

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Report No.: PIDISDSA20672

Date Prepared/Updated: 31-Jan-2017

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Kosovo	Project ID:	P158710
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P112526
Project Name:	Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project - Third Additional Financing (P158710)		
Parent Project Name:	Agriculture and Rural Development (P112526)		
Region:	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	16-Jan-2017	Estimated Board Date:	28-Apr-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Agriculture	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s):	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development		
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development		
Financing (in USD Million)			
	Financing Source		Amount
	International Development Association (IDA)		22.00
	LOCAL BENEFICIARIES		5.84
	Total Project Cost		27.84
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
Other Decision:			
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Over the past decade, Kosovo's overall economic growth has been generally positive, averaging about 4-5 percent annually, driven mostly by massive donor-funded reconstruction efforts as well as remittances from its diaspora. The economy has demonstrated a considerable degree of resilience, with principal macro fiscal and financial indicators reflecting that the country has performed considerably better than any of its neighbors in the Western Balkans over the past decade. Kosovo is a potential EU candidate country and economic reforms are largely driven by the prospect of eventual EU accession.

Despite the positive trend in growth and relatively stable and resilient economy, Kosovo remains one of the poorest countries in Europe. As of 2011, approximately 30 percent of its population of 1.8 million lived below the national poverty line of $\$1.72$ a day and about 10.2 percent were living in extreme poverty on less than $\$1.20$ a day. Unemployment is widespread, estimated at about 30 percent in 2013, the highest in South Eastern Europe. Unemployment among women is higher, estimated at 38.8 percent. Demographically, Kosovo is Europe's youngest country, where the average age is estimated at 26 years. Unemployment among the youth is especially high, estimated at 61.0 percent in 2014.

The main driver of Kosovo's economic growth has been consumption, fueled by remittances rather than income earned domestically. The steady consumption demand has been met mainly by imports given the country's narrow, undiversified, and uncompetitive production base. There is little export-orientation and imports remain large. The current growth model based on large financial inflows is unsustainable and the main challenge for the country remains the establishment of conditions conducive to promoting self-sustained growth founded on increased domestic productivity and export competitiveness, within the framework of reducing high unemployment, improving human capital and building physical infrastructure.

Kosovo's location, EU membership prospects and free market access to the EU and Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) countries offer strong opportunities for sustained and rapid overall development. The government is committed to instituting reforms to promote sustainable economic development and is working to put in place the policies, institutions and investments that will help unleash the country's growth and export potential. In this context, the National Development Strategy 2015-2020, adopted in January 2016, emphasizes four priority pillars: (a) human capital and employment; (b) good governance and rule of law; (c) competitive industries; and (d) infrastructure development.

Sectoral and institutional Context

Agriculture plays a significant role in Kosovo's economy. It is an important contributor to GDP, accounting for about 11.4 percent of GDP in 2014 (second only after wholesale and retail trade). Over 62 percent of the country's population lives in rural areas and depends, directly or indirectly, on agriculture for its livelihood. The sector is the largest private employer, accounting for about 35 percent of total employment, although primarily on an informal basis. Poverty in rural areas is especially high and over 40 percent of the rural population is unemployed. The lack of job perspective, especially among the rural young population is putting a strain on social cohesion and encouraging out-migration. Often, agriculture serves as a safety net for much of the population.

Despite a steady growth in the sector since independence, Kosovo is the largest importer of food per capita in Europe. The country is highly dependent on imports to meet its food demands and the export/import ratio has been steadily increasing over the past decade. In 2011, the value of imports of agricultural products was approximately €561.4 million while the value of exports was €26.2 million. Exports of agricultural products thus generated revenues to pay for only 4.6 per cent of the cost of importing such products. Agricultural products account for about 10 percent of all imports; of this, 30 percent comprises food products.

This is primarily because the sector faces several diverse and inter-related challenges that prevent it from meeting its productive potential and hinder commercialization. Before the 1990s, Kosovo was largely food self-sufficient with large quantities of agricultural products exported to the region. However, after the war, this trend was reversed so that today, agriculture is largely subsistent/semi-subsistent in nature. The sector is characterized by small, fragmented land holdings, with average land holding size ranging between 1.5 and 2.0 ha, often spread across an average of seven smaller plots. Lack of and/or limited access to, inter alia, modern technologies, good quality inputs, irrigation, post-harvest management and processing infrastructure, credit, and markets pose serious challenges to the development of the sector. In its current state, agriculture attracts limited private investments which effectively inhibit commercialization of the sector and the realization of socio-economic gains thereof.

Two areas that offer good opportunities for the development of Kosovo's agricultural sector include the horticulture and livestock subsectors. Horticulture and livestock farming are traditional economic activities in Kosovo, representing a rural cultural identity and there is a strong preference among the farming communities to remain engaged in these subsectors for their livelihood. Over the past decade, demand for high value horticulture products has surged more than any other food category and there is a strong consumer preference for locally grown fruits and vegetables, both for fresh consumption and processing. Livestock farming is predominant in the mountainous and remote areas of Kosovo where it often serves as the primary source of rural livelihood. With increased productivity and production there is good potential for: (i) promoting import substitution; (ii) boosting exports, especially to EU and CEFTA countries; (iii) generating employment in rural areas; (iv) creating economic opportunities for women in agriculture production and especially value-added processing activities; and (v) providing opportunities for young farmers to be gainfully employed in these remunerative value chains.

To harness the potential of these subsectors, especially the horticulture subsector, there is a critical need for improving irrigation delivery and services. Rainfall patterns show high variability in Kosovo and there is a crucial need for supplementary irrigation, especially during drier spells. For fruits and vegetables, irrigation is essential for increasing yields and ensuring quality and timely production. It is expected that with irrigation small farmers would move to more high-value crops and specialized markets, and away from near-subsistence agriculture.

Ageing irrigation infrastructure and lack of maintenance are reducing the level of irrigation use and impacting development of agriculture. Most of the irrigation schemes were built in the 1970s and are showing signs of ageing. Moreover, the war of the 1990s damaged or destroyed large sections of country's irrigation infrastructure. This coupled with expansion of urban and industrial areas in recent years has sharply reduced actual irrigable area and jeopardized existing irrigation investments. The area equipped for irrigation fell from approximately 71,000 ha before

the war to approximately 43,900 ha in 2014. The area of irrigation use is also far lower than in the past. Between 2006 and 2012, the average area irrigated was only about 12,000 ha - 4,000 ha in small schemes and 8,000 ha within the areas serviced by the country's three regional irrigation companies in Kosovo: Iber-Lepenc, Radoniqi-Dukagjini and Drini i Bardhe.

Recognizing the significant role of agriculture in Kosovo's overall economic development, the government is undertaking critical measures to re-vitalize the sector. The objectives of the National Agricultural and Rural Development Plan (NARDP 2014-2020) are to undertake actions to overcome bottlenecks holding back sustainable rural development in the country and align Kosovo's rural sector with the axes of the EU Instrument for Pre-accession for Rural Development (IPARD). The NARDP lays out several measures for implementation support over the next five years, including inter alia, investments in the physical assets of agricultural holdings as well as processing and marketing of agricultural and fishery products; agri-environmental measures and organic farming; farm diversification and business development; improvements in training, advisory services and vocational training; land consolidation; and irrigation. On the institutional front, the government is building the capacity of important institutional structures, such as the Managing Authority and Paying Agency, for improved performance of the agriculture sector as well as to approximate their functioning with EU requirements. These efforts are being carried out with assistance from several donors, including EU, DANIDA, Suisse Intercooperation, USAID, Austrian Development Agency, GIZ and the World Bank (through the ongoing IDA-financed Agriculture and Rural Development Project).

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The development objective of the project is to assist the Recipient to promote competitiveness and growth in the livestock and horticulture sub-sectors over the next decade through implementation of selected measures of its agricultural strategy and institutional development.

Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing

The development objective of the project is to improve productivity of and access to markets by project beneficiaries in the horticulture and livestock subsectors of Kosovo and strengthen institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development.

Key Results

The PDO-level Results Indicators comprise the following: (i) increased yields of key crops supported by the project (tons/ha; (ii) increased yields of milk production per animal on livestock farms supported by the project (liters/cow; (iii) increased sale of milk to processing companies; (iv) increased sales of horticultural products from farmers supported by aggregators; (v) increased number of farmers adopting improved agricultural technologies; (vi) preparation of Rural Development Grant Program (RDGP) sub-measures for investment support in line with EU-IPARD Guidelines

D. Project Description

The Additional Financing, a US\$22.0 million IDA credit, to be implemented over four years, would support the following activities:

Component 1: Transferring Knowledge to the Rural Sector. The AF will continue support for the

following sub-components: (a) Rural Advisory Service (RAS) Contracts under which training would be provided to potential applicants for the Rural Development Grant Program (RDGP) as well as to municipal advisors to assist the farming community in the preparation of such grant proposals as well as to national extension staff on technical topics; (b) Regional Knowledge Exchange under which the project will support the organization of study tours/visits to countries in the region to enable farmers and processors in the horticulture and livestock subsectors to learn and benefit from the knowledge and experiences of other agri-food producers and processors in the region; and (c) Institutional Strengthening of Rural Advisory Services. The AF will continue to support the municipal advisory service centers in delivering effective services to the rural community through the provision of training, equipment and select operating costs.

Component 2: Enhancing Investments to Promote Sustainable Rural Development. The AF will support the following activities:

(a) Rural Development Grant Program (RDGP). RDGP support will be provided to farmers and processors in the livestock subsector. As under KARDP, the RDGP will be implemented at the national level for potential beneficiaries in all municipalities of Kosovo. The Call for Proposals would be open to all farmers and processors residing on the territory of Kosovo. Implementation of RDGP would follow the same processes and procedures as under the ongoing project, including extra points for women applicants and additional co-financing for beneficiaries (both men and women) under the age of 40 as well as for climate friendly agricultural practices.

(b) Promoting Development of the Horticulture Subsector. The objective of this component is to promote the development of the horticulture subsector by strengthening backward and forward linkages in the value chain of the subsector. The aim is to improve productivity, quality, value addition, and market linkages within the subsector to enhance its competitiveness towards increased exports and import substitution as well as job creation, improved beneficiary incomes and increased economic opportunities for women and youth in the rural sector. It will target support to small holder farmers that dominate the rural landscape and provide them opportunities for assured markets and improved livelihoods while assisting the commercial and semi-commercial agro-enterprises to reach both domestic and export markets, create jobs and improve incomes.

The entry point for project support will be the Aggregators, i.e. private Collection Centers (CCs) and Agro-processors, handling or procuring horticultural produce. The project will provide matching grants to qualifying Aggregators, who will: (i) promote and strengthen backward integration strategies through the provision of supply contracts and extension services to small-holder farmers, thereby guaranteeing farmers markets for their produce as well as enabling them to enhance their productivity while improving quality (including meeting Global GAP certification requirements); and (ii) exploit the value addition potential of the sector through improved postharvest management by increasing their capacity for handling and processing. Thus the project will enable Aggregators to increase the intake of fresh produce from farmers (upstream) and increase their supply of fresh produce and processed products to domestic and export markets (downstream). By introducing upgrades in the value chain - quality checks, packaging, labeling, etc, the project will reorient firms towards more lucrative export markets.

Potential aggregators will be invited to prepare business plans and submit applications to enhance and expand their operations. Funding for selected subprojects would be allocated through a competitive bidding process. The maximum size of the grant would be €200,000. The

submitted business plans will be reviewed, evaluated and scored against clearly defined criteria by an independent Evaluation Committee. Eligibility criteria and detailed arrangements for implementation of the matching grants will be elaborated in the Horticulture Development Grant Manual.

(s) Institutional Capacity Building. The AF will continue to support capacity building of the Managing Authority and Paying Agency through the provision of training, personnel and equipment as needed. Project support will assist in approximating their functioning to EU requirements and contribute to their efforts towards EU accreditation. The project will also support capacity building within the Kosovo Institute of Agriculture (KIA) to enhance its ability to promote food safety and quality standards in the livestock and horticulture subsectors of Kosovo through the provision of select equipment to strengthen capacity of the food testing laboratory.

Component 3: Support for Irrigation. The AF would support rehabilitation works in the Radoniqi-Dukagjini Irrigation Scheme, located in an area of high agricultural productivity. Horticulture is the dominant economic activity in the region and with improved irrigation delivery and services there is a high likelihood of improved productivity of high value crops. Specific rehabilitation investments in the scheme will focus on, inter alia, lining and repair of main canal sections, replacement of moving parts; pipes, where necessary, aqueduct crossing on the Drini river, and the restoration of irrigation delivery in two blocks, namely the Janosh scheme in the upstream part of the system; as well as the Doblbare scheme which is currently dysfunctional. Minor dam safety actions (non-structural), as identified by the dam safety assessments, will be supported as well. Modernization will include selective automation of scheme monitoring to increase water and energy use efficiency. A technical study is underway to further specify the technical requirements and prepare bidding documents for scheme construction works as well as identify equipment and spare part requirements.

In providing rehabilitation support to the scheme, the project will take a broader modernization approach and integrate managerial upgrading with the technical rehabilitation to improve both resource utilization and water delivery service to users, optimizing resource utilization and ensuring institutional and financial sustainability. This includes the support for a Management Information System, SCADA for improved operations, support for maintaining a strategic supply of spare parts and maintenance equipment; harmonization of planning and budgeting with municipal plans as well as water users' demands.

Component 4: Project Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation. The existing Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within MAFRD will be responsible for the daily management, administration and coordination of the project's activities in accordance with Bank requirements, including procurement, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and audits. Its capacity would be enhanced through the hiring of an irrigation specialist who will be responsible for the implementation of the irrigation activity as well as additional short-term technical specialists as needed.

Component Name

Component 1: Transferring Knowledge to the Rural Sector.

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Component 2: Enhancing Investments to Promote Sustainable Rural Development

Comments (optional)**Component Name**

Component 3: Support for Irrigation

Comments (optional)**Component Name**

Component 4: Project Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Comments (optional)**E. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

The project will be undertaken throughout Kosovo.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Bekim Imeri (GSU03)

Esma Kreso (GEN03)

II. Implementation**Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD). A dedicated Project Implementation Unit, headed by the General Secretary, has been established under the ongoing KARDP for overall management of the project, including the fiduciary (procurement, financial management), monitoring, evaluation, training and administration requirements as well as coordination with donors and other government units. The Rural Development Grant Program (RDGP) will be implemented by the Managing Authority (MA) and Paying Agency (PA). The MA is responsible for identifying the measures for support under the RDGP and prepares the procedures for implementation of the selected RDGP sub-measures. Towards this, it establishes Working Groups with representation from the private sector and civil society. The PA is in charge of administering the RDGP, including the selection, awarding, monitoring and disbursement processes for the sub-projects.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Potential environmental impacts are anticipated under Component 2: Enhancing Investments to Promote Sustainable Rural Development and Component 3: Support for Irrigation. The major portion of Component 2 remains the provision of

		<p>grants which were also administered under the original project. The grants were awarded based on a screening criteria set forth in the ESMF prepared for the project in October 2010 and subsequently revised in 2015. This revision solely dealt with changes in the Kosovo environmental legislation and did not in any form alter the overall screening procedure within the ESMF. The screening criteria as set forth in the ESMF helps to screen out project activities corresponding to a category A, and to provide adequate due diligence on a case-by-case basis for the rural grants. The ESMF had undergone a slight revision in January 2017, where the irrigation activities have also been added in the project description and small changes were made to ensure that all activities even beyond grants are covered through the process in the ESMF. The screening and due diligence mechanisms remain the same as within the original ESMF from 2010.</p> <p>The approach outlined in the ESMF from January 2017 will apply to the rural grants, matching grants, irrigation rehab and any activity that would be proposed to be financed within the project or the subsequent AFs. Furthermore, any strategic and planning documents to be produced under Component 3(b) will also incorporate adequate safeguards requirements within the Terms of Reference for any proposed study or plan.</p> <p>The environmental impacts associated with the grants program and irrigation rehab should be readily mitigated through sound construction practices (dust and noise, waste management, material sourcing) while the operational impacts can be mitigated through environmentally friendly farming approaches (manure management, waste disposal, emissions from food processing facilities, improved water resource use). Under Component 3, rehabilitation of the Radoniqi irrigation scheme is foreseen which would lead to better management of water resources. This activity will potentially cause minor construction related impacts (noise, dust, waste generation). A full and robust ESMP will be prepared to address risks and impacts of implementation of this scheme, including assessing impacts to other water users.</p> <p>➤()</p>
Natural Habitats OP/ BP 4.04	No	There are no implications on natural habitats foreseen.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	There are no implications on forested areas foreseen.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	Due to the fact that the project would more than likely lead to increased agricultural production, it is safe to assume that there would be an increased need for pest management. As such, an Integrated Pest Management Plan was part of the original ESMF (2010) and also the revised ESMF (2015 and 2017).

Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	There are no activities involving physical / cultural resources foreseen.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no implications for indigenous people.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	<p>This safeguards will not be triggered because the potential works proposed for the scheme rehabilitation are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Lining and repair of main canal sections, replacement of parts such as valves, etc. (ii) rehabilitation of of irrigation delivery in two secondary sub-schemes (iii) minor works related to dam safety and the Drini river aqueduct <p>Given the nature of rehabilitation works, there will be no need for land take although there might be some crop damages for a temporary period of time while the works are ongoing. The protocol defined in the ESMF addresses the crop damage compensation which will be operationalized with concrete ESMPs .</p>
Safety of Dams OP/ BP 4.37	Yes	<p>Although the project will not build any dams, the Radoniqi Irrigation scheme depends upon the existing Radoniqi Dam for its effective functioning as the scheme draws its raw water directly from the Radoniqi reservoir controlled by a 61 meter high clay-core embankment dam. Several Dam Safety Assessments have been carried out in the recent past for Radoniqi Dam, including in 2000, 2002, and 2006 under the WB supported Pilot Water Supply Project, and most recently in 2012 by the Water Task Force as part of a countrywide Dam Safety Review. While none of these reviews raise any concerns on imminent dam safety they make recommendations for operation and maintenance procedures and safety-related measures that are required to ensure an acceptable standard of safety. More precisely, this includes the need for critical documentation and information on dam safety, including geotechnical information, an update on and improvement of status of control instruments (inclinometers and piezometers are reported as largely dysfunctional) and electrical installations. Also, it is observed that there is no dam safety (monitoring) plan, although a letter from the dam operator states that geodetic measurements have been carried out to some extent over the past years. Most of the recommendations have not been fully implemented since. The project proposes to adopt a composite of the 2005 and 2012 recommendations, to be confirmed by a dam safety panel to be established, and to</p>

		finance those under the project. The following activities are envisaged to be included under the program: updated safety analysis, including full geodetic survey, rehabilitation of dam safety instrumentation and an emergency preparedness plan.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	Component 3 includes works on rehabilitation of the Radoniqi irrigation scheme, which is part of the trans-boundary Drini river basin. However, considering that the works will focus on better use and management of the existing irrigation scheme the team does not foresee any issues on water quality or quantity to downstream users. As such, an Exception to Notification was granted on December 16, 2016 by ECA VP.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project will not be implemented in any disputed areas.

IV. 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>Potential environmental impacts are anticipated under Component 2: Enhancing Investments to Promote Sustainable Rural Development and Component 3: Support for Irrigation. The major portion of Component 2 remains the provision of grants which were also administered under the original project. The grants were awarded based on a screening criteria set forth in the ESMF prepared for the project in October 2010 and subsequently revised in 2015. This revision solely dealt with changes in the Kosovo environmental legislation and did not in any form alter the overall screening procedure within the ESMF. The screening criteria as set forth in the ESMF helps to screen out project activities corresponding to a category A, and to provide adequate due diligence on a case-by-case basis for the rural grants. The ESMF had undergone a slight revision in January 2017, where the irrigation activities have also been added in the project description and small changes were made to ensure that all activities even beyond grants are covered through the process in the ESMF. The screening and due diligence mechanisms remain the same as within the original ESMF from 2010.</p> <p>The approach outlined in the ESMF from January 2017 will apply to the rural grants, matching grants, irrigation rehab and any activity that would be proposed to be financed within the project or the subsequent AFs. Furthermore, any strategic and planning documents to be produced under Component 3(b) will also incorporate adequate safeguards requirements within the Terms of Reference for any proposed study or plan.</p> <p>The environmental impacts associated with the grants program and irrigation rehab should be readily mitigated through sound construction practices (dust and noise, waste management, material sourcing) while the operational impacts can be mitigated through environmentally friendly farming approaches (manure management, waste disposal, emissions from food processing facilities, improved water resource use).</p> <p>Under Component 3 rehabilitation of the Radoniqi irrigation scheme is foreseen which would lead to better management of water resources. This activity will potentially cause minor construction related impacts already described above that can be mitigated through a site-specific ESMP, while additional concerns include dam safety issues and also the potential for impacts on international waterways as the reservoir and the scheme are located within the Drini river basin.</p> <p>The overall project would lead to an increase in agricultural practices therefore having</p>

<p>implications on pest management, which should apply and follow the Integrated Pest Management Plan as prepared under the original ESMF. There are no social safeguard related issues. The works proposed are rehabilitation of existing schemes. Rehabilitation of lining of open main canal and secondary pressurized (piped) schemes where necessary in two sections. There will be no need for neither land take nor establishment of right of way. Crop damages because of the rehabilitation works will be addressed in ESMFS and related ESMPS</p> <p>The Terms of Reference for Component 3(b): Strategy and Investment Framework for the Irrigation Sector, will incorporate safeguards requirements to ensure that there is due diligence of all potential safeguards aspects under the proposed Strategy/Investment Framework.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p>
<p>There are no long term or indirect impacts associated with the project, beyond the potential increase in agricultural production and therefore implications on pest management, where the Integrated Pest Management Plan as prepared under the original ESMF should apply.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>There are no project alternatives considered. The screening mechanism for the grants would allow to either accept or deny a sub-project based on their associated impacts.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>The Borrower has applied the ESMF screening in the later grant calls, while some issues remained in the first call and the due diligence was carried out by an independent consultant retroactively. The borrower has also provided educational trainings and seminars on ESMF compliance and sound environmental practices in 2014. The Borrower has a dedicated M&E staff that also provides support to the implementation of the ESMF, and as required can hire an external consultant to be engaged in the implementation of the ESMF policies. The site-specific ESMP for the Radoniqi irrigation scheme will more than likely be carried out by a company or consultant outside the Borrower's team and will try to streamline the WB requirements and those of the Kosovo environmental legislation into one process. As for the grants, one of the requirements is that no grant is awarded without the environmental and social due diligence in place. This requirement is strictly supervised by all of the PIU and also by the World Bank team.</p>
<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>The key stakeholders include representatives of the Project Implementation Unit and the MAFRD, as well as the members of the local communities where projects will take place. As such, the ESMF was subject to public consultations and disclosure in 2010 (as documented in the original ESMF) while each of the subsequent ESMPs prepared for each specific project was subject to disclosure and public consultations. For small scale projects public consultations were replaced by consent forms signed by all of the neighbors. The revised ESMF (as of January 2017) will be disclosed through the MAFRD website and Bank's Infoshop prior to the Appraisal of the AF.</p>

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	15-Oct-2010
Date of submission to InfoShop	02-Dec-2010

For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Kosovo	18-Jan-2017
<i>Comments:</i> The revised ESMF that would make it applicable also to the Irrigation scheme was disclosed on January 18, 2017. This revised version was also disclosed in Infoshop on January 19, 2017.	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	15-Oct-2010
Date of submission to InfoShop	09-Jan-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Kosovo	18-Jan-2017
<i>Comments:</i> The PMP is an integrated part of the ESMF that was revised and re-disclosed on January 18. This revised version was also disclosed in Infoshop on January 19, 2017.	
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 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/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams			
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input 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"/>]

V. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Meeta Sehgal

Title: Sr Agricultural Spec.

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development

Contact: Memli Krasniqi

Title: Minister

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Implementing Agencies

Name: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development

Contact: Kapllan Halimi

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