



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 06/13/2019 | Report No: ESRSA00203



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Zimbabwe	AFRICA	P171114	
Project Name	Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	Investment Project Financing	6/7/2019	7/8/2019
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to address the early and medium-term resilient disaster recovery needs of cyclone-affected people

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	72.00

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

Yes

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

The PDO will be achieved through: (a) a surge of high-impact, immediate interventions for enhancing the coping capacity of the affected communities while humanitarian operations continue in tandem through other partners; (b) activities that transition toward medium-term recovery such as restoration of productive capacities of the communities and rehabilitation of critical community infrastructure across multiple sectors; and (c) interventions to reduce community hazard risk vulnerability through community level structural and non-structural mitigation.

Component 1: Providing Immediate Support for Cyclone Recovery (US\$27 million): This component will provide immediate and integrated livelihoods and healthcare solutions to cyclone-affected people, including: (a) restoring



livelihoods through conditional cash transfers to provide food assistance, and through unconditional cash transfers for most vulnerable groups; (b) restoring agricultural crop and livestock production, including distribution of agricultural inputs for small farmer households, and the re-stocking and treatment of livestock and poultry, and; (c) accelerating the revitalization of basic health services, including the provision of a basic package of health services and referral pathways related to Gender-Based Violence (GBV)/Sexual Exploitation and Assault (SEA), and child protection measures. All activities under this component will specifically target women and female-headed households. This component will also finance project management and overheads costs for the above activities, such as needs and beneficiary assessments, preparation of technical designs and technical quality control, etc.

Component 2: Enabling Medium-term Cyclone Recovery and Resilience-building (US\$35 million): This component will support the rehabilitation of critical community infrastructure, such as water and sanitation systems, irrigation networks, community schools, and community roads, as well as community level structural mitigation efforts for risk reduction, such as slope protection and environmental rehabilitation. This component will also finance project management and overheads costs for the above activities, such as needs and beneficiary assessments, preparation of technical designs and technical quality control, etc.

Component 3: Providing Project Management and Technical Assistance (US\$7 million): This component will include:

- Project Management. This will provide project management support for UNOPS, for overall coordination and oversight functions and for centralized project services, across all components, such as M&E, environmental and social safeguards performance, technical quality assurance, grievance redressal, GBV/SEA and referral and protection systems, and for engaging third party monitoring services for project results validation.
- Technical Assistance (TA) under the Project will include a range of activities that will be progressively determined on a needs basis, to facilitate the strengthened implementation of the various project components. These could include, but not necessarily be restricted to: (a) supporting community risk assessments and monitoring and preparedness planning; (b) supporting community infrastructure damage assessment; (c) enhancing existing systems for displacement monitoring and targeting, as well as conducting intention surveys for internally displaced persons (IDPs); (d) developing health information and epidemic surveillance systems; and (e) strengthening project strategic communications and citizen engagement;

The remaining US\$3 million will be distributed based on a set of agreed criteria at the Project's mid-term stage. This will provide incentives for performance and needs-based flexibility in the project's resource allocation across various sub-components through the life of the project. Criteria for such resource allocation determinations will include implementation performance of the various components, and the varying levels of support from other development partners, and associated financing gaps in the various components. Such allocation shall be decided by World Bank Management, based on advice from the Task Team Leaders and in consultation with the Consultative Group being set up under the Project.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

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

The project activities will be implemented in the provinces of Manicaland, Mashonaland East and Masvingo located in the eastern part of Zimbabwe, an area which was hard hit by Cyclone Idai and which is home to 44% of the country's population. Approximately, 344 people have been recorded dead and at least 257 people are still missing, although



estimates are hampered by limited understanding of pre-crisis population numbers. A total of about 60,000 people have so far been displaced by the cyclone, with more than 18,000 houses destroyed. The cyclone has added 0.27 million people to the already 5.4 million who are food insecure due to the El Nino drought. Similarly, the cyclone has caused vast devastation to other physical, social and productive infrastructure in the affected region. The current environmental baseline characteristic of the area is influenced by an altered landscape as a consequence of the cyclone leaving the areas predominantly characterized by debris and rubbles. The Save (Sabi) River traverses through the project area with its tributaries, the Odzi River and the Runde River. The project will rely on water from the Save River, which is considered an international waterway as defined in paragraph 1 of the OP 7.50. A memo seeking exception to notify riparians is currently under review for approval by the RVP.

Manicaland, located in the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe bordering Mozambique, was the worst affected province. The main settlements in the Province are: Chipinge, Silverstream, Kopa, Chimanimani and Mashonjowa. The areas most affected by Cyclone Idai are Ngangu, Kopa, Nyahode, Muchadziya, Machongwe, Peacock and Vhimba in Chimanimani District. Half of the damage occurred in the Chimanimani and Chipinge Districts. The cyclone destroyed almost all stable crops in its path, devastated infrastructure and led to 341 confirmed deaths and 344 missing (Provincial Civil Protection Committee). The magnitude of the cyclone was never anticipated; in many places the flood levels rose several meters above prior floods and caused unprecedented mud/rock-slides. The project context is therefore complex in nature with exacerbated food-insecurity, disrupted livelihoods, displaced households, and broken family- and community structures in an already fragile context.

The region is rural in character with scattered settlements and low population density. Livelihoods are primarily agriculture based with maize as the main staple supported by cash crops such as coffee, tea, nuts and bananas. There are several medium size plantations in the area providing cash income opportunities for residents, including commercial forestry.

The project investments will focus on the full area which was impacted by Cyclone Idai, primarily focused investment in the worst affected districts of Chimanimani, Chipenge, Bohera and Gutu. The project is designed with direct interventions to recover and rebuild livelihoods in the areas impacted by the Cyclone Idai and enhance the productive capacities and coping mechanisms of the affected population, 270,000 in Zimbabwe alone, including the 51,000 persons who were displaced. The project prioritizes recovery interventions for communities wherefore there is a need for significant community engagement and participatory processes in determination of beneficiaries. Early identification of vulnerable households and areas of priority post-emergency has taken place and registration is under way to determine households that experience significant food vulnerability. Further assessments will be aligned to determine eligibility for food/cash-for-work and targeted interventions of the project. The approach seeks to support social cohesion, resilience building and foster inclusion of vulnerable groups, including women, disabled persons, child headed households, the elderly and displaced households.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

Given Zimbabwe's non-accrual status (not eligible for IDA financing), the World Bank is providing an exceptional allocation from the IDA CRW. Based on a needs and gaps analysis by the World Bank, alternative implementation arrangements are being pursued through a direct financing grant agreement to the United Nations (UN) Office for Project Services (UNOPS) based on the Financial Management Framework Agreement (FMFA) between the World Bank and UN agencies, rather than through the government. As the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), UNOPS will streamline project management and coordinate other UN agencies, such as the UN Food and Agricultural



Organization (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO), to serve as technical leads and advisors for various sub-components, in line with their comparative advantage.

UNOPS will be responsible for overall management, operations and coordination of the project including: i) environmental and social management in accordance with the World Bank ESF to identify and mitigate potential adverse environment and social impacts and assessments required under various project components including monitoring of, and reporting on, social and environmental compliance, including maintaining grievance redress mechanisms; ii) supervision, quality control and contract management of components; iii) support for communications and information management systems; iv) coordination mechanisms to ensure complementarity with other partner activities and avoid duplication of efforts.

UNOPS currently has a small office in Harare for representation. Under the project, UNOPS will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in Zimbabwe with dedicated staff for both environmental and social supervision of Project components and subcomponents. UNOPS has the capacity to rapidly mobilize experts to ensure environmental and social due diligence of the Project implementation. During the establishment of the PIU as well as throughout implementation an international team of UNOPS environmental and social experts will provide in country and remote support. These experts will develop the ESMF and associated plans. UNOPS is able to rapidly mobilize technical experts when needed, including specialists to develop site specific environmental or social assessments and management plans.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

Environmental risk classification of the project is Moderate. The project is designed to benefit communities affected by the Cyclone Idai and who are prone to future cyclones. Through strengthening of disaster risk management systems and enhancing resilience of the affected communities, the project has the potential to generate positive impacts in the affected districts. Anticipated environmental risks and impacts of the project are associated with the small to medium scale civil works entailing rehabilitation and reconstruction of community infrastructure such as roads, bridges, small dams, school buildings, health care centers, irrigations schemes, water supply and sanitation facilities, and livestock vaccination facilities. Civil works and vaccination related activities will likely generate adverse site-specific risks and impacts such as erosion and sedimentation of rivers from earth works and run-off during the construction phase, disposal and management of large amounts of excavated material generated from construction activities during the construction phase, occupational health and safety of workers both during the construction and operational phases, increased level of dust, noise and vibration from moving of construction vehicles and machinery, and community health and safety risk and pollution of surface and groundwater sources.

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is under preparation and will be submitted prior to the Bank's Board approval. Measures to mitigate the anticipated environmental risks and impacts will be included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to be prepared by UNOPS, consulted upon and disclosed both in-country and in the World Bank's Infoshop prior to project implementation. The ESMF will provide the criteria



and procedures for screening sub-project investments and guide the preparation of site-specific environmental and social management plans (ESMP). It will also assess the institutional capacity of UNOPS and provide measures for capacity building, and an estimated budget required for implementing the ESMF.

Site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and their associated Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared during the implementation phase of the project when the nature, scope and geographical location of the sub-projects are known. Relevant management plans such as the Contractor’s Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP), Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHP), and Waste Management Plan (WMP) will be included in the site-specific ESMPs, reviewed and approved by the World Bank prior to the start of any construction works. Given that majority of the anticipated environmental risks and impacts will occur during the construction phase, the contractor will be contractually bound to prepare and implement the CESMP, OHP, TMP and WMP consistent with (i) ESS1 on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), (ii) ESS2 on Labor and working conditions, (iii) ESS3 on Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention, and (iv) ESS4 on Community Health and Safety.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The social risk rating has been classified as moderate in line with the ESF as the potential adverse risk and impacts on human populations and environment are not likely to be significant as the project activities are site specific, without likelihood of impacts beyond the actual footprint of the project. The specific project activities are expected to have substantive positive impacts on the communities and are not expected to have irreversible social risks related to land, community health and safety, or cultural heritage. The potential risks and impacts are related to i) inclusion of vulnerable/disadvantaged groups, management of community expectations and relationships; ii) labor conditions and potential minor labor influx; iii) minor impacts on community health and safety (e.g. road safety, water borne diseases, etc.); and iv) gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). The risk rating and project design also takes into consideration contextual factors such as the complex context of the post-emergency operation and aggravated vulnerabilities of intended beneficiary population, including food insecurity, loss of life, community cohesion and displacement caused by the cyclone. The design also considered the possibility of community voluntary land donation. To mitigate forced land donation, the ESMF will outline screening procedures and participatory community/voluntary approaches to land donation. The GBV risks rating for the project has also been classified as Moderate.

To mitigate social risks the project is deliberately designed to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups, including women-dependent households, child headed households, disabled, elderly, food-insecure and displaced households. The project has also developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and a Grievance Mechanism (GM) which is a critical tool for project success and for managing community expectations, grievances and relationships in such a complex setting. In addition, the project will develop an action plan to address SEA, GBV and psycho-social support, building on measures already in place, including psycho-social support provided during the emergency will be expanded along with improved pathway for victims of GBV and SEA. All project workers and intended beneficiaries will be required to participate in training on child protection, GBV and SEA following existing UN procedures already employed in the post-emergency.

Public Disclosure



UNOPS has existing capacity to assess and manage environmental and social risks related to the project activities, and where needed, has access to seamlessly engage technical specialists. UNOPS will ensure that all technical leads have mechanisms in place to ensure inclusive and transparent consultations, rigorous and continuous monitoring to detect evolving risks, and accessible and effective channels for grievances. All technical leads have articulated comprehensive approaches for community consultation and outreach.

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 project is designed to benefit communities affected by the Cyclone Idai and who are prone to future cyclones. Through strengthening of disaster risk management systems and enhancing resilience of the affected communities, the project has the potential to generate positive impacts in the affected districts. Anticipated environmental risks and impacts of the project are associated with the small to medium scale civil works entailing rehabilitation and reconstruction of community infrastructure such as roads, bridges, small dams, school buildings, health care centers, irrigations schemes, water supply and sanitation facilities, and livestock vaccination facilities. Civil works and vaccination related activities will likely generate adverse site-specific risks and impacts such as erosion and sedimentation of rivers from earth works and run-off during the construction phase, disposal and management of large amounts of excavated material generated from construction activities during the construction phase, occupational health and safety of workers both during the construction and operational phases, increased level of dust, noise and vibration from moving of construction vehicles and machinery, and community health and safety risk and pollution of surface and groundwater sources. The anticipated social impacts are mainly positive and are not expected to have irreversible social impacts related to land acquisition, community health and safety and cultural heritage. The potential adverse risks and impacts are related to i) inclusion of vulnerable/disadvantaged groups, management of community expectations and relationships; ii) labor conditions and potential minor labor influx; iii) minor impacts on community health and safety (e.g. road safety, water borne diseases, etc.) and iv) gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). The risk rating and project design also takes into consideration contextual factors such as the complex context of the post-emergency operation and aggravated vulnerabilities of intended beneficiary population, including food insecurity, loss of life, community cohesion and displacement caused by the cyclone. The GBV risks rating for the project has been classified as Moderate. An environmental and social assessment of the anticipated environmental and social risks and impacts is under preparation and will be submitted prior to the Bank's Board approval. The risks and impacts can be mitigated by known measures. The assessment will guide the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to be prepared by UNOPS, consulted upon and disclosed both in-country and in the World Bank's external website prior to project implementation. The ESMF will provide the criteria and procedures for screening sub-project investments and guide the preparation of site-specific environmental and social management plans (ESMP). It will also assess the institutional capacity of UNOPS and provide measures for capacity building, and an estimated budget required for implementing the ESMF. Furthermore, to mitigate social risks the project is deliberately designed to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups, including women-dependent households, child headed households, disabled, elderly, food-insecure and displaced households. The project has also developed a SEP which is a critical tool for project success and for managing community expectations and relationships in such a complex setting. Site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and their associated Environmental and Social



Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared during the implementation phase of the project when the nature, scope and geographical location of the sub-projects are known. Relevant management plans such as the Contractor’s Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP), Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHP) and Labor Management Plan (LMP), Waste Management Plan (WMP) and GBV/SEA action plan will be included in the site-specific ESMPs, reviewed and approved by the World Bank prior to the start of any construction works. Given that majority of the anticipated environmental risks and impacts will occur during the construction phase, the contractor will be contractually bound to prepare and implement the CESMP, OHP/LMP, TMP and WMP consistent with (i) ESS1 on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), (ii) ESS2 on Labor and working conditions, (iii) ESS3 on Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention, and (iv) ESS4 on Community Health and Safety.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

UNOPS has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) which provides the framework for inclusive project design and implementation under all components. The SEP includes a stakeholder mapping and analysis which also identifies project affected persons that may be disadvantaged or vulnerable. The key stakeholders are the communities affected by Cyclone Idai in March 2019, with focus on beneficiaries identified as being vulnerable as per UN vulnerability criteria. The SEP was consulted on in Mutare on June 3, 2019 at stakeholder meetings in Mutare. All implementing agencies have procedures in place to ensure inclusion of communities throughout the project cycles, including special attendance to vulnerable groups ability to effectively participate and benefit from project investments. The implementing agencies will carry out consultations with all intended beneficiary communities throughout the project cycle. The initial consultations will clearly explain what they may expect in terms of assistance to ensure that no one is left worse off as a result of the Project. All consultations are required to be inclusive and accessible (both in format and location) and through channels that are suitable in the local context, ensuring inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (including the elderly, persons with disabilities, female headed households and orphans and vulnerable children). The SEP outlines the grievance redress mechanism which builds on existing procedures established in the project area by the technical leads and associated organizations. The GRM is designed to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no impacts (cost, discrimination) for any reports made by intended project beneficiary communities. Reports will be gathered by each technical lead who receive project specific reports, review, record and address the issues. Third party agencies who have established GRMs in the project area may refer resolution to the respective technical leads. GRMs related to SEA/GBV or child abuse will be referenced to existing services providers in Zimbabwe, following a good practice due to the sensitive nature of such cases already established by UNFPA. The Project will have funding to support the referral pathway under the subcomponent on health (subcomponent 1.5). A pathway referral system will be provided in the GBV action plan and provided to all implementing agencies. The GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local, project level. The technical leads will provide status and nature of grievances in monthly updates to UNOPS and UNOPS will summarize reports in quarterly progress reports to the World Bank. UNOPS will maintain a documented record of stakeholder engagement and GM, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback/grievances received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account, or the reasons why it the issue cannot be resolved. The implementing agencies currently participate in weekly coordinating meetings with all UN, NGO and government agencies which take place at the District, Provincial and National level. This engagement is expected to continue throughout the project implementation, albeit with the potential for less frequency as the recovery progresses. During project



preparation, in April and May 2019, consultations took place with national, provincial and local government agencies, as well as NGOs and UN agencies working at various administrative levels responding to the impact from Cyclone Idai. This included organizations specifically engaged in the specific needs of children, gender aspects and people living with disability. The objective was to introduce the project concept and seek early feedback on potential concerns, risks and procedures the project must consider. Further consultations on specific impacts and risks will be carried out immediately following project approval as part of the development of the detailed ESMPs, GBV action plan and LMP. The ESMF, along with the associated GBV action plan and LMP, and any additional environmental and/or social assessments will be disclosed at the district and provincial levels in conjunction with regular coordinating meetings. All community consultations will be carried out in Shona or the preferred language in the project area to ensure an open conversation and participation. The documents have been disclosed in English. The SEP, and all associated environmental and social documents may require updating and refinement throughout the project cycle.

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

The majority of formal staff involved will be existing UN employees of various organizations, as such, employees of the UN will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing sector employment. Additional staff may be hired by UNOPS or the technical leads to support the Project, they will also be subject to normal terms and conditions of UN employees unless their employment is by the Project in which case they will be subject to the full requirements of ESS2. Contractors hired to rehabilitate any infrastructures will be subject to the requirements of ESS2 including occupational health and safety and grievance mechanisms. Should this require the employment of (skilled) workers from outside the local area, worker accommodation and influx will need to be managed in line with ESS2 (and ESS4). Likewise, any technical consultants contracted by the Project will also need to adhere to such standards. The project will include community workers that will be through food/cash-for-work community asset creation, relevant provisions of ESS2 will apply that are proportionate to the nature and scale of the project. The need for technical experts and project management staff is limited in nature, and all technical leads prioritize engaging local workers. Due to the verifications within the food/cash-for-work activities and expecting procedures to engage other project workers, the risk of child or forced labor is low. The GBV risk is currently moderate and will be addressed in an action plan on SEA, GBV and psycho social support developed in line with the Labor Management Procedures (LMP). The LMP will form part of the ESMF and developed by UNOPS as specified in the ESCP and will include a Code of Conduct. The LMP sets out the Project's approach to meeting national requirements as well as the objectives of ESS2 and ESS4 on Community Health and Safety. UNOPS will on a continuous basis, throughout the Project, evaluate risks and impact to have in place adequate measures and procedures to manage adverse impacts related to labor management. The LMP will apply to all Project workers whether full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, migrant workers or communal. The LMP will include procedures on incident investigation and reporting, recording and reporting of nonconformance, emergency preparedness and response procedures and continuous training and awareness to workers. The main labor risks associated with the project are assessed to be related to the potentially hazardous work environment and associated risk of accidents as well as labor conditions (e.g. terms and conditions of employment, nondiscrimination and equal opportunity and workers organizations). OHS training and safety, in particular related to the community workers will be conducted and included in the OHS Plan as part of the ESMF.



ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

This standard is relevant as there are potential sources of pollution from debris and rubble left behind after the cyclone hit the project areas, and other different types of waste such as household waste, medical waste, bio-carbons such as oils. Safe waste handling and disposal will be critical during project implementation. Water use for construction activities will be provided from primary water supply facilities that are not part of the project activities. Should the project utilize raw materials for construction activities, the material will be sourced through measures specified in Good International Industry Practices (GIIPs) and the project will emphasize the reuse and recycling of construction material from the debris left behind by the cyclone for drainage, roads, fill material, retaining walls and foundation bases. Waste classification, handling and disposal procedures will be incorporated in the ESMF and the C-ESMP and ECOPs. Procedures for Integrated Pest Management will be included in the ESMF.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Community health and safety risks associated with the project activities include exposure to physical hazards on project sites, traffic and road safety hazards, health issues including water-borne and vector borne diseases which may result from poor site management such as stagnant water, and communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS and malaria. Given the project focus on community labor, it is not expected that the area will experience substantial labor influx. However, there is a significant influx of investment and workers associated with activities outside the scope of the project direct and associated activities, including government infrastructure repairs to roads and bridges. Moderate GBV and SEA risks have been identified under ESS1, mainly due to the existing levels of SEA and GBV and early marriage in the region. It is therefore critical that the LMP include a Code of Conduct and defined actions to prevent SEA, GBV and to enhance child protection.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The project is not expected to result in land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement as no new infrastructure development is planned and no temporary or permanent acquisition of land or assets will occur. The project will mainly involve the recovery of community assets destroyed by Cyclone Idai, including schools, boreholes, small irrigation schemes and reservoirs, dip tanks, drainage, sanitation facilities and tertiary roads. The recovery of assets will be carried out within existing footprints and largely with the use of community labor through the food/cash-for-work program. The planned agricultural based activities will be small on-farm based and no land acquisition is envisaged. The land needed for gardens, tree nurseries and reforestation will be identified through community engagements. The land use in the area is primarily communal land under traditional governance and utilized for small holder farms and livestock grazing. Some large plantations existing in the area, including forestry, banana, tea and coffee. Any activities proposed by technical leads that would require land acquisition, restrictions on land use or involuntary resettlement will be ineligible for financing. UNOPS will oversee the screening of activities under the project components to ensure that there is no land acquisition, access restrictions or involuntary resettlement. The screening of activities will happen in close collaboration with the technical leads and local stakeholders, in particular the intended beneficiaries. This includes screening of associated facilities, such as borrow pits that may be needed to facilitate repairs to tertiary roads or brick making by communities to facilitate repairs to community clinics and schools. The ESMF will outline screening procedures and participatory community/voluntary approaches to land donation.



ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Initial due diligence carried out during site visits to project areas, indicate that none of the sites are located in legally protected areas or areas of high biodiversity values. Major parts of project activities are likely to happen on existing footprints on existing buildings/facilities. Further impacts on the modified habitats will be assessed during the preparation of the site-specific ESIA/ESMPs prepared in accordance with the screening tools provided in the ESMF. The project might likely use raw material for construction which will be sourced following measures described in the Good International Industry Practices (GIIPs)

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

There are no identified vulnerable or marginalized groups with identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups as defined under the Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan Historically Under-served Traditional Local Communities in the project area of influence. Therefore, this Standard is not relevant to the project.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The project will not finance new infrastructure development activities but supports the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure and assets in communities including schools, boreholes, irrigation schemes, sanitation and tertiary roads. As a precaution, the ESMF will include “Chance Find Procedures” to guide contractors in the event that cultural property sites are encountered during implementation of the project.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

The standard is not relevant to the project as the project will not use financial intermediaries as an instrument for channeling funds to the beneficiaries.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways

Yes

OP 7.50 was triggered as the Project will rely on water from the Save River, which is considered an international waterway as defined in paragraph 1 of the Policy. The Project activities include the rehabilitation of community level WASH, water resources and irrigation schemes. The Bank Task Team has however determined that targeted affected communities/villages will use local/existing water supply sources for the rehabilitation of such services and infrastructure. Consequently, the potential sources of water will be small and localized, and sought from water supply schemes already developed under existing water schemes. Finally, these activities will not support the construction of any water supply schemes, and there will be no direct abstraction of water from the above-named international waterways. Hence, in accordance with OP 7.50 “Projects on International Waterways”, the exception under paragraph 7(a) applies, as the project will not adversely affect the quality or quantity of water flows to other riparians; and will not be adversely affected by other riparians’ water use. RVP clearance of the Memo seeking Exception to the Notification Requirement under OP 7.50 was granted on 30 May 2019.

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas

No

Public Disclosure



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

DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONs IDENTIFIED	TIMELINE
ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	
Develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	07/2019
ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	
Develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including a Grievance Mechanism (GM)	06/2019
ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions	
Develop Labor Management Procedures (LMP) as part of the ESMF	07/2019
Develop and maintain a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for direct project workers, including contracted and community workers as part of the LMP	07/2019
Develop occupational, health and safety (OHS) measures, based on UNOPS Health and Safety Management Plan (Plan-HS 01) and in line with ESS5	07/2019
ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	
Develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	07/2019
ESS 4 Community Health and Safety	
In consultation with the host communities, develop and implement road safety management measures as part of the ESMF	07/2019
Undertake gap assessment of GBV/SEA/Child Protection risks and identify mitigation measures and actions and develop and implement a GBV/SEA/Child Protection Action Plan.	07/2019
ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	
ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	
As part of the ESMF, develop and implement screening procedures for biodiversity risks and impacts likely to occur from implementing project activities.	07/2019
ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	
ESS 8 Cultural Heritage	

Public Disclosure



ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries	
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B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework?

No

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

Use of Borrower Framework is not being considered for this project.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

Contact:	Ayaz Parvez	Title:	Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist
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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Ayaz Parvez

Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Senait Nigiru Assefa Cleared on 12-Jun-2019 at 19:52:47 EDT

Public Disclosure



Safeguards Advisor ESSA

Nathalie S. Munzberg (SAESSA) Concurred on 13-Jun-2019 at 19:15:6 EDT

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