

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Report No.: ISDSA13033

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 28-May-2015

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 28-May-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Tajikistan	Project ID:	P153709
		Parent Project ID:	P122694
Project Name:	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods - Additional Financing (P153709)		
Parent Project Name:	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project (P122694)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Angela G. Armstrong		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	27-Apr-2015	Estimated Board Date:	07-Jul-2015
Managing Unit:	GENDR	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Agricultural extension and research (25%), Public administration- Agriculture, fishing and forestry (25%), General agriculture, fish ing and forestry sector (20%), Irrigation and drainage (15%), Sub-national government administration (15%)		
Theme(s):	Rural services and infrastructure (25%), Other rural development (25%), Rural policies and institutions (25%), Land administration and management (15%), Climate change (10%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	4.06	Total Bank Financing:	1.80
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
IDA Grant			1.80
Strategic Climate Fund Grant			2.00
LOCAL BENEFICIARIES			0.26
Total			4.06

Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment
Is this a Repeater project?	No

2. Project Development Objective(s)

A. Original Project Development Objectives – Parent

The overall Project Development Objective (PDO) and Global Environmental Objective (GEO) is to enable rural people to increase their productive assets in ways that improve natural resource management and resilience to climate change in selected climate vulnerable sites

B. Proposed Project Development Objectives – Additional Financing (AF)

3. Project Description

Scope. The proposed project would comprise three components implemented over five years: (1) Rural Production and Land Resource Management Investments; (2) Knowledge Management and Institutional Support; and (3) Project Management and Coordination. The design incorporates lessons from previous and on-going projects in the sector, notably the Bank- and GEF-financed Agriculture and Watershed Management Project (CAWMP, 2005-2012), but also successful approaches supported by other donors in the field.

Component 1. Rural Production and Land Resource Management Investments. The purpose of this component is to provide funding at the community level that would allow rural people to adopt innovative and appropriate practices that reduce land degradation and increase resilience to climate change.

Sub-Component 1.1. Village-based sustainable rural production and land resource management in selected climate vulnerable sites. At the village-level, the project would finance rural productivity investments in three categories: (i) farm production (activities that improve field and horticultural crop productivity and diversity, livestock production efficiency, agro-processing and market access); (ii) land resource management (activities that improve water conservation; soil fertility; pasture management, sustainable sloping lands cultivation, including orchards, woodlots, shelter-belts); and (iii) small-scale rural production infrastructure (activities that improve irrigation/drainage systems, minor transport infrastructure, renewable energy, energy efficiency measures). These activities would be selected based on their potential to reduce land degradation, improve livelihoods and increase resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Sub-component 1.2. Larger-scale Initiatives in Sustainable Community Land Management. Certain natural resource issues are better addressed at scales beyond the village. Of particular concern, to both sustainable land management and productive rural livelihoods in the context of climate change, are pasture management and on-farm water management.

Sub-Component 1.2.1. Sustainable Community Pasture Management. This sub-component would finance the development of sustainable participatory pasture and livestock management plans in selected jamoats. The participatory plan would define: (i) measures to improve pasture productivity,

such as rotational grazing, protecting areas for regeneration, pasture rehabilitation, improving access to remote pastures, and needs for supplementary fodder production; (ii) grazing utilization levels; (iii) animal health requirements such as vaccinations; (iv) investment needs; and (v) implementation targets and indicators. Investments could include: (i) infrastructure to access and use remote pastures, such as spot road improvements, stock watering points, shelters, and milk cooling equipment; (ii) machinery to produce and harvest fodder; (iii) rehabilitation measures for degraded areas such as fencing, weed and shrub control, and re-seeding; (iv) inputs for supplementary fodder production such as seeds; (v) animal health measures; and (vi) breed improvement through artificial insemination.

Sub-Component 1.2.2. On-Farm Water Management. This sub-component aims to introduce sustainable on-farm water management practices in irrigated cropland, particularly in lowland districts. The sub-component would support farmers to introduce, test and demonstrate practices that could contribute to improving on-farm water management and efficiency, maintain soil quality and reduce land degradation, and increase resilience to climate change. Investments could include: (i) provision of equipment for drip irrigation and land-leveling; (ii) cleaning drainage systems to alleviate waterlogging and for salinity control; (iii) provision of seedlings for planting shelter belts, protecting canals and as an intercrop; (iv) materials for conservation agriculture; and (v) seeds of improved varieties tolerant to drought, pests, diseases, and soil salinity.

Component 2: Knowledge Management and Institutional Support. This component will provide facilitation services and technical support for rural populations to plan, implement and manage rural investments. The component would comprise the following activities:

Sub-Component 2.1. Facilitation support and technical advice for mobilization, participatory planning, and implementation of development plans at the village and/or jamoat level.

Sub-Component 2.2. Training, analysis, dissemination and networking. A program will be instituted to improve skills and knowledge in key topics such as environmental assessment and monitoring; integrated land, water and grazing management; integrated pest management (IPM); pollution control; and climate change adaptation. The project will support analytical work on topics that include soil quality and extent of land degradation, market development and access, grazing management and livestock production, potential incentive policies for sustainable land management practices, and changes in productivity and environmental conditions resulting from technological change. Dissemination and knowledge exchange will be supported through a focus on exchange and learning between project sites and with similar initiatives, including farmer-to-farmer exchanges and best farmer practice competitions, the use of ICT tools, and the use of regional SLM platforms. Results and lessons learned will be shared with national and regional stakeholders. Support will also be included for project evaluation, including assessments at project mid-term and completion.

Component 3: Project Management and Coordination. This component will finance the operating costs of an Implementation Group (IG) within the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) to carry out project management functions for both Components 1 and 2. Support will be provided for procurement, financial management, coordination, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation.

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

Project sites comprise districts in three different agro-ecological zones - uplands, hill lands and lowlands – as recommended by the PPCR Component A5 Phase 1 Agriculture and Sustainable Land

Management Report. These districts have been selected on the basis of: (i) degree of climate and other environmental vulnerability; (ii) degree of farmland restructuring (secure land tenure is an important aspect of sustainability); (iii) representation of upland, middle hills and lowland areas and contiguous sites where possible to facilitate resource management approaches (watershed, river basin); (iv) donor complementarity (to help ensure support not provided by ELMARL, e.g., in market development, and thus make use of parallel co-financing from agencies such as DFID/GIZ), as well as avoidance of overlap; and (v) relative potential for the project to sustainably increase food security and agricultural growth, and successful environmental management (i.e., ensuring that project targets can be met – number of households benefiting and area under effective land and agricultural practices). Care has also been taken to coordinate with and not to duplicate efforts of other projects and donors, including the Bank's Second Public Employment Project (PAMP 2), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Asian Development Bank (ADB).

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

German Stanislavovich Kust (GENDR)

Nandita Jain (GENDR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>No major adverse environmental impacts are anticipated under the proposed project, and subprojects financed through the provision of grants to farmers will be screened to ensure that they do not result in adverse impacts on the environment. Subproject proposals will identify potential environmental impacts of activities, and include mitigation measures for any likely negative impacts. Subproject agreements will specify conditions, including environmental compliance, for release of tranche payments to farmers.</p> <p>For this project, an update of the CAWMP Environmental Management Framework, which was also Category B, has been prepared covering Component 1 activities. This update takes into account the expanded scope of the project, as well as other findings and lessons learned from CAWMP. The updated EMF continues to provide details on subproject preparation and approvals, and sets out responsibilities for environmental monitoring by project partners that include beneficiaries, facilitating organizations, IG and relevant line ministries.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>Project impacts on natural habitats are expected to be generally positive. Investments to reduce grazing pressures around settlements through increased access to remote summer pastures may affect the biodiversity values of these areas. OP 4.04 will be triggered to take into account that risks associated with access to summer pastures may involve adverse impacts on biodiversity.</p>

		The EMF includes procedures for screening the risks of proposed subprojects and identifying measures to mitigate, as well as enhance biodiversity values. Rapid ecological baselines and assessments of potentially affected areas will be conducted as needed on a case-by-case basis. Adverse impacts did not occur in CAWMP and therefore are unlikely, if at all, to arise in this project. The project will include capacity-building activities to assist local institutions, NGOs and beneficiaries to engage in adaptive management of natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project would not involve significant conversion or degradation of critical natural forest areas or related critical natural habitats, nor finance commercial harvesting operations. Project investments will include planting of small woodlots and orchards by local families and community groups on degraded lands.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	<p>The project will support more systematic adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as elements of rural production investments. However, investments financed by the project could lead to agricultural intensification and increased production of high-value crops, which can trigger an increased use of agrochemicals, including pesticides.</p> <p>Experience with other projects (e.g., CAWMP, LRCSP) showed that a complicated and comprehensive separate Pest Management Plan (PMP) was too ambitious to implement as a result of low skills and knowledge among local farmers. As result, for this project a more effective approach to reducing the application of harmful pesticides will focus increasing knowledge with field trainings on demonstration plots selected from the practices of innovative and effective farmers. The EMF includes a special section on pest management-related environmental risks. The main elements of this section are: (i) promotion of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and safe and rational pesticide use as elements of rural production investments to be supported by advisory and capacity-building elements of the project; and (ii) preparation of a limited, positive list of pesticides and biological methods of pest control, which would be eligible for financing for rural investments.</p>
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	No	

Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	The project will not fund any activities that may result in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and livelihood displacement. Under component 1, subprojects financed through grants to farmers will be screened to ensure they will not result in the involuntary resettlement of any third parties. This will be done using a checklist in the Project Operational Manual. Community rangeland management plans may restrict access for regeneration, but as temporary measures that will increase grazing resources in the long-term. The OP is not considered to be triggered since such restrictions would be community-driven. The Project Operational Manual provides guidelines for parties to negotiate mutually agreeable arrangements in cases where conflicts may arise from pastoral activities.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project does not include any investments for infrastructure that would depend upon the continued safety of upstream dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	The project also triggers OP 7.50 on International Waterways because project activities will use water from “international waterways,” and in particular, one of the main river basins in Central Asia, the Amu Darya, and its tributaries. However, the activities to be financed would be limited to rehabilitation, modifications and minor additions or alterations to existing irrigation and drainage infrastructure schemes in ways that would not increase the amount of water abstracted or lead to appreciable impact on the water sources or local hydrological regimes.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>The environmental impact of the project is expected to be largely positive and no major adverse environmental impacts are anticipated. The project supports investments in rural production and land resource management, which will be selected and designed by local communities with technical assistance from NGOs and specialists. The project is expected to increase the adoption of effective agricultural, land water management practices in the project sites and thus contribute to soil and water conservation, and building climate resilience.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p> <p>Project impacts on natural habitats are expected to be generally positive. As mentioned, investments to reduce grazing pressures around settlements through increased access to remote summer pastures may affect the biodiversity values of these areas. OP 4.04 is triggered to take into account risks associated with access to summer pastures that may involve adverse impacts on</p>

biodiversity. The Environmental Management Framework (EMF) includes procedures for screening the risks of proposed subprojects and identifying measures to mitigate, as well as enhance biodiversity values.

The project also supports a more systematic adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as elements of rural production investments. However, investments financed by the project could lead to agricultural intensification and increased production of high-value crops, which can trigger an increased use of agrochemicals, including pesticides. The project supports knowledge and skills building with field trainings on demonstration plots selected from practices of innovative and effective farmers, in order to reduce the application of harmful pesticides. The EMF also includes a special section on pest management-related environmental risks.

Because project activities will use water from 'international waterways' (in particular, Amu Darya and its tributaries), OP 7.50 is also triggered. However, activities to be financed are limited to minor modifications or additions to existing irrigation and drainage schemes in ways that would not increase the amount of water abstracted or lead to appreciable impact on local hydrological regimes.

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

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.

The Implementation Group (IG) within the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) has primary responsibility for addressing the environmental and social aspects of the project. The IG ensures that related safeguard measures (such as Environment Management Plans) are effectively implemented. The CEP is responsible for natural resource management and climate change policy, as well awareness raising and environmental monitoring. Safeguards implementation activities, such as environmental reviews and environmental management activities, draw upon the capacity of the Committee which has experience with environmental assessments, environmental management and legal and regulatory requirements. Additional capacity is needed to support environmental management and social development aspects including training, data analysis, as well as for environmental assessment to prepare documentation such as EMPs and/or EMP check lists. The Project Operational Manual and the EMF provides detailed guidance on measures to help ensure compliance with safeguards.

In addition, the EMF takes into account lessons learned from relevant projects (e.g., CAWMP, LRCSP) to help ensure that the measures included are within the country's implementation capacity. These lessons and resulting actions for ELMARL include:

- A workable four-part environmental monitoring system for small-scale rural investments;
- Shifting from a less effective approach of “preventing negative environmental impact” to a more successful and clear message to local people of “promotion of environmental benefits”, which implicitly covered the environmental risks assessment issues by using matrices of environmentally eligible and ineligible types of activities, participatory environmental analysis and management trainings (including conceptual modeling of threats, impacts and relationships, ranking of threats, mapping of agro-ecosystem functions, local environmental assessment);
- Limited success in collaboration with the government agencies and field officers responsible for environmental monitoring and control primarily due to inadequate project management capacity.

With the CEP responsible for project management, its field staff will be more engaged in the

<p>environmental management aspects of field activities; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential facilitating organizations operating in Tajikistan, e.g., the Aga Khan Foundation, UNDP, and others, have acquired better environmental management and monitoring skills and capacities over the past five years, which have been tested in Tajik conditions. This more experienced and larger pool of skills is potentially available to ELMARL.
<p>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</p>
<p>Primary project beneficiaries are expected to be at least 24,350 rural households in seven districts representing a population of approximately 147,000 persons (average six persons per household). The EMF remains the same for the additional activities to be supported, that is the following sections of the original (parent project) EMF will not change: (a) rules and procedures; (b) potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed investments; (c) guidelines on conducting sub-project Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) including mitigation measures and monitoring activities for different types of climate resilience and mitigation investments; (d) roles and responsibilities in EA processes and in supervision and reporting; (e) the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and/or EMP Checklist to be applied within the EA process; and (f) capacity building activities to ensure an efficient EA implementation.</p>

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	28-Dec-2012
Date of submission to InfoShop	05-Feb-2013
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	////
"In country" Disclosure	
Tajikistan	06-Feb-2013
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	28-Dec-2012
Date of submission to InfoShop	05-Feb-2013
"In country" Disclosure	
Tajikistan	06-Feb-2013
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP 4.09 - Pest Management	
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
--	---

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Angela G. Armstrong	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Kulsum Ahmed (PMGR)	Date: 28-May-2015