



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 04/22/2020 | Report No: ESRSA00754



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Africa	AFRICA	P173702	
Project Name	Emergency Locust Response Program		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture and Food	Investment Project Financing	4/22/2020	5/20/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Republic of Djibouti, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of Uganda, Republic of Kenya	Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda-Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Food Security Coordination Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Food Security, Ministry of Agriculture , Livestock , Fisheries and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Livestock and Fish Resources		

Public Disclosure

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To respond to the threat posed by the locust outbreak and to strengthen systems for preparedness.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	160.00

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No



C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

In response to a desert locust plague threatening the livelihoods and food security of millions in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East and North Africa, this project will finance swarm, livelihood protection and rehabilitation, and improved swarm identification and response by affected countries.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

In response to a desert locust plague threatening the livelihoods and food security of millions in East Africa and the Middle East and North Africa, this Program will finance swarm control, livelihood protection and rehabilitation, and improved swarm identification and response by affected countries.

The Appraisal ESRS for the Emergency Locust Response Program – which includes operations in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda – presents an overview, in the aggregate, of the Program’s country-specific project locations, salient characteristics and project components, as well as captures the World Bank assessment of the relevant environmental and social standards that apply to activities being considered in each of the participating countries.

This document should be read in conjunction with the Appraisal ESRS documents for each of the countries included under the Program, which have been prepared as Annexes to this document and disclosed individually. The Annexes present detailed project locations, salient characteristics and project components, indication of the relevance of each of the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) within each country’s context, and the environmental and social assessment conducted by the Bank for each of the countries.

DJIBOUTI: The desert locust (DL) invasion has affected all six regions in Djibouti. About 1,700 farms located in 23 production areas (5,000 ha) pasturelands were infested. Currently, 70 percent of the rural populations, representing about 4,450 agriculture and pastoralist households dependent on food system value chains, are subject to food insecurity. There is high risk of the situation escalating, as the swarms are expected to advance to various stages and continue to be a major threat up to June 2020, as well as later in the fall.

The project will build on the existing Djibouti Nutrition project (P164164) with similar activities that were included in an emergency component (CERC) on locust prevention and control..

Component 1: Enhancing the Desert Locust Surveillance, Control and Prevention: support strengthening the regulatory framework/institutional capacity for desert locust invasion management, develop legal basis for management of pesticides used in desert locust control activities, finance equipment and capacity building to enable improved locust monitoring and control will be financed.

Component 2: Livelihoods Protection and Restoration: contribute to assisting affected farmers and pastoralists to protect and restore their livelihoods through: (i) safety net response; and, (ii) replacement of productive assets.

Component 3: Coordination and Early Warning Preparedness: support establishment of a robust system integrating Early Warning, Logistic (equipment, transport and human resources) and Early Response system to trigger timely control operations and ensure overall coordination for desert locust surveillance and control.

Component 4: Project Coordination and Management: financial management, procurement, monitoring of the environmental and social safeguards, M&E and, increased community awareness.



ETHIOPIA: The locust emergency response operation will be working potentially country-wide. In total, 153 districts (woredas) were invaded by desert locust at varying degrees of infestation scope of impact so far. The infestation response will be informed by ongoing locust surveillance led by Ministry of Agriculture (MOA).

The project will support investments across three pillars: (a) monitoring and controlling locust population growth and curbing the spread of swarms while mitigating the risks associated with control measures; (b) protecting livelihoods of locust-affected households to prevent asset loss, and return them to productivity; and (c) preventing future locust upsurges by strengthening capacity for ex ante surveillance and control operations to facilitate early warning and early response.

Component 1: Locust monitoring and control: direct support to improving surveillance and assessment of locusts' situation, habitat conditions and geographic exposure and, support to community-based monitoring and forecasting in pastoralist and farming communities prone to locust breeding and invasion, as well as targeted aerial and ground spraying to reduce locust populations and prevent their spread.

Component 2: Livelihood protection and restoration: provide seed-fertilizer-pesticide packages to selected farmers to ensure planting in the upcoming cropping season; in pastoralist areas, fodder to guard against further livestock losses and thus loss of their main productive assets; as well as, fodder seed to affected communities to rehabilitate pastures in rangeland areas depleted by the desert locust invasion.

Component 3: Strengthening Early Warning Systems and Preparedness: assist the Ethiopia MoA in establishing an integrated system for locust detection, occurrence projection, early warning and systematic data analysis and comprehension.

Component 4: Project Management: engagement of a pest management expert; operating costs for monitoring (particularly related to financial management and safeguards), technical backstopping at different levels; and, communication and information exchange.

KENYA: The desert locust crossed into Kenya in late December 2019. The swarms have spread rapidly and have been confirmed in counties in North Eastern and Central parts of Kenya. The majority of the counties suffering infestation impacts are largely Arid and Semi-Arid Areas, their residents practice nomadic pastoralism, and the counties are home to national parks, reserves and conservancies. The activities proposed in this operational include ground and aerial spraying with the use of both synthetic chemical pesticides and biopesticides, which is likely to affect natural resource-based livelihoods and health.

The Government of Kenya has embarked on locust control activities with technical support from FAO. The Bank has provided support through a Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) under the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (P154784), which has financed desert locust control activities in the same regions. The activities to be undertaken through this Program will complement ongoing GoK and other development partners activities to control the desert locust infestations.

Component 1: Surveillance and Control Measures: limit growth of existing desert locust populations and curb their spread, while mitigating the risks and impacts on human health and the environment through continuous surveillance and monitoring, spraying of hopper bands and adult swarms, assessing environmental and social impact of the locust populations and control measures, and delivery of training and capacity building to field teams to ensure that operations are carried out in a safe and effective manner.



Component 2: Livelihoods Protection and Rehabilitation: implement two mutually-supportive sub-components: 1) Safeguarding Food Security and Protecting Human Capital; and 2) Restoring and Rehabilitating Agricultural and Pastoral Livelihoods for enhanced adaptation and resilience.

Component 3: Coordination and Early Warning Preparedness: strengthen regional and national capacity for surveillance and control operations to facilitate early warning and early response through development and updating of regional and national contingency plans for desert locust crises and promotion of learning across countries to boost competencies in forecasting, surveillance and control.

Component 4: Project Management: financial management, procurement, environmental and social management, and communications to promote increased community awareness.

UGANDA: Since the first sightings of the locusts in North Eastern Uganda, multiple new swarms have entered the country. Though there are currently 40 Districts at risk, infestations have been sighted in 24 districts. The swarms have invaded some of the most economically and socially fragile regions of the country. The communities in the affected communities generally derive their livelihoods from agriculture, while in Karamoja, livelihoods are based on both pastoralism and agriculture.

Government of Uganda has embarked on locust control activities with technical support from FAO and the logistical support of the Ugandan Military. The Bank has provided \$1 m support through an ongoing Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP P145037) which financed the initial surveillance of desert locust control activities. The planned MPA activities will complement ongoing and other development partners' activities to control the desert locust invasion.

Component 1: Surveillance and Control Measures: improve locust and other pest surveillance, mobilize communities and establish a locust surveillance system based at three levels: (i) community; (ii) district; and (iii) national.

Undertake continuous surveillance, mapping monitoring and reporting on the desert locusts spread in invaded and locust prone districts, alongside targeted ground and aerial control operations control measures to reduce locust populations and prevent their spread.

Component 2: Livelihoods Protection and Restoration: strengthen coping mechanisms and livelihoods support for affected communities and vulnerable households; and, develop coping mechanisms to increase production and productivity to mitigate reduction of incomes and revenues in agriculture.

Component 3: Coordination, and Preparedness: strengthen national capacities for surveillance, response mechanisms, and ongoing preparedness for preventing future locust infestations by supporting improved coordination strategies for effective surveillance, and prevention.

Component 4: Project Management: leverage established structures in place at national level to guide and coordinate the National Desert Locust Management strategy.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

DJIBOUTI

The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). Djibouti has extensive experience with WB projects including in implementing safeguards policies. However, Djibouti has very limited capacity to implement the ESF. The country has also limited institutional capacities in place to manage and control DL. Existing capacities with the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) lack equipment for pesticide applications and DL surveys and required infrastructure for storage and management of pesticide application and pesticides stocks during and post DL invasion. The technical capacity of the MOA to carry out DL surveys and ensure locust management and control operations and communication at country and regional levels is also limited. Moreover, the country lacks the legal basis for pesticide



management (import, registration, distribution, storage quality control, etc.) in conformity with the International Code of Conduct for Pesticide Management (ICCPM).

A partnership agreement will be signed between the MOA and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a lead technical partner, for the implementation by FAO of Components 1 and 3. The MOA will implement the remaining Components (2 and 4), building on the success of the Rural Community Development and Water Mobilization (PRODERMO) project (P130515) and, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (Safety Nets project P166220), the Prefectures (Districts) and the Local Government (Regional Councils). The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) will also be involved to ensure a better regional coordination and harmonization. The Project will use an existing PIU. One Environmental Specialist and one Social and Stakeholder Engagement Focal point will be appointed to ensure the implementation of the relevant instruments and ensure environmental and social reporting throughout the project implementation.

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia's Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and the respective regional offices will be the implementing agencies for the project. The MOA has experience in implementing different projects supported by the World Bank financing, Agricultural Growth Project (P148591), Resilient Land and Livelihoods Management (P163383, P172462), Rural Productive Safety Nets Project (P163438), Livestock and Fisheries Sector Development Project (P159382), Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (P152822), and others.

Overall, the MOA is familiar with the environmental and social requirements of the World Bank's safeguards policies and is increasingly learning also the provisions under the ESF during recent project preparations. Thus, the Rural Productive Safety Net Project's (RPSNP) environment and social safeguards instruments form an acceptable base for development of instruments for this project. The RPSNP ESMF and SA will be updated to capture the implications of the proposed locust emergency response project components and the full range of associated potential environmental and social risks and impacts covered by the ESF as described below.

The PIU may also recruit specialized technical staff as needed to create capacity to identify and maintain a critical minimum permanent survey and early warning capacity, and some activities may be outsourced to third parties through contract agreements acceptable to the World Bank.

KENYA

The Project will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MoALFC) which has a long experience of implementing World Bank financed projects. The implementation will be supported by the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (P154784) (KCSAP). PIU which is executing a similar desert locust control operation financed under a CERC. During the preparation of the KCSAP CERC, an ESMF that incorporated an Integrated Pesticides Management Framework (IPMF) was prepared, and when the CERC was activated, a Pest Management Plan was prepared. These instruments will be updated to reflect MPA activities and potential environmental and social risks and impacts to meet ESS requirements. In addition, the project is being implemented with the support of the National Youth Service who require training on the use of pesticides and community engagement.

With the increase in its project portfolio, the PIU's safeguards capacity needs strengthening. Thus, the PIU will hire an additional Environmental Specialist to complement the existing resources at post. The Project is working with FAO on



the desert locust operations who are providing technical support to the Ministry through the Multi-Institutional Technical Team on the pesticide selection, applications and management. The Ministry has adopted FAO Desert Locust Guidelines, Section 6, Safety and Environmental Precautions (2003), which are aligned to GIIP in managing the environment, health and safety risks for this operation.

UGANDA

The Project will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and Office of the Prime Minister (NUSAF Secretariat), which both have long experience of implementing World Bank-financed projects under Agricultural and Social Protection programs respectively, for over 20 years. The implementation of this operation will be coordinated by MAAIF and supported by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) which is executing current desert locust control operations. The project will also be implemented with the logistical support of the Ugandan military who will require training on the use of pesticides and appropriate community engagement.

In terms of Safeguards Management, MAAIF is being supported by Safeguards Projects Specialists under Agriculture Cluster Development Project ACDP (P145037) and Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project RPLRP (P129408), and the Social Protection Component will be implemented with support from Safeguards Specialist under Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Project Phase 3 (P149965) and Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project DRDIP (PP152822). Given the increase of project portfolio and the needs of the project, PIU safeguards capacity will be strengthened by hiring an additional environmental specialist to complement the existing resources, as well as a social safeguards specialist and a GBV specialist at project inception, and all Safeguards Staff will undertake Refresher Training on the application and implementation of Safeguards Instruments that are being developed for the project.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

High

Environmental Risk Rating

High

Please refer to Section II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS, Part A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) in each of the country-specific Appraisal ESRS Annexes disclosed for a full treatment of the assessment of environmental and social risks identified under the Emergency Locust Response Program in each country. The overall Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) for the Emergency Locust Response Program is rated High.

The overall Environmental Risk Rating for the Emergency Locust Response Program is rated High.

DJIBOUTI

The Environmental Risk is rated Substantial.

The overall ESRC (the higher of the environmental & social risk ratings) for the Djibouti Emergency Locust Response project is rated Substantial.

ETHIOPIA

The Environmental Risk of the project is assessed as High.



The overall ESRC (the higher of the environmental & social risk ratings) for the Ethiopia Emergency Locust Response project is rated High.

KENYA

The Environmental Risk is rated Substantial.

The overall ESRC (the higher of the environmental & social risk ratings) for the Kenya Emergency Locust Response project is rated High.

UGANDA

The Environmental Risk is rated Substantial.

The overall ESRC (the higher of the environmental & social risk ratings) for the Uganda Emergency Locust Response project is rated High.

Social Risk Rating

High

Please refer to Section II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS, Part A.

Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) in each of the country-specific Appraisal ESRS Annexes disclosed for a full treatment of the assessment of environmental and social risks identified under the Emergency Locust Response Program in each country. The overall Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) for the Emergency Locust Response Program is rated High.

The overall Social Risk Rating for the Emergency Locust Response Program is rated High.

DJIBOUTI

The Social Risks are rated Substantial.

The overall ESRC (the higher of the environmental & social risk ratings) for the Djibouti Emergency Locust Response project is rated Substantial.

ETHIOPIA

The Social Risk for the project is rated Substantial.

The overall ESRC (the higher of the environmental & social risk ratings) for the Ethiopia Emergency Locust Response project is rated High.

KENYA

The Social Risks are rated High.

The overall ESRC (the higher of the environmental & social risk ratings) for the Kenya Emergency Locust Response project is rated High.

UGANDA

The Social Risks are rated High.

The overall ESRC (the higher of the environmental & social risk ratings) for the Uganda Emergency Locust Response project is rated High.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered



B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

Though there are differences between the approach to managing environmental and social risks varies between countries, each country specific project will require appropriate Labor Management Procedures (including a labor specific Grievance Redress Mechanism), which may be contained within Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs) in some countries, Stakeholder Engagement Plans (which include a robust multi-channel Grievance Redress Mechanism)(SEP) and an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). The ESCP and a preliminary SEP have already been prepared and disclosed in each country and will be disclosed on the Bank website.

DJIBOUTI

ESS1 is Relevant. The detailed description of E&S risks and impacts are provided in the country-specific ESRS under this section B. To mitigate the environmental and social risk and impacts of the proposed project, in addition to those instruments noted above, the borrower will prepare, disclose and implement the following instruments: an ESMF which includes a Pest Management Plan (PMP).

ETHIOPIA

ESS1 is Relevant. The detailed description of E&S risks and impacts are provided in the country-specific ESRS under this section B. The existing ESMF developed for Rural Productive Safety Net Project (RPSNP) will be updated to include an ESMP template and an Integrated Pest Management Plan/IPMP and include any additional requirements under the ESF. The update will be informed by the FAO Desert Locust Guidelines, Section 6, Safety and Environmental Precautions (2003).

KENYA

ESS1 is Relevant. The detailed description of E&S risks and impacts are provided in the country-specific ESRS under this section B. To manage the environmental and social risks associated with the project components, the Ministry will update the ESMF prepared for the existing KCSAP operation for component 1 and prepare a new ESMF that will include for environmental and social screening procedures for potential sub-projects under component 2. The component 2 ESMF will clearly state the project's targeting procedures, which will be designed to favor the selection of the neediest populations affected by the invasions. As required, sub-project site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs)/Project Reports will be prepared by the Ministry where restoration and rehabilitation of livelihoods activities will involve minor construction works. Each ESMF will include a relevant LMP.

For Component 1, the Ministry will update and re-disclose the existing Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) prepared for the CERC, and update and re-disclose the ESMF prepared for KCSAP to align with the requirements of the ESF. Terms of Reference (ToRs) for environmental monitoring of the desert locust control activities will be prepared to involve a multi-disciplinary technical team of lead agencies such as Wildlife, Water, Environment and Health and Safety before disbursement of funds for this component. A GBV action plan (with costs integrated into the project budget) will be prioritized as a first step after project approval and implemented before new interventions begin under this component.



UGANDA

ESS1 is Relevant. The detailed description of E&S risks and impacts are provided in the country-specific ESRS under this section B. MAAIF is preparing an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to guide assessment and management of environmental and social risks associated with the project components before any adverse impacts can arise from activities supported by the project. The ESMF will include environmental and social screening procedures for potential sub-projects. ESMPs will be developed, where applicable.

A GBV Action Plan which details appropriate means for preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse of the community including budget and implementation arrangements and a grievance mechanism that is responsive to GBV—will be prepared. A VGMP will also be prepared for component 2. A GBV specialist will be recruited for the project.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

DJIBOUTI

ESS10 is Relevant. The key project stakeholders are staff from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as implementing agency of one component, the local and regional governments, communities affected by spraying and storage of pesticide, agribusiness and cooperatives, civil society, beneficiaries of the cash transfers and the farmers who will benefit directly from in-kind and technical support. Initial consultations were undertaken remotely, by phone and WhatsApp (due to COVID-19 spread concerns), from March 19-24, 2020 with 26 representatives from the districts (prefectures), regional councils, farmers cooperatives and civil society. Once approved, the project will establish a structured approach to stakeholder engagement and public outreach that is based upon meaningful consultation and disclosure of appropriate information, considering the specific challenges associated with the project activities and COVID 19 circumstances.

ETHIOPIA

ESS10 is Relevant. Stakeholders for the project encompass three categories: affected parties (i.e. pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities; relevant government offices at national, regional, woreda and kebele levels; contracted workers); other interested parties (i.e. national and regional state leaders, agriculture research institutions, media, the public at large); and, disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups, historically underserved and disadvantaged communities. Consultations on SEP and other instruments have started with the key stakeholders. The project will ensure the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism.

KENYA

ESS10 is Relevant. The Ministry has prepared an SEP which provides an analysis of key stakeholders and a framework for further analysis including further identification of stakeholders, gauging stakeholder interest and providing systematic means and processes of inclusive and meaningful engagements with the stakeholders and communities in a way that influences project design and implementation under all components. A project-wide Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is being set up tailored to the different project interventions, geographical scope of each intervention and in accordance with the existing procedures.

UGANDA



ESS10 is Relevant. A structured approach to engagement with stakeholders (including key relevant government institutions, districts, affected communities, Civil Society Organizations and relevant development partners working in the same field) will be instituted, based upon meaningful consultation and disclosure of appropriate information, considering the specific challenges associated with the locust emergency response. Outreach mechanisms are defined as part of the SEP based on the local context, language, preferred media, and cultural norms and values. The SEP will include an assessment of the potential impacts on IK people in the project area and culturally appropriate communication and consultation requirements for Sub-Saharan African Historically Under-served Traditional Local Communities. Affected communities and village leaders' sensitization and training of experts of all infested areas to approach country-wide awareness creation will be a key activity under the SEP. The SEP details an appropriate Grievance Redress Mechanism. The project will include adequate resources for the implementation of the SEP.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

DJIBOUTI

ESS2 is Relevant. A Labor Management Plan (LMP) will be prepared to ensure that proper OHS measures are in place for all workers assigned to the project. The LMP will also include codes of conduct to prevent GBV and SEA with stringent sanctions for the staff implementing the cash transfers as well as for other external workers. In accordance with ESS2, due to the hazardous work situation, children under the age of 18 will not be allowed to work on the project. The use of forced labor or conscripted labor on the project is also prohibited.

ETHIOPIA

ESS2 is Relevant. An LMP has been prepared. The project will ensure the application of Occupational Health and Safety measures (e.g. inclusion in the site-specific ESMPs, contracts and monitoring systems) as outlined in the ESMF noted under ESS1, as well as FAO guidelines noted above, including Guidelines for personal protection when handling and applying pesticide (2020). In line with ESS2, as well as the Ethiopian law, the use of forced labor or conscripted labor in the project is not allowed.

KENYA

ESS2 is Relevant. The Project will prepare an LMP within each component's ESMF, to guide the use of different cadres of workers, before the commencement of project activities. It will apply to all Project workers and volunteers whether full-time, part-time, temporary or seasonal. During Implementation of project activities, the respective Contractors will prepare Occupational Health and Safety Plans (OHS) and the Community Health Management Plans to manage related risks. These documents will guide the project on the management of the OHS risks for applicators and other workers as stipulated under Kenyan law (OSHA), the FAO guidelines on the safety and health precautions and the World Bank Group EHS guidelines.

UGANDA

ESS2 is Relevant. The Project will involve the use of the following types of labor – direct employees including civil servants (all components), contracted employees (component 1) and community workers (component 2). LMPs will be prepared to manage risks to occupational health and safety and working conditions in line with the requirements



of ESS2. Due to the nature and timing of works, LMPs may be prepared separately for the different project components. The project safeguards team will ensure the application of Occupational Health and Safety measures (e.g. inclusion in the site-specific ESMPs, contracts and monitoring systems), as outlined in the ESMF noted under ESS1, as well as prescribed in FAO guidelines, including Guidelines for personal protection when handling and applying pesticide (2020).

The recruitment of child labor is forbidden in accordance with ESS2 and Ugandan law. These restrictions, including measures to determine the age of employees, will be outlined in the relevant LMPs. In line with ESS2 the use of forced labor or conscripted labor in the project, both for pesticide spraying and the cash for work activities is not allowed. The Ugandan Military will support project implementation but does not have conscription. The MAAIF will ensure consistent application and adherence to the requirements related to the applicable Environmental and Social Standards.

The details of the GRM will be detailed in the relevant LMPs and will allow workers to report any labor issues.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

DJIBOUTI

ESS3 is Relevant. The Borrower will implement the same Pesticide Management Plan (PMP) prepared under an ongoing CERC to control desert locusts but will update it as needed to cover all aspects of this project.

ETHIOPIA

ESS3 is Relevant. Application of insecticide should be made in accordance with good pest control practice to ensure efficacy and safe use. The ESMF and IPMP will include guidance related to (i) adequate design of pesticide storage, handling, and management facilities; (ii) management of stocks in an effective, efficient, and transparent way, (iii) improvement of the capacity of health centers in the treatment of pesticide poisoning incidents; (iv) disposal of unwanted or surplus insecticides; and, (v) an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan for the pesticide application activities, in line with World Bank General EHS guidelines, WHO and FAO Guidelines for safety and environmental precautions [Guidelines on Developing a Reporting System for Health and Environmental Incidents Resulting from Exposure to Pesticides, 2009; Prevention of Accumulation and Disposal of Obsolete Stocks; 2009, 2011; and, the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management].

KENYA

ESS3 is Relevant. The project will update the IPMP prepared for the ongoing CERC operation financed by the Bank. The IPMP will incorporate a Waste Management Plan that will include overall management and disposal of waste related to pesticides, empty pesticides containers and potential medical waste generated. The Project IPMP will incorporate an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan for the pesticide application activities.

UGANDA

ESS3 is Relevant. The project will prepare an IPMP for the operation before commencement of implementation of project activities to address the procurement and use of large quantities synthetic chemical pesticides and biopesticides and equipment to support the application of the pesticides. To minimize and mitigate potential risks the project and the IPMP will adopt the use FAO guidelines on Safety and Environmental Precautions, the World Bank



Group General EHS Guidelines and applicable national legislation and regulations on pesticide control products. In addition, the project will adopt WHO/FAO guidelines on management options for empty pesticides containers. The IPMP will incorporate an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan for the pesticide application activities.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

DJIBOUTI

ESS4 is Relevant. A code of conduct, a surveillance system and sanctions measures will be included in the ESMF and the LMP to minimize risks. Moreover, the grievance redress will include ways to submit anonymous grievances.

ETHIOPIA

ESS4 is Relevant. The project will adopt a comprehensive community communication and outreach protocol, to be elaborated in the SEP, with specific provisions to be included in each sub-project ESMP and relevant contracts. The project will ensure systems to address and prevent Gender Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by establishing and implementing a GBV action plan as part of the ESMF. The project will implement codes of conduct based on the FAO Guidance Code of Ethics and Professional conduct, follow Ethiopian Laws and the World Bank's ESF.

KENYA

ESS4 is Relevant. The MoALFC will adopt the FAO guidelines on safety and environmental precautions on the transportation, storage, disposal of obsolete pesticides and disposal of empty pesticides drums/containers to ensure that local communities are not exposed to hazardous pesticides and waste materials. The IPMP will incorporate Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) for the pesticide application activities that will address potential emergency events such as spillage and contamination of sensitive community resources involving community members. The EPRP will be made available to the members of communities and other authorities. A GBV Action Plan will be prepared and implemented. The project will promote the avoidance of SEA by appraising and improving where necessary a code of conduct for all workers and volunteers as well as the provision of gender-sensitive infrastructure such as segregated toilets in ground stations. A project-level GRM as required by ESS10 will be instituted and will be equipped to respond to grievances the community may have on project-related issues, including those related to security and the use of the NYS.

UGANDA

ESS4 is Relevant. The project may increase the risk of Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in communities to the presence of project personnel, including the military, and as a result of livelihood protection and restoration activities. The project will mitigate this by putting in place a GBV Action Plan and recruiting a project GBV specialist.

While the military has established working guidelines with MAAIF, these guidelines will be reviewed and strengthened where necessary, to ensure that the use of the military in project activities will not result in adverse consequences to community health and safety, including SEA and SH. On-the-ground personnel engaged will receive training in community engagement and SEA/SH prevention before the commencement of Bank-supported activities. SEA/SH reporting mechanisms will be put in place before the start of project activities. The FAO Guidance Code of Ethics and Professional conduct, Ugandan Law, the World Bank Good Practice Notes on Assessing and Managing the



Risks and Impacts of the Use of Security Personnel and on Use of Security Forces and, applicable Environmental and Social standards shall be used to guide agreed operating procedures for the military implementing project activities.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

DJIBOUTI

ESS5 is Not Currently Relevant. The ESMF will include a screening procedure for each proposed civil works. Should ESS5 impacts be identified, a Resettlement Plan will be prepared following the relevant requirements of this ESS.

ETHIOPIA

ESS5 is Not Currently Relevant. The project will not encompass any land acquisition, involuntary resettlement or restriction of access to and use of natural resources.

KENYA

ESS5 is Not Currently Relevant. There is no land acquisition, restriction of access to and use of natural resources, or resettlement anticipated in this project.

UGANDA

ESS5 is Not Currently Relevant. It is not anticipated that the project will involve any land acquisition, restriction of access to and use of natural resources or involuntary resettlement. Some activities under component 2 may require land use which will be managed in accordance with the requirements of ESS5 and outlined in the project operations manuals as appropriate.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

ESS6 is Relevant. The ESMF will include mitigation measures to protect natural habitats and ecologically sensitive areas including measures related to storage and disposal of unused quantities of synthetic pesticides and biopesticides.

ETHIOPIA

ESS6 is Relevant. The spraying of insecticides on a wide area within the context of locust control and the manipulation of related chemicals is the main source of negative impact on biodiversity. For each sensitive area, locust management options should be evaluated, based on the type of organisms at risk and the likely locust targets that may appear in the area. The procedures outlined in the ESMF in line with FAO Guidelines for Safety (and environmental precautions, 2003 and waste management plan will describe how these impacts will be avoided, minimized or mitigated.

KENYA

ESS6 is Relevant. The MoALFC will adopt the FAO guidelines in the treatment of ecologically and agronomically sensitive areas and this will be incorporated on the updated IPMP.

UGANDA



ESS6 is Relevant. The MAAIF will adopt the FAO guidelines in the treatment of ecologically and agronomically sensitive areas and this will be incorporated in the IPMP. The project will institute environmental monitoring after treatment of pesticides has been carried out to monitor the impact on sensitive areas.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

DJIBOUTI

ESS7 is Not Currently Relevant as there are no indigenous people and traditional communities meeting the criteria of this standard.

ETHIOPIA

ESS7 is Relevant. The project will be implemented in Afar, Somali, parts of Oromia and SNNP where people meet the criteria under ESS 7. The project will ensure respect of human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture and livelihoods of SSAHUTLC and avoid adverse impacts on them or, when avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate or compensate for such impacts. The SEP update will have adequate coverage on stakeholder engagement and communication culturally and linguistically appropriate for the IPSSAHUTLC context in Ethiopia. The Project's SEP operational steps (communication and outreach) will ensure that SSAHUTLC are appropriately informed and can share in the benefits of the project in an inclusive and culturally appropriate manner. For component 2, a social assessment/social development plan (which meets the requirements of ESS7) will be prepared, consulted and disclosed. The proposed project does not involve aspects which would require Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

KENYA

ESS7 is Relevant. No activities requiring FPIC are anticipated in this project nor forced eviction of pastoralists or any other SSAHUTLC will take place. For Component 1 activities, the SEP will have specific measures to ensure culturally appropriate communications with sub-saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities. Indigenous Peoples Plan(s) will be prepared during project implementation to inform the design of livelihood rehabilitation activities under component 2.

UGANDA

ESS7 is Relevant. The project will be implemented in Karamoja where the IK are present who meet the criteria of ESS7. The SEP will contain special provisions to guide meaningful engagement and grievance management with the IK under component 1. In terms of livelihood restoration, the project will prepare a VMPP (equivalent to IPP) to ensure the impacts in the IK are identified and managed. The project will ensure that the IK are appropriately informed and can share in the benefits of the project in an inclusive and culturally appropriate. The proposed project is not expected to involve aspects which would require FPIC.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

DJIBOUTI

ESS8 is Relevant since the project will finance small construction/rehabilitation. A chance find procedure will be included in the ESMF.



ETHIOPIA

ESS 8 is Not Currently Relevant. No construction or rehabilitation activities are expected in this project. Hence, likely impact of the project on cultural heritage is low.

KENYA

ESS8 is Relevant as minor construction works proposed pose potential for chance find of cultural or archeological significance during construction. The ESMF will cover risks associated with intangible cultural heritage (such as disruption to religious/cultural festivity in the community by civil work). Sub-project specific ESMPs will address these issues through the inclusion of chance find procedures and site-specific mitigation measures.

UGANDA

ESS8 is Relevant. Minor construction works have been proposed where there is the potential for chance find of cultural or archeological significance during construction. The ESMF will cover risks associated with intangible cultural heritage (such as disruption to religious/cultural festivity in the community by civil work). Sub-project specific ESMPs will address these issues through the inclusion of chance find procedures and site-specific mitigation measures.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

DJIBOUTI

ESS9 is Not Currently Relevant. There are no financial intermediaries involved in the project.

ETHIOPIA

ESS9 is Not Currently Relevant. There are no financial intermediaries involved in the project.

KENYA

ESS9 is Not Currently Relevant. There are no financial intermediaries involved in the project.

UGANDA

ESS9 is Not Currently Relevant. There are no financial intermediaries involved in the project.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No

III. BORROWER’S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN (ESCP)

DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONs IDENTIFIED	TIMELINE
ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	

Public Disclosure



Refer to the ESCPs prepared and disclosed by each country to view the deliverables associated with the implementation of their respective projects under the Emergency Locust Response Program (ELRP), and the timeline for their completion during implementation. The ESCPs have all been disclosed on the World Bank ImageBank.	
ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	
Refer to the country-specific ESCPs prepared and disclosed to view the deliverables to be undertaken during implementation, and their respective timelines (disclosed on the World Bank ImageBank).	
ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions	
Refer to the country-specific ESCPs prepared and disclosed to view the deliverables to be undertaken during implementation, and their respective timelines (disclosed on the World Bank ImageBank).	
ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	
Refer to the country-specific ESCPs prepared and disclosed to view the deliverables to be undertaken during implementation, and their respective timelines (disclosed on the World Bank ImageBank).	
ESS 4 Community Health and Safety	
Refer to the country-specific ESCPs prepared and disclosed to view the deliverables to be undertaken during implementation, and their respective timelines (disclosed on the World Bank ImageBank).	
ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	
ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	
Refer to the country-specific ESCPs prepared and disclosed to view the deliverables to be undertaken during implementation, and their respective timelines (disclosed on the World Bank ImageBank).	
ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	
Refer to the country-specific ESCPs prepared and disclosed to view the deliverables to be undertaken during implementation, and their respective timelines (disclosed on the World Bank ImageBank).	
ESS 8 Cultural Heritage	
Refer to the country-specific ESCPs prepared and disclosed to view the deliverables to be undertaken during implementation, and their respective timelines (disclosed on the World Bank ImageBank).	
ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries	

B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework?

No



Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

'Use of Borrower Framework' is not being considered.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower:	Republic of Djibouti
Borrower:	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Borrower:	Republic of Uganda
Borrower:	Republic of Kenya

Implementing Agency(ies)

- Implementing Agency: Office of the Prime Minister
- Implementing Agency: Uganda-Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
- Implementing Agency: Food Security Coordination Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Food Security
- Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture , Livestock , Fisheries and Cooperation
- Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Livestock and Fish Resources

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

Public Disclosure



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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Pierre Olivier Colleye, Melissa Williams, Afrah Alawi Al-Ahmadi
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Robin Mearns Cleared on 21-Apr-2020 at 07:26:7 EDT
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Nathalie S. Munzberg (SAESSA) Concurred on 22-Apr-2020 at 13:46:9 EDT