



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 09/11/2019 | Report No: ESRSC00786



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
South Africa	AFRICA	P170213	
Project Name	South Africa: Catalyzing Financing and Capacity for the Biodiversity Economy around Protected Areas		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy	Investment Project Financing	5/4/2020	9/28/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
National Treasury	South Africa National Parks (SANParks), iSimangaliso Authority		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To leverage financial resources and improve capacity to implement the Biodiversity Economy and increase benefits from selected PA landscapes to local communities.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	8.99

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]

The project will put forth a new PA management model, comprising of the following key characteristics:

- Mobilize new sources of finance. The project will leverage new sources of finance to support viable biodiversity economy businesses to emerge among local communities in PA landscapes, also increasing the benefits deriving from PAs. It will achieve such goal by establishing and capitalizing a Biodiversity Economy Fund (BEF) dedicated to the above-mentioned purposes. The project will also consider leveraging existing initiatives created with

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compatible objectives, such as the Green Outcome Fund and the Tourism Conservation Fund . The project will also seek potential sources of financing domestically, including from Treasury, national, provincial and local government departments and agencies, and targeted PAs agencies’ budget, consequently contributing to redirect domestic resources towards socio-economic development outcomes.

- Catalyze public and private sector resources. The project will forge strategic partnerships with key stakeholders from governmental departments, to NGOs and the private sector, helping build the bridge between currently unrealized but potentially viable business opportunities at the community/household level and the private sector, while also fostering the development of market-driven, inclusive value chains around PAs landscapes. The project will set up a mechanism to unlock access to finance and markets for businesses in rural landscapes around PAs, by establishing a Launchpad tool which will map private sector operators active in targeted PA landscapes, their interest in making their value chain more sustainable by partnering with local communities, and their jobs and services’ needs (more details about the Launchpad will be found in Component 2). Actors which the project will link up to include: Tourism Conservation Fund, Airbnb , concessions holders in and around PAs, philanthropy, actors within the game and fisheries industry, and impact investors.
- Increase benefits from PAs to local communities. The project will put forth a mechanism to significantly increase benefits to local communities, and consequently contribute to change their attitudes towards PAs and its valuable biodiversity. This mechanism will include:
 - i) Support to biodiversity economy businesses: The project will increase benefits from PAs to communities by setting up a system to help them develop business capacities, linkages with finance and markets, while also ensuring these businesses are compatible with biodiversity conservation. The types of businesses that the project will promote are mainly the following: i) tourism: hospitality, marketing, tourism activities, services to the tourism industry (chefs, electricity technicians, etc.); ii) game ranching: animal husbandry, veterinary services, game processing, etc.; iii) forest products: commercial forestry, veld and non-timber forest products; iv) agriculture: agronomy, post-harvest management, processing and commercialization; v) business services: IT (consulting, services, software development and programming); (vi) financial services (including insurance brokers, accounting and tax consultant firms); and advertising, communications and marketing; vii) economic activities mostly relevant for women;
 - ii) Establishment and delivery of PES to reward positive behaviors towards the environment: PES aim to stimulate behavior compatible with conservation goals, such as sustainable land management practices and reduced poaching through cash payments normally at the household level (but sometimes also at community level) against measured performance. The project will pilot such a mechanism to reward the adoption of sustainable land and wildlife uses.
 - iii) More inclusive PA management. By supporting multi-stakeholders, multi-sectoral forums and governance mechanisms for enhanced coordination and efficiency in achieving sustainability outcomes, the project will also ensure that management of PAs, including land use planning decisions, will include a more active participation of local communities living in the targeted PA landscapes.

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D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social] The project will be implemented in the landscapes around iSimangaliso Wetland Park and Kruger National Park (KNP). These two PA have the potential to rapidly scale up ongoing activities and demonstrate the application of the proposed “hubs” of rural development model. The choice of iSimangaliso Wetland Park, in addition, will enable to



build on results and lessons learned from a recently closed World Bank project that focused on protecting the exceptional biodiversity of the Park through conservation, sustainable resources use, rational land use planning, and local economic development. The choice of KNP, part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area, will allow to leverage its ground-breaking achievements in terms of biodiversity conservation, environmental education, sustainable tourism and local development promotion, and it will also allow for positive externalities deriving from strengthened transfrontier cooperation. SANParks is currently identifying a third PA landscape, following a robust selection process.

KNP is the largest protected area in South Africa and comprises almost 20,000 km² in the provinces of Limpopo and Mpumalanga in northeastern South Africa. The KNP is a world-renowned tourism destination with approximately 1.6 million visitors annually (SANParks, 2014). Despite the conservation successes of KNP, the early establishment of the Park involved forced removals of people from within the KNP boundaries, supported by policies that restricted access to certain sectors of society (Carruthers, 1995). This was at a time when the South African apartheid government was moving thousands of people into culturally homogenous “Bantustan” homeland areas, some of which bordered the KNP. Currently, approximately 2 million people reside in the 7 South African municipalities bordering KNP, many of whom rely on subsistence agriculture and social grants due to high regional unemployment rates (municipal level unemployment rates range from 28.1% to 52.1%) (Stats SA, 2015). The area is typified by low agricultural potential (Lahiff and Cousins, 2009) and employment within KNP is very sought after. The 1073 km of KNP periphery abuts private and government conservation land, rural and urban towns and villages, agriculture and industry – the diversity of which would be hard to meet anywhere else in the world.

The iSimangaliso Wetland Park is located in KwaZulu-Natal, one of the three poorest provinces in South Africa. It falls within the uMkhanyakude District Municipality, ranked as one of the poorest and most deprived municipality in the country. According to the 2011 national census, the surrounding districts have a population of 676,810. Over 80% of households live below the poverty line and an estimated 13% of the economically active population is formally employed. Of the population’s citizens who are 20 years and older, 25.4% have grade 12 and 4.9% have higher education. The unemployment rate is 42.8% and HIV prevalence is between 13 and 15%. Gender-based violence (GBV) is equally widespread. High dependency ratios, HIV/AIDS prevalence, numbers of orphaned children, unemployment and social grant dependency make for highly vulnerable communities. The social impacts of migration remain strong – many households are female-headed or headed by orphaned children. In this context, many households rely extensively on natural resources from iSimangaliso for survival, for example, harvesting of reeds and fruit, agriculture and fishing. The depletion and degradation of natural resources in communal areas has meant that there is increasing pressure on the resources inside the Park. This trade-off between short and long-term livelihood strategies stems from the conditions of poverty that characterize the lives of 80% of the people living in the area. The need to deliver tangible benefits to local communities is, thus, not only an economic imperative but also conservation imperative.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established comprising of staff from SANParks, iSimangaliso Wetland Authority, and The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) tasked with the responsibility for financial management, procurement and environmental and social management, monitoring and supervision. The PIU will be domiciled in DEFF for the sole purpose of coordinating the project implementation and overseen by a multi-stakeholder project steering committee, with participation of the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (former DEA), local governments, project partners, civil society, and private sector representatives. This PIU has



appointed a gender and social inclusion specialist and a stakeholder engagement specialist as part of the safeguard team. The environmental specialist identification is being finalized. This team will lead the preparation and implementation of the ESA instruments. They will be in turn supported by the PIUs at SANPark, SANBI and Isimangaliso for the actual investment implementation.

South African National Parks (SANParks) - a public entity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Affairs - is the leading conservation authority in all national parks in South Africa. It manages a system of 19 national parks in seven of the nine provinces of South Africa with a total area of just over 4 million hectares comprising 67% of the protected areas under state management. The SANParks is recognised as a world leader in conservation and protected area management. Conservation, responsible tourism and socio-economic development are the three core pillars of its operations. In relation to the last pillar, SANParks has expanded its role in the developmental support provided to neighbouring communities as an entity of the developmental state. SANParks is implementing a number of social programmes promoting access and benefit sharing, socio-economic development and improved living conditions for local communities living around the national parks. The institution has shown significant capacity in managing the environmental and social impacts of its activities to meet requirements of national law and good practice. However, SANParks has never implemented a WB project and requires training in the application of the new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

The iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority has strong capacity for addressing environmental and social risks and impacts of projects consistent with the South Africa National Environmental Management Act. This includes implementation capacity, a proven track record for high quality environment work at both the strategic and project-specific level, and enforcement at the Park level. The national environmental regulatory framework applicable to the iSimangaliso Wetland Park is sound, well designed and adequately enforced. The iSimangaliso Authority is subject to institutional oversight and monitoring by the South Africa's Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries. However, with the launching of the new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) on 1 October 2018, the iSimangaliso Authority will need to be trained on the new ESF to meet the requirements under each Environmental and Social Standard.

SANBI is a public institution established in September 2004 in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No 10 of 2004). The mandate of SANBI is to play a leading role in South Africa's national commitment to biodiversity management, and it is tasked to lead the country's biodiversity research agenda, in partnership with the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries. SANBI also contributes to the key government priority of eradicating poverty through by creating sustainable employment opportunities.

An Institutional Capacity Assessment will be undertaken as part of the ESMF and a Strengthening Plan will be developed to strengthen any identified capacity gaps.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate



The Environmental Risk Classification of the Project is Moderate under the World Bank’s ESF. The proposed project is expected to generate significant environmental benefits resulting from the Project’s focus on restoration and conservation of terrestrial and aquatic ecological processes and management of both the iSimangaliso Wetland Park and the Kruger National Park as well as support for a number of local development initiatives in creating employment and generating livelihoods for local communities living within the protected areas. No significant or irreversible environmental risks and impacts are anticipated. Some temporary, localized, adverse environmental impacts of minor to moderate scale are anticipated partly during the construction phase including dust, noise, management and disposal of debris and other construction related waste. However, these environmental risks and impacts will be site specific, temporary, and irreversible by applying good construction practices to be included in the ESMF, covering environmental screening, chance find procedures, OHS, and developing site-specific ESMPs for individual contractors to manage the civil works.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The Social Risk Rating is considered to be moderate at this stage as the Project does not involve activities with a potential to harm the population taking into account the nature and magnitude of the potential social risks and impacts of the proposed activities. The potential adverse impacts on local communities will be limited, site-specific and few and can be managed with the application of appropriate mitigation measures. Key social concerns are related to (1) labor and working conditions of those engaged in the sub-project minor construction works and those directly engaged by the project to provide technical services; (2) community health and safety related to the minor construction works; and (3) potential land access restrictions; and (4) the need to consider the potential escalation of conflicts among stakeholders due to the participatory planning activities as well as the potential risk of GBV in particular Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). The activities to be financed by the project will include participatory planning and collaborative multi-stakeholder platforms, capacity building and skills development and the promotion of inclusive value chains and businesses. The project needs to pay attention to the participatory planning activities that could lead to conflicts among stakeholders and potentially risks of gender based violence. To address this potential risk, the project will support the preparation of a shared “integrated landscape management vision” based on existing planning instruments and on discussions with local stakeholders, including local government, private sector, local communities, civil society organizations. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan applying a conflict management approach along with a Grievance Mechanism will also be prepared to help in preventing and solving potential community conflicts. A GBV assessment tool and other relevant assessment tools will be used to identify potential GBV risks and mitigation measures to address the identified risks, such measures will be included in the detailed ESMPs. The proposed project is expected to have a positive socio-economic impact because it seeks to improve the skills of the local communities and increase the number of conservation-compatible businesses and associated income and jobs to local communities. Due to its participatory approach, the project is not expected to bring any adverse effects for beneficiary communities. Instead, it will support only activities that will contribute to improve the livelihood of local communities, increase their social resilience, adaptive and mitigating capacity to deal with the social and environmental pressures that they face as well as strengthen the capacity of their representative institutions to plan and to promote the effective, efficient and sustainable management of their lands and natural resources.

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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:

The first two components of the project - promoting integrated landscape management and strengthening the enabling environment for promoting conservation-compatible rural development around targeted protected areas landscapes - will support studies, document review, training, coaching, mentoring, South-South exchanges, capacity building, technical assistance (TA) and sensitization campaigns, which are not anticipated to result in direct or indirect environmental and social risks and impacts. Therefore, as a result of the screening no further environmental and social assessment (ESA) is proposed for Components 1 and 2. However, relevant requirements of the ESF will be incorporated in the TOR for the TA activity to ensure that any potential E&S risks related to implementation of the TA or TA outputs is consistent with ESF requirements.

ESA requirements of ESS1 are considered relevant for subprojects under Component 3, which will be implemented through a matching grant scheme. General types of possible impacts relate to labor conditions, occupational health and safety, community health and safety, gender-based violence in particular sexual exploitation and abuse, exclusion of disadvantaged groups and pollution prevention. Potential impacts of attracting more people to sensitive areas through support for economic activities will equally be assessed as part of the ESMF and proportionate mitigation measures will be identified. Because the specific subprojects have not yet been identified, the Client will prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to set out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts and guide the screening for environmental and social risks and impacts of sub-projects under the matching grant component, including identifying the appropriate ESA instruments, mitigation and monitoring measures to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts, including roles and responsibilities, schedule, costs and implementation procedures. The draft ESMF will be disclosed in-country and on the Bank's external website prior to appraisal. Value chain and businesses subprojects will be subject to screening against eligibility criteria, including environmental and social risk screening. A list of non-eligible value chains and businesses will be developed to include subprojects which might likely generate high and/or substantial environmental and social risks and impacts. The ESMF will also include a generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with guidelines for general mitigation and monitoring measures for value chains and businesses, sub projects that will be identified during project implementations, roles and responsibilities, time plans, costs and implementation agencies for each mitigation measure recommended. This generic ESMP will then be adaptable for specific value chains and businesses as they become identified during project implementation. Entrepreneurs accessing the Matching Grant Scheme (MGS) will be required, as a condition of their contracts with the project, to implement and comply with the ESMP.

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

The Borrower’s E&S framework will not be applied.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The Implementing Agency will conduct stakeholder mapping, analysis and prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). A draft of the SEP will be prepared and disclosed as early as possible and prior to Appraisal. The Borrower will seek stakeholder feedback and opportunities for proposed future engagement, ensuring that all consultations are inclusive and accessible (both in format and location) and through channels that are suitable in the local context. The



Borrower will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation. If major changes are made to the SEP, a revised SEP should be publicly disclosed. The Borrower will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders throughout the project-life cycle, paying attention to the inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (including the elderly, persons with disabilities, female headed households and orphans and vulnerable children). Directly-affected stakeholders are likely to include (i) community members, in particular individual entrepreneurs, small, medium and micro-sized enterprises (SMMEs), community-based organizations (CBOs), such as co-operatives, who will receive training and/or grants under the project; (ii) private sector firms that may establish partnerships with entrepreneurs in local communities; and (iii) service providers and NGOs providing technical assistance and training; (iv) Community-level governance structures (CPAs or community trusts) that will benefit through strengthening of capacity for negotiation of land tenure security and co-management of natural resources. Other interested parties are likely to include the Department of Environmental Affairs, provincial and municipal authorities, communities living in the selected landscapes, and the general public. A comprehensive grievance and redress mechanism (GRM) will be designed, developed and maintained by the implementing agencies. The GRM will enable stakeholders to channel concerns, questions, and complaints from communities and other stakeholders and respond to issues related to a broad range of project implementation issues.

The Implementing Agency will consult upon and disclose the ESMF in line with the requirements of the ESF. The ESMF will be disclosed in-country and the Bank’s external website prior to appraisal.

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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

ESS2 is relevant to both the staff contracted to provide services directly under the project (training, planning, technical assistance etc.) and to businesses and value chain subprojects to be supported with the Matching Grant Scheme. Matching Grant eligibility requirements will include the preparation of Labor Management Procedures including key aspects of labor rights and occupational health and safety, and verification that all subproject workers have been made aware of the provisions of these procedures. The occupational health and safety (OHS) measures will be in line with World Bank Group General Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines. Minor construction activities are envisaged for the project, but these will be temporary, localized and with limited foot print and therefore does not entail a significant amount of labor. Any labor required for the implementation of the value chain projects will be locally hired, with the exception of skilled workers who cannot be found in the protected areas landscapes. No labor camps are anticipated for any of the value chain projects and no influx of workforce is anticipated based on the proposed project structure.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

This standard is relevant given that the project will finance development of sustainable businesses and value chains including agricultural related activities such as post-harvest management, processing and commercialization of



agricultural products and make use of agrochemicals. The ESMF will include specific measures to minimize/avoid the potential negative impacts related to the use of agrochemicals including pesticides.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The project is not expected to cause any adverse safety and health impacts on the communities since the project is not funding any large-scale civil works on the ground. A preliminary GBV risk screening has been undertaken and the risk has been classified as Low. The value chain subprojects will not be large-scale and therefore it is not expected that there will be an influx of workers into the subprojects areas. However, in the event that influx would occur the ESMF and subsequent ESMPs will include mitigation measures for labor influx management. In addition, there may be minor community health and safety related impacts during the subprojects preparation, mitigation measures for such potential impacts will be captured in the corresponding ESMP. Furthermore, potential risks of GBV/SEA will be considered in the ESMF and subsequent ESMPs and measures will be put in place to mitigate and manage any risks of GBV/SEA incidents.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Involuntary resettlement is not expected to occur through the project activities as the project will support the expansion of protected areas into community and private-owned areas following the Biodiversity Stewardship model, which was recently developed and implemented in South Africa. However, it is likely that restrictions on land use may occur and as such a Process Framework has been recommended. Based on available information, it is not expected that these restrictions would potentially affect informal users, tenants and workers, nor displacing informal or illegal activities to other nearby areas, however, this will be further assessed during the Bank's due diligence mission as well as in the ESMF. Potential impacts of attracting more people to sensitive areas through support for economic activities will equally be assessed as part of the ESMF and proportionate mitigation measures will be identified.

Biodiversity Stewardship is an approach to entering into agreements with private and communal landowners to protect and manage land in biodiversity priority areas, led by conservation authorities. Since Biodiversity Stewardship is based on voluntary commitments from landowners with a range of different types of biodiversity stewardship agreements regulated by the Protected Areas Act, it is unlikely that adverse impacts on private land, assets or involuntary resettlement will occur. The same applies to the businesses and value chain subprojects that will be supported by the Matching Grant Scheme that do not envisage major civil works. In the event that these subprojects would require the relocation of community members, this will be on a voluntary basis as per the Biodiversity Stewardship model and will require an assessment of potential adverse impacts. In the event that new information is available during appraisal indicating that there may be involuntary relocation or impacts on livelihoods, the necessary ESA instruments will be required.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The project is designed to generate positive environment benefits by promoting conservation-compatible development in local communities within the KNP and the iSimangaliso Wetland Park and, in turn, strengthen long-term support for conservation of the PAs. Therefore, adverse impacts to biodiversity are anticipated to be limited. The ESMF will confirm the presence of threatened/endangered species according to the IUCN Classification and of



the sensitivity of the project site for bird species including migratory birds. The KNP hosts populations of several species of IUCN Red List vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered mammals, including lion (*Panthera leo melanochaita*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus jubatus*), elephant (*Loxodonta africana*), hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), mountain reedbuck (*Redunca fulvorufula*), wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*), and black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis minor*). Due diligence carried out on the iSimangaliso Wetland Park indicate the following potential threats to natural habitats from the documentation of the World Heritage Convention and the current approach used by the Wetland Authority to address the threats – (i) the plantation of alien invasive species the reduced water for indigenous plant and animal species and caused the soil to become more alkaline, which further promoted encroachment in sensitive ecosystems, and (ii) uncontrolled harvesting of Ncema, a salt marsh rush, used in the construction of huts. However, as part of its broader Community Based Natural Resource Management program, the Wetlands Authority has regulated the annual harvest and cutting practices, to balance communities' current needs with the longer-term sustainability of the ncema resource. At this stage of the project, no new information is showing displacement of economic activities to sensitive areas, and therefore, no adverse risks and impacts are anticipated. Should there be changes during project preparation, the Appraisal ESRS will include the necessary changes, their associated environmental risks and impacts and the corresponding mitigation measures. Potential impacts of attracting more people to sensitive areas through support for economic activities will equally be assessed as part of the ESMF and proportionate mitigation measures will be identified.

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

Based on information currently available, this standard does not appear to be relevant to the project. However, this will be further verified during the preparation mission and as part of the social impact assessment included in the ESMF and SEP.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

Based on information currently available, ESS8 does not appear to be relevant to the project, as the project is not likely to have risks or impacts on cultural heritage. However, should there be any construction contracts identified, Chance Find Procedures will apply and these will be included as part of the ESMF, which will require contractors to stop construction in the event that cultural property sites are encountered during construction. Possible impacts on Cultural Heritage will be further assessed and the applicability of the ESS will be determined during the environmental and social assessment described in ESS1.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

The project does not involve Financial Intermediaries.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
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OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No
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III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?

No

Financing Partners

A common approach is not being considered for this project.

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

The project will prepare, consult upon and publish in the Country and the Bank external website prior to Appraisal:

- A draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including draft Labor Management Procedures, a GBV Assessment (GBVA), Chance Find Procedures (CFP), and Institutional Capacity Assessment (ICA)
- A draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including a Grievance Mechanism (GM)
- A draft Voluntary land donation protocol (VLDP) established
 - A draft Process Framework (PF) for any access restrictions
 - A draft Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

The project will finalize prior to Board: the ESMF, SEP (including GRM), Voluntary land donation protocol, PF and ESCP.

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

Implementation of the ESMF, SEP (including GRM), Voluntary land donation protocol, PF and ESCP

Preparation and implementation of site-specific ESMP(s) under the ESMF including Labor Management Procedures, Occupational Health and Safety Plans and GBV Action Plan

Development and Implementation of Institutional Capacity Strengthening Plan

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

11-Nov-2019

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: National Treasury

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: South Africa National Parks (SANParks)

Implementing Agency: iSimangaliso Authority

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Iretomiwa Olatunji
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Senait Nigiru Assefa Recommended on 09-Sep-2019 at 23:00:6 EDT
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Nathalie S. Munzberg (SAESSA) Cleared on 11-Sep-2019 at 13:53:48 EDT