GLR tend to have lower incomes, lower employment rates and greater dependency on direct transfers than the non-displaced.² Their ability to make a living can be further reduced by limited freedom of movement, legal restrictions, linguistic or cultural barriers, harassment and discrimination. While many affected by displacement have shown remarkable fortitude and resilience, all too often forced displacement results in greater impoverishment. In the worst cases, the forcibly displaced are subject to extreme poverty and reliance on humanitarian assistance. Compounding the problem, the arrival and hosting of displaced persons can place considerable strain on the communities in which they settle. These ‘hosting communities’ may face pressures on services, environmental degradation and new economic dynamics. In a region already facing high poverty rates and large numbers of poor people,³ those directly affected by forced displacement and the impacts on the communities that host them constitute a distinct challenge for wider poverty alleviation efforts for the GLR.

2. **To tackle the displacement challenge, the ‘Great Lakes Region Displaced Persons and Border Communities Series of Projects’ seeks to implement and operationalize a development response to forced displacement.** To date, the majority of interventions for the displaced in the GLR have been humanitarian in nature, financed and implemented through humanitarian agencies. However there are increasing openings for a development response. A development response to forced displacement differs from a humanitarian response to the degree that it supports those

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¹ Note: This figure only includes the countries covered in this Project, namely Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia. UNHCR, *East, Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region Refugees, asylum-seekers and Internally displaced persons (IDPs)*, UNHCR December 2016

² World Bank/UNHCR, 2015, *Forced Displacement in the Great Lakes Region, A Development Response*

³ Poverty rates have been falling, yet they remain high, especially in Burundi (65 percent in 2014), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (64 percent in 2012) and Zambia (61 percent in 2010). The situation is particularly dire for DRC, whose Human Development Index score is the second lowest in the world and per capita income are also among the lowest in the world (US$220 in 2012). Even in Tanzania where poverty rates are at 28 percent (2011), population growth means that the same number of people remain poor as ten years ago and its average per capita income at US$570 (in 2012), places it only in the 176th global position for income.
affected by displacement to be self-reliant, integrated into wider society and endowed with productive assets. Such a response also considers and mitigates the impacts on hosting communities. Development responses to forced displacement involve embedding that response within broader institutional systems of Government financing and public administration.

Great Lakes Region Displaced Persons and Border Communities Series of Projects

3. **Operational Policy/Bank Procedure 10.00 enables the World Bank to support a Series of Projects (SOP) to multiple borrowers who are facing a common set of development issues.** In this case, the common development challenge is that of forced displacement. The overall objective of the SOP is: ‘(a) to improve access to livelihoods and socio-economic infrastructure for displaced persons and their host communities; and (b) to support regional learning on development responses to forced displacement.’

4. **It is beyond the scope of the SOP to respond to all the situations of forced displacement in the GLR, which are varied and often acute.** The design of the SOP was informed by identification of clear openings for new ways of working on forced displacement, where there is client commitment to development solutions, and where there is a good chance for success.⁴

5. **The timing of the phases of the SOP were determined by urgency, client demand, and readiness.** The first phase of the SOP related to the DRC, where investment in support of IDPs, refugees and their host communities was processed as US$50 million Additional Financing to the DRC Eastern Recovery Project with Board approval on December 11, 2015 (P157303). This first phase was prioritized because the displacement crisis in the DRC was at a stage where there could be a transition to more development approaches and there was a window of opportunity to start those approaches through processing of Additional Financing to a well performing project. The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the first phase of the SOP is ‘to improve access to livelihoods and socio-economic infrastructures in vulnerable communities in the eastern provinces of the DRC’. Project activities were targeted to: (a) assist returnees and host populations to rebuild socio-

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⁴ World Bank/UNHCR, 2015, *Forced Displacement in the Great Lakes Region, A Development Response*. There is strong readiness and increasing commitment in the GLR for a development response to forced displacement. Across the GLR there is a relatively robust policy and legal framework already in place to protect those affected by conflict-induced displacement. All six countries of the GLR have signed and ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Refugees, the 1967 Protocol to the Convention as well as the ‘Regional Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa’. All six countries have also signed the ‘African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa’ known as the 2009 ‘Kampala Convention’, which is the first continental treaty to provide a comprehensive protective framework for IDPs. These frameworks augment the potential for developmental responses. Moreover, in Uganda the Refugees Act of 2006 already recognizes the right of refugee to work, establish businesses, and move around freely within the country and to live in settlements rather than camps. The Act promotes refugees’ self-reliance.
economic infrastructure damaged during conflict; (b) assist IDPs who decide to remain in their area of displacement and their hosts by expanding socio-economic infrastructure that has become overburdened; (c) provide short-term and longer-term livelihoods opportunities to displaced populations and host communities both in areas of displacement and return; and (d) strengthen training at the community level on conflict prevention and management to improve the likelihood of peaceful reintegration of returning community members and minimize tensions between IDPs and their host communities.

6. The second phase of the SOP involved a US$20 million Credit to the Republic of Zambia in support of local integration of former refugees and their host communities with Board approval on May 27, 2016 (P152821). The PDO for this phase is: ‘to improve access to livelihoods and socio-economic infrastructure for displaced people and host communities in the targeted areas of the recipient’s territory’. Zambia is globally unique for having embarked on a process of offering full local integration for long-term refugees. Although local integration is advocated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as one of three preferable solutions for the long-term displaced (alongside return and resettlement), it is rarely pursued as an option. Hosting countries find it politically challenging to offer a legal status of citizenship or residency to large groups of refugees. Without this, full socio-economic integration is undermined as those with refugee status continue to be the target of dedicated humanitarian assistance, kept geographically isolated and/or constrained in their rights and freedoms. Zambia is setting a new global precedent in offering a comprehensive process for local integration which contains provisions for both legal and socio-economic integration.

7. The third phase of the SOP (the focus of this Project Appraisal Document (PAD)) is the proposal to support a new regional forum to facilitate regional learning, dialogue, research and knowledge exchange about development responses for the displaced. It is proposed that a grant of US$3 million be given to the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) – an intergovernmental organization composed of 12 Member States (MSs), including all six countries considered as the GLR under this SOP – to establish, host, facilitate, and maintain this regional forum. The PDO for this phase is: ‘to support regional learning on development responses to forced displacement’. This phase will therefore support opportunities for Government representatives in the region to meet, compare and generate lessons on displacement policies and approaches. It will also support the generation of data, which can influence policy formulation. This regional platform would also serve to share lessons emerging under the other phases of the SOP in the DRC and Zambia, as well as lessons from other development responses in the GLR.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

8. The ICGLR is an inter-governmental organization composed of 12 Member States (MSs) from the Greater GLR, which was set up in 2006 with the assistance of the AU, UN and bilateral donors. The ICGLR aims to implement the Pact on Security, Stability and Development which sets an

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5 ICGLR Member States include Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.
ambitious agenda “to transform the region into a space of sustainable peace and security for peoples of the region, political and social stability, shared growth and development, a space of cooperation based on convergent strategies and policies driven by a common destiny.” Five key sectors within the ICGLR include: (i) Peace and Security; (ii) Democracy and Good Governance; (iii) Economic Development and Regional Integration; (iv) Humanitarian and Social Issues and (v) Cross-cutting issues including gender, environment, human rights, HIV/AIDS and human settlements.6

9. **Addressing challenges related to forced displacement has been a key area of attention of the ICGLR since its inception.** As one of the sub-region’s preeminent regional institutions, the ICGLR has specifically committed to (i) promoting policies aimed at disaster prevention, protection, assistance and to search for durable solutions for refugees and IDPs, as well as their environment and (ii) promoting relevant policies to guarantee access to basic social services by the populations affected by conflicts and effects of natural disasters.

10. **These commitments are elaborated on in its constitutive Pacts and Protocols.** The ICGLR makes detailed provisions for displaced persons in its Article 12 and related Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to IDPs, and Article 13 and related Protocol on Property Rights of Returning Persons (*PPRRP*). With regard to the former, ICGLR members have committed to “…find[ing] lasting solutions to the protracted problems of displaced and refugee populations, notably with regard to their peaceful co-existence with resident populations, their voluntary repatriation and return or local integration, with the full involvement of the local authorities and host populations…”. Specific problems to be solved include (i) Legal and material safety of refugees and IDPs (ii) Physical safety of refugees and IDPs (iii) Sustainable return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs and (iv) The burden placed on host communities. The latest Protocol was recently affirmed with the 2015 ‘Declaration on the Effective Implementation and Operationalization of the Protocol on Property Rights of Returning Persons in the Great Lakes Region’, signed in Nairobi in April 2015. The Nairobi Declaration affirms the engagement to effectively implement the Protocol, recalls most major provisions of the PPRRP and provides for the formulation of a new realistic action plan. In October 2015, a sub-committee of experts was established within the ICGLR secretariat to monitor the process, and a first draft of the present action plan was discussed. The action plan proposes a set of activities aimed at translating the PPRRP into national legislation and supporting the ICGLR MSs in creating an institutional framework and necessary public awareness that will allow them to implement this legislation.

11. **ICGLR activities on forced displacement are coordinated by the Directorate for Humanitarian and Social Issues (DHSI).** The DHSI is one of the five key sectors in the ICGLR. The sector falls under the overall supervision of the ICGLR Executive Secretary, and is managed by a Senior Program Officer. The Regional Program of Action for Humanitarian and Social Issues comprises two sub-programs, 13 projects and seven priorities. The first sub-program, which is of particular

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6 With regard to economic development and regional integration, the ICGLR plans to rehabilitate key infrastructure, including road and rail, so as to facilitate trade in the region. It also aims to establish a regional mechanism for the certification of natural resources in order to curb their illegal exploitation and trade in the region. On energy, the ICGLR supports the revival of the CEPGL and its energy-related projects including exploitation of methane gas from Lake Kivu and the establishment of the Inga dam in the DRC among others.
relevance to this project, is the “Framework for Disaster Preparedness, Protection and Assistance to IDPs and their Environment.” Two priorities under this sub-program include, 1) Protection, Assistance and Search for Lasting Solutions for Displaced Populations and a 2) Legal Framework on Issues Relating to the Recovery of Lands and Properties of Returning Persons. Both of these priorities are key to driving ICGLR’s activities on forced displacement.

12. ICGLR also has potential to undertake research activities on forced displacement through the Levy Mwanawasa Regional Centre for Democracy and Good Governance (LM Centre), based in Lusaka. The LM Centre has already initiated a program focused on resilience of communities facing situations of conflict and is committed to make displacement one of its central research areas.

13. The MSs of the GLR have adopted or committed to progressive approaches to displacement, through national policies and legal frameworks, the ICGLR and other initiatives. Some good practice examples of legal reform to support the displaced include The Refugee Act in Uganda. The Act is regarded as a model for Africa. It serves to promote refugees’ self-reliance, allowing them to work and establish life not in camps but in settlements, where they have access to services and land.⁷ In other instances, some refugee populations in Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, have been enabled to become economically self-sufficient and to make productive contributions to local and national economies. In both Zambia and Tanzania, a promising process is currently underway for the strategic integration of refugees, including formalizing their legal status and allocating land to them. However, despite some cases of successful integration, displacement-affected persons across the GLR continue to face clear development challenges.

14. The regional platform, with its objective: ‘to support regional learning on development responses to forced displacement’, has the potential to build on some of these existing successful approaches, as well as identify shared challenges and opportunities for in-depth research. The ICGLR, given its relevant membership composition and commitment to development responses to forced displacement, coupled with support from the World Bank and other stakeholders, is ideally suited to host the platform.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

**Note to Task Teams:** The PDO has been pre-populated from the datasheet for the first time for your convenience. Please keep it up to date whenever it is changed in the datasheet.

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

To support regional learning on development responses to forced displacement.

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Key Results

Regional learning platforms held (number) to facilitate knowledge exchange on development responses to forced displacement

Perceived usefulness (percentage) of the events

Use of the knowledge (percentage) shared at the events

Generation and documentation (number) of research and data focused on forced displacement in the GLR

Use of research (percentage) outputs

D. Project Description

15. Support to the ICGLR under the project will be captured under the following three components: 1) Regional Learning; 2) Regional Research; and 3) Project Management and Institutional Capacity Building, with an emphasis on activities that benefit the identified ICGLR members and further extends the benefits of knowledge sharing to the indirect beneficiaries (i.e. displacement-affected populations in the GLR).

Component 1: Regional Learning, $717,000
Sub-Component 1a: Regional Learning Events, $627,000

16. The project will support the ICGLR to organize regional learning events that bring together ICGLR MSs and other relevant stakeholders – such as the AU, UN and civil society – to share knowledge, experiences and good practices regarding development responses to forced displacement. In line with this, the ICGLR will convene regional learning events based on the provisional list that was agreed on at the Local Integration as a Solution to Displacement in the GLR: Challenges and opportunities workshop in Nairobi June 2016 and later reviewed and substantiated during preparation missions (included in Annex 2). The typology of the learning events will range from small ‘closed-door’ workshops to enable government representatives to discuss sensitive issues; including, for instance, workshops focused on sharing experiences in implementing sustainable return and reintegration processes. While other events will be larger multi-stakeholder dissemination conferences involving the public, with the intention to share lessons that have important implications and lessons beyond the ICGLR membership.

17. Objectives of the regional learning events more broadly include: raising awareness about forced displacement, its regional dimensions and durable solutions; all countries sharing challenges to better identify their own solutions; encouraging technical discussions on issues that need to be addressed regionally; providing additional technical expertise if required; and facilitating
commitment to an ongoing process of regional information sharing and policy development on development responses to forced displacement.

**Sub-Component 1b: Support to the Technical Sub-Committee on Land, $90,000**

18. The ICGLR has already been involved in issues of access to land for displaced persons; the ICGLR MSs adopted the Declaration on the Implementation of the Protocol on Property Rights. The Declaration recommits to the establishment of a sub-committee of experts with specific responsibility for land and property rights. Despite recognition of the necessity to implement the Protocol, there remains much to be done in terms of the integration of the protocol into the national legal frameworks of ICGLR MSs. Therefore, this sub-component of the Project will provide technical assistance to support the existing process of the ICGLR Technical Sub-Committee (TSC) on Land to establish reporting systems that ensure the effective implementation of the Protocol. The ICGLR will also work with the TSC to formulate a research topic on land and displacement, the research results of which will be presented at the second TSC Group of Experts meeting. This research will be funded under Component 2.

**Component 2: Regional Research, $1,084,000**

19. Reliable and informative research is crucial for developing evidence-based policies and designing the requisite development responses to forced displacement. Yet robust data and research on issues related to forced displacement continues to be a challenge globally. This reality is no different in the GLR. Availability of reliable and up-to-date data on forced displacement is one of the major challenges faced by governments in the region and therefore impedes their ability to devise appropriate responses to the plight of persons affected by displacement.

20. It is within this context that the project will support the ICGLR and its MSs to engage in research and data collection activities that aim to fill knowledge gaps, and in so doing, enable evidence-based policy-making. The typology for regional research initiatives will range from small-scale desk reviews, such as analysis of local integration legal frameworks. To larger qualitative and quantitative impact assessments, for instance, quantifying the impact of displacement on host communities and on social cohesion. The list of themes prioritized for in-depth research is given in Annex 2.

**Component 3: Project Management, $1,199,000**

21. This Component will cover the cost for project management, day-to-day planning, implementation and supervision of project activities, administration of procurement and financial management, and monitoring and evaluation. A PCU within ICGLR will be the focal coordinating unit and will manage the project account. The PCU will also support a Project Advisory Group (PAG) for the project.
E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

22. While MSs will have the overriding responsibility for driving thematic discussions and prioritizing in-depth research topics, the ICGLR will play a critical convening role, supporting regional knowledge sharing, research and advocacy efforts on forced displacement. The ICGLR LM Centre in Lusaka will be integrally involved in the implementation of project activities, especially in terms of regional research (Component 2). The ICGLR Secretariat, the LM Center and the DHSI of ICGLR, will contribute towards project implementation. The exact role and responsibilities of staff from the broader ICGLR and LM Center towards the project will be outlined in the PIM.

23. The PCU, housed in the DHSI of ICGLR and entailing positions in the LM Center, will be responsible for the overall coordination, day-to-day implementation, and supervision of the project. The PCU will be comprised of seven positions and two interns. An existing PCU in this Directorate responsible for implementing the Great Lakes Emergency Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Women’s Health Project (SGBV, P147489) will take on responsibilities for the project. Building on the existing PCU and during the first year of the Project and last year of implementation of the SGBV Project, the existing FM Officer, Procurement Officer and Project Coordinator hired under the SBGV Project will take on the roles under the new proposed project, resulting in them having fulltime positions across the two projects. The staffing of the PCU will be boosted to take on additional responsibilities and will include a Displacement Specialist and a Research Specialist (housed in Lusaka) respectively, among other positions. The full institutional arrangements of the PCU, its composition, TOR for staff and reporting arrangements within broader ICGLR structures will be outlined in the PIM.

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

The location of project activities will include: the office of the Secretariat for the International Conference of the Great lakes in Bujumbura, the office of the Levy Mwanawasa Research Center in Lusaka, any venues for regional learning events, workshops and conferences, and the field sites for research initiatives. No environmental and social impacts are expected at these locations.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Verena Phipps-Ebeler, Emmanuel E. Hanai
### SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Safeguard Policies</th>
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### 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 activities of the project include learning events, workshops, meetings, conferences and research studies. As such, no physical works will be undertaken under the project and therefore no direct social and environmental impacts, which necessitate the triggering of safeguard policies, will be entailed. The project may result in indirect social impacts. Only positive indirect social impact are anticipated; the project will stimulate regional dialogue between government representatives in the Great Lakes Region, and thereby contribute to shifts towards more developmental responses to forced displacement. These shifts are expected to result in greater self-reliance and socio-economic participation for those affected by forced displacement. Principles of supporting social inclusion will be applied to all activities under the project. In particular there will be attention give to ensuring gender balance amongst the participants and presenters at regional learning events and workshops and in the hiring of consultants to work on project activities. The client - the ICGLR - has existing guidelines on ensuring gender equality in all regional activities. These Guidelines have been reviewed by the World Bank and found suitable for adoption in the Project Implementation Manual. All research undertaken under the project will adhere to guidelines on ethical conduct of consultative research including ensuring that no research respondents are asked sensitive or traumatic questions and that all data of a personal nature, which could pose security risks for respondents, is not disclosed and kept in secure files.
2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: Due to the nature of the activities of the project - learning events, workshops, meetings, conferences and research studies - no long term physical impacts are anticipated in the project area.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. No project alternatives were considered.

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. Since no safeguard policies have been triggered for the project, no measures are required from the client to address safeguard policy issues. Application of principles of social inclusion to the activities of the project will be achieved by guidelines to be outlined in the Project Implementation Manual.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people. Since no safeguard policies have been triggered for the project, no measures are required from the client for consultation and disclosure of safeguard policy issues.

B. Disclosure Requirements

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

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop? NA

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? NA
All Safeguard Policies

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

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

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?
NA

CONTACT POINT

World Bank
Joanna Peace De Berry
Senior Social Development Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient
The International Conference of the Great Lakes Region

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APPROVAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task Team Leader(s):</th>
<th>Joanna Peace De Berry</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved By</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguards Advisor:</td>
<td>Nathalie S. Munzberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Practice Manager/Manager:</td>
<td>Robin Mearns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country Director:</td>
<td>Ahmadou Moustapha Ndiaye</td>
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