

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA18569

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 29-Jun-2016

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Ghana	Project ID:	P145316
Project Name:	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities (P145316)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Nyaneba E. Nkrumah		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	13-Jun-2016	Estimated Board Date:	26-Aug-2016
Managing Unit:	GEN01	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	5.50	Total Bank Financing:	0.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
Borrower			0.00
Strategic Climate Fund Grant			5.50
Total			5.50
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The PDO is to strengthen knowledge and practices of targeted local communities in REDD+ process and sustainable forest management

3. Project Description

The Ghana Dedicated Grant Mechanism (G-DGM) is expected to contribute to the promotion of social resilience among local and traditional communities in the Brong Ahafo and Western FIP project areas by (a) enhancing the capacities they need to strengthen their participation in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at the local, national, and global levels; (b) promoting the sustainable

management of forest and natural resources; (c) promoting coping and adaptive strategies/livelihoods that will make them more resilient to manmade pressures and climate change; and (d) promoting synergies with the FIP project and the Global Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities .

The proposed project is part of a global program, the G-DGM that was created and developed as a special window under the FIP. The FIP is one of the three programs under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), a Multi-donor Trust Fund established in 2009, under the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) partnership to provide fast-track climate financing to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in tropical countries. The G-DGM was designed to promote the inclusion of communities reliant on forests in policy formulation and initiatives that seek to reduce deforestation and degradation. The G-DGM is being established to provide grants to LCs to support their participation in the development of FIP strategies, programs, and projects, as well as in other REDD+ processes at the local, national, and global levels.

The G-DGM follows the framework guidelines and set of activities covered under the components designed for the Global DGM. The project will support capacity building and finance the demand-driven provision of grants to community organizations of LCs in Ghana to strengthen their participation in FIP and other REDD+ processes at the local, national, and global levels as well as to increase their capacity to adapt to climate change. The G-DGM will prioritize its actions in the Western and Brong Ahafo Regions to promote synergies with the FIP and FCPF projects. Capacity-building and training activities will have a regional scope but in the last year of the project will include some national-level capacity building

Component 1: Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening (Estimated Total Cost: US\$1.0 million)

This basic training is the first step that must be undertaken by community members, eligible CBOs, others to engage in the project and better understand the link between the concepts of climate change, REDD+, their activities on the ground and the grants for investments. The project will finance goods, services, and operational costs for this basic training to perform the following activities:

- (a) Promote training workshops and capacity-building activities aimed at improving LCs' capacity to understand climate change, REDD+, the impact of local and global activities on greenhouse gases (GHGs), climate change, livelihoods, and so on.
- (b) Improve extension service providers' ability to incorporate this knowledge (a) into their activities by targeting them for basic training (COCOBOD- cocoa growers extension service), assemblymen, district officers and others) so that they can be more effective trainers to the communities over the long-term.
- (c) Improve the chiefs/traditional authorities ability to effectively combat threats from within and without by providing basic training for them which will allow them to understand the consequences of threats to the LCs such as illegal surface mining (widespread Gallamsey), illegal chain saw operations, etc.
- (d) To improve the depth of perception about local actions in climate change/REDD+ which have a global impact, trips (national and international) should be arranged for selected community members to learn how local action related to REDD+/Climate Change can make the difference to lives and livelihoods in a community setting.

For these very interested participants who have fully grasped the basic training and who have personalized its messages, the NEA will seek out each year local, national, or global venues related to REDD+ and climate change that key proponents can attend and participate in, which, in turn will

further build capacity and allow community members to practice what they have learned and understood. To understand links with the FIP project, the FIP organizers will organize training to highlight the relationship of the DGM to the FIP and the broader priorities of the FIP that go well beyond the DGM intervention. This will enable communities to see themselves as belonging to a wider national initiative and not just a smaller DGM project and enable them to participate more fully in the FIP

This component will, in addition, support training to enable the preparation of the individual and community proposals for community initiatives (Component 2), which includes writing the proposals, examining the costs and benefits, examining the sustainability of the initiative, and so on. The proposal can be written by a potential grantee after they have received basic training.

Component 2: Sustainable and Adaptive Community Initiatives (Estimated Total Cost: US\$3.5 million)

The aim of this component is to assist LCs and organizations to develop and implement innovative community initiatives to address issues related to (a) the sustainable management of forest and natural resources in their territories; (b) the vulnerabilities and threats faced by LCs (livelihoods due to climate change; and (c) their adaptation to existing climate and inclusive growth challenges. All potential grantees should have completed basic training (with a certificate of completion) under Component 1 before submitting their proposals.

Component 2 includes two subcomponents.

Subcomponent 2A: Community Initiatives (Estimated Total Cost: US\$2.8 million)

This subcomponent will primarily finance goods as well as operational costs for (a) eligible communities as a whole (community-level initiatives); (b) individuals living in these communities (individual initiatives); and (c) community-based organizations (CBOs) (who have been working in Brong Ahafo and Western Regions in climate change/REDD+ thematic areas for more than five years), to undertake small-scale activities for sustainable initiatives that fall under predetermined themes. Those who have benefited from initiatives under the FIP project will not be allowed to benefit under the DGM, given that they should not get double benefits.

Examples of initiatives that will be supported include, but are not limited to, reforestation, agroforestry, shade-grown cocoa, drought-resistant crops, water and soil conservation measures, efficient wood-burning stoves, alternative energy to wood, rehabilitation of degraded areas, rainwater collection and storage systems for crops, firefighting services for the community, alternative climate-smart livelihoods, and others, subject to the approval of the National Steering Committee (NSC), the National Executing Agency (NEA) and the Bank. These initiatives are broken down into six thematic areas. Therefore, community initiatives will potentially aim at achieving the following (additional detail found in Annex 2-Detailed Project Design):

- (a) Increase biomass coverage and diversity (for example, community woodlots that are maintained as woodlots; individual trees planted on community, degraded, or individual lands where land is not a limiting factor; tree nursery establishment; plantations for woodlots that will go through a cycle of plant/replanting; planting shade-grown cocoa on individual plots as well as trees that go well with cocoa; and so on).
- (b) Improve sustainable livelihoods to bolster against the effects of climate change (for example, vegetable farming, shade grown cocoa, handicraft, processing and marketing of tree based crops, processing equipment for business ventures and so on, skills for processing and marketing, improvement of livelihoods not NRM related for resiliency, skills in financial planning, etc for cocoa/plantation owners/farmers).
- (c) Climate-proof community investments (for example, improve their agricultural productivity by developing improved soil and/or water conservation measures for farm and household use, planting of climate-resistant crops, installing weather forecasting-related apps on phones, and

providing other weather-related equipment and so on).

(d) Soil and Water conservation related investments (for example, small scale local infrastructure such as boreholes, rain water collection systems, composting and so on).

(e) Reduce carbon emission and reduction of deforestation (for example, improved stoves, alternative energy to wood; firefighting services which may include provision of water [borehole or other], firefighting training, and equipment to be used in forest fires; controlled burning, fire safety during planting, and so on).

(f) Scale up of existing ventures that increase and maintain biomass: this pertains to those individuals or communities who are already engaged in climate/REDD+ ventures such as people already engaged in plantations or woodlots or existing schemes that need scaling up. However, such an investment requires a firm establishment of the baseline from which the additional activities will be supported by the project.

Subcomponent 2B: Technical Training of the Grantee in Activity Implementation (Estimated Total Cost: US\$0.7 million)

This subcomponent will finance the field-based technical training (in Twi) of the selected grantee (individual or community) in the specific activity for which the proposal was selected. This is tailored training to ensure the success of the investments over a period of five years and beyond. Fifty percent of the grantee activities should have been initiated on the ground by the end of the year 2, with no additional activity commencing after year 4. However, technical re-training should continue for all participants over a five-year duration of the project to ensure that the initiatives will be sustained even after the project ends.

Once a proposal has been selected, the funds will support the technical training activities for the grantees along lines of interest. For example, those interested in agroforestry and tree planting will receive specific training before and during implementation of the activity. For technical lines for which there is no in-house expert, the funds will be used to recruit a specialist in that technical area to do the relevant training and follow-up.

Field-based technical training should only be initiated with a grantee in response to an accepted proposal. Types of technical training must be directly linked to the needs outlined in the proposal. All training must be hands-on, practical, on-the-ground/farm-level training instead of classroom training.

Trees funded under the DGM should go through a process of voluntary registration (after planting) to ensure that the trees can be registered to the planters. This is a cumbersome process, so it should not be allowed to stall the rollout of the activities but should be done afterwards. For situations where the landowner and planter are different, written and notarized permission from the owner must be granted before any registration. If there is no agreement, those trees will remain unregistered. For community lots, registration will occur in the name of the community, rather than the individual chief.

Each proposal submitted by LCs for community initiatives will be assessed for the needs of on-site training/technical assistance. The technical team, which trains the community, must also be field based (living and operating in Brong Ahafo or Western Region) and their on-site technical assistance should extend to the end of the project.

Component 3: Project Governance, Monitoring, and Evaluation (Estimated Total Cost: US\$1.0 million)

The aim of this component is to support the project's effective governance and efficient management, dissemination, monitoring and evaluation (M&E). This component will finance the incremental operational costs incurred by the NEA for effectively and efficiently carrying out its

responsibilities (a) by serving as secretariat to the NSC; (b) through the project's technical coordination, M&E; and reporting to the Bank and the Global Steering Committee (GSC); (c) through the project's adequate financial management, procurement, and auditing; (d) through the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) operation; and (e) by supervising the implementation of community initiatives and results assessments. Further information on the NEA's role and responsibilities is presented in annex 3. This component will also finance travel, staff placement in the field, recruitment of any required NEA staff not already on the staff roll, and limited procurement of software and hardware.

The G-DGM will also benefit from the global component on knowledge sharing and networking on REDD+.

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

The project will focus on the High Forest Zone in the Western and Brong Ahafo Regions although there may be scope for some national level activities. Land use in the HFZ includes cocoa farms, subsistence crops and fallow lands. Biodiversity in the HFZ is high and the HFZ falls within the West African Biodiversity Hotspot. The focus on these two regions mirrors the focus of the Ghana Forest Investment Plan which the DGM directly complements.

The Brong Ahafo region covers an area of approximately 39,558 km² and an estimated population of 2.2 million (GSS, 2010) with a population density of 58 persons/km².

The predominant vegetation zones are the moist semi-deciduous forest, transitional and the Guinea Savanna woodland roughly representing the southern, middle and northern parts of the region respectively. The forest belt is mainly found to the south and south-western parts of the Region while the savanna wood land predominates in the eastern half of the northern third of the region. The region has access to economic trees estimated at 29 million m³ (17% of national stock). The Western Region covers an area of approximately 239,221 km² and an estimated population of 1,924,577 .

About 75 percent of its vegetation is within the High Forest Zone and lies in the equatorial climate zone. The rich tropical forest makes it one of the largest producers of raw and sawn timbers as well as processed wood products. The region is home to the Ankasa Conservation Area (approximately 500km², which is comprised of Nini-Snhie National Park and the Ankasa Resource Reserve.

Western region is the largest producer of cocoa and timber and the second highest producer of gold (both large scale, small scale, and artisanal mining). In addition, the region has commercial plantations of rubber and palm oil and is now producing oil. Within the HFZ cocoa farms, subsistence crops and fallow lands are dominant land use times. Both regions have diverse populations including various ethnic, sub-ethnic and linguistic groups.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Dora Nsuwa Cudjoe (GEN06)

Michael Gboyega Ilesanmi (GSU01)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The proposed conservation project is expected to have a positive environmental impact because it seeks to promote

		sustainable ethno-development, forest and natural resources management and adaptation, and climate-change adaptation for LCs whose livelihoods depend on the biome's natural resources. Project activities may also contribute toward reducing deforestation pressures on the remaining forests on which the livelihoods of these traditional populations mostly depend and protecting headwaters and riparian zones, thus reducing water and soil pollution. The nature and scale of the proposed investments will not have significant adverse impacts, and the Project is rated as Category B. Despite these positive impacts, the proposed Project will be working in various sensitive biodiversity and forest (off reserve) areas. Ghana DGM will build upon the Ghana FIP ESMF, that has been prepared, consulted upon, cleared by the Bank and disclosed in-country and at the InfoShop.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	Some of the forest and woodlands to be targeted will contain critical ecosystems; the project will enhance the quality of the management of these critical ecosystems, designed to reduce ongoing patterns of loss and degradation of natural habitats, notably forests. The ESMF provides guidance on avoiding or mitigating impacts on natural habitats
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	Assisting LCs and organizations to develop and implement innovative community initiatives to address issues related to the sustainable management of forest and natural resources in their territories is one of the priorities of this project in addition to trees in the agroforestry landscape. The project will explore integrated and participatory forest management as part of a strategy of increasing carbon sequestration through sustainable forest management. The ESMF includes guidance on managing forestry issues. Community forestry activities will adhere to the principles of sustainable forest management specified in OP 4.36.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The project will not directly finance the use of pesticides but will promote IPM and application of pesticide to minimize risks to human health and the environment, particularly in situations when pesticide use may increase in association with the project, such as promotion of shift of the existing cocoa farming practices towards climate smart and resilient shade cocoa. The FIP Project specific Pest Management Plan has been prepared with this in mind, to ensure that the project does not increase the environmental impacts of pesticide use, and where possible these are managed responsibly, in line with

		sound environmental and human health protection objectives. It is also noted that the key environmental and social issues and risks associated with chemical applications in cocoa are part of the analysis undertaken as part of the ESMF prepared for FIP. The FIP ESMF also provides identification of IPM activities linked to the cocoa enhancement activities that are considered important to be supported. A Pest Management Plan has been prepared for FIP, consulted upon, cleared by the Bank and disclosed in-country and at the InfoShop, and will be used under Ghana DGM.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	No PCR should be affected through the implementation of this project. However, screening of sites for pilot activities will include specific screening under the ESMF to avoid adversely affecting physical cultural heritage, such as sacred groves.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous peoples as per OP 4.10. Reviews of the applicability of 4.10 in Ghana have determined that characteristics outlined under paragraph 4 are not present, and the policy is not applicable. The Global Mechanism refers to Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples, the project in Ghana refers to local communities as beneficiaries, reflecting the specific identification in that country context.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	From a safeguards point of view, no involuntary resettlement of population will result from any activities financed by the Project, However, there may be cases where use and access to resources may be restricted due to changes in forest management and resource management plans, hence, the safeguards policy of the World Bank (O.P. 4.12), Involuntary Resettlement, is triggered. In this case, the appropriate safeguards instrument is a Process Framework. To this end, the Process framework for the FIP project would be updated according to the DGM context, consulted upon and disclosed in country and at the InfoShop by Appraisal. This Process Framework describes the steps to identify and possibly resolve any situation of restriction of access that may appear.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Not applicable.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Not applicable.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Not applicable.

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p>
<p>The proposed conservation project is expected to have a positive environmental impact because it seeks to promote sustainable ethno-development, forest and natural resources management and adaptation, and climate-change adaptation for LCs whose livelihoods depend on the biome's natural resources. Project activities may also contribute toward reducing deforestation pressures on the remaining forests on which the livelihoods of these traditional populations mostly depend and protecting headwaters and riparian zones, thus reducing water and soil pollution. The nature and scale of the proposed investments will not have significant adverse impacts, and the Project is rated as Category B. Despite these positive impacts, the proposed Project will be working in various sensitive biodiversity and forest (off reserve) areas. Ghana DGM will build upon the Ghana FIP ESMF.</p> <p>Specific country-level features and operational procedures to screen, assess, mitigate and monitor environmental impacts will be dealt with in the POM. To address the likely steep learning curve of the NEA and the NSC on World Bank safeguards policies, their application monitoring and overall supervision, training will be provided upfront once the authority is chosen and the committee is formed. User friendly training manuals will be developed which could serve as ready reference on Bank safeguards. It is envisaged that similar tailored training will be offered to prospective applicants for the grant support under Component 2. Here again, training modules will be packaged in the form of handout/leaflets for easy reference when developing proposals and during implementation</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p>
<p>Due to the community-based approach, the project is not expected to bring adverse effects for beneficiary communities; on the contrary, it will support activities that will contribute to (a) improve the livelihood of LCs; (b) increase their social resilience and their adaptive and mitigating capacity to deal with the social, environmental, and climate pressures that they face and that harm their social, cultural, and economic survival; (c) recover and preserve their traditional knowledge; and (d) strengthen the capacity of their representative organizations to plan their future life and promote the effective, efficient, and sustainable management of their lands and natural resources.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>The proposed project was prepared through an intensive consultation process with key stakeholders. A stakeholder engagement process followed by two regional workshops and a final national workshop were carried out with the broad participation of both men and women. The main features of the proposed project design the eligible activities and proponent organizations, the size of community grants, the composition of the NSC, the criteria for the selection of the NEA, and so on will be debated and approved by the NSC, which comprises community-selected representatives.</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>A screening process and mitigation guidelines are included in the ESMF to address risks and impacts of concern. The ESMP will be included in the Project Implementation Manual. The ESMP outlines mechanisms for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Screening of proposed project interventions, identifying potential environmental and social

impacts and management of safeguard policies implications;

➤(€ Arrangements by the relevant institutions for implementation and their capacity building;

➤(€ Monitoring ESMP measures implementation;

➤(€ Community consultations.

The formal environmental approval and permitting processes will be the Ghana EIA Regulations (EPA, 1999), that also established a process to screen and evaluate all developments, undertakings, projects and programs which have the potential to give rise to significant environmental impacts, and the World Bank safeguard policies. The Ghanaian environmental permit procedures are followed by all projects. Those projects requiring Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) clearance will only commence when an environmental permit has been obtained from the EPA. The Agency has provided the list of projects for which an Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA) is mandatory and these are detailed in the ESMF and are consistent with the World Bank categorization of projects.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The proposed project was prepared through an intensive consultation process with key stakeholders: LCs from the Western and Brong Ahafo Regions. Community consultations began in October, 2015 during which stakeholders raised a number of issues related to the project (annex 7) and incorporated into the design. The consultations culminated in each community selecting an individual that was their representative to attend a Regional Workshop in January, 2016, one in Western Region and the other in Brong-Ahafo region. The culmination of the regional workshop was the selection of the national steering committee members. The final workshop (March, 2016), this time at the national level, invited all climate change/NRM related NGOs/CBOs to discuss the project with the Bank and Global DGM, culminating in the presentation of the NSC members. The first meeting of the NSC was held also in March, 2016 on day two of the National Workshop and the second meeting was held in April, 2016. The third NSC meeting is slated for May, 2016. The main features of the proposed project design➤(the appropriateness of the proposed community demand-driven approach, the eligible activities and proponent organizations, the size of community sub-grants, the composition of the NSC, the criteria for the selection of the NEA, the arrangements for social control, and so on➤(will be fully debated and approved by self-appointed representatives from the LCs in the project area.

Due to the community demand-driven approach, the project is not expected to bring any adverse effects for beneficiary communities. Instead, it will support only activities that will contribute to (a) improve the livelihood of LCs; (b) increase their social resilience, adaptive, and mitigating capacity to deal with the social and environmental pressures that they face and that harm their social, cultural, and economic survival; (c) recover and preserve their traditional knowledge; (d) strengthen the capacity of their chiefs to better manage their resources; and (e) connect these LCs to a national and global stage of actors working on climate change issues.

The project will allow community members who benefit from a subgrant to donate land and other private assets to the subproject on a voluntary basis without compensation and without any significant or long-term impact on livelihood. The POM will clearly indicate the criteria and procedures to identify cases in which voluntary donations of land or usage rights for parcels of land are necessary for a community initiative, to ensure that these donations are fully voluntary and that adequate mechanisms are in place to confirm that affected parties in cases of loss of access or usage rights are compensated through culturally appropriate means.

Strong monitoring and approval mechanisms will be put in place by the NEA to ensure that asset donations are indeed voluntary and that no negative impact on livelihood will ensue. Annual social

audits carried out by the NEA will verify the informed agreements of affected people. The POM will also indicate the criteria and procedures to ensure that financed community initiatives are proposed by socially legitimate and representative individuals, CBOs, and community leaders and have received free, prior, informed, and broad support from the proponent communities.

The main responsibility for implementing the ESMF rests with the NEA.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	15-Nov-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	28-Nov-2014
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Ghana	28-Nov-2014
<i>Comments:</i> Will re-disclose during project appraisal mission	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	28-Nov-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	28-Nov-2014
"In country" Disclosure	
Ghana	28-Nov-2014
<i>Comments:</i> Will redisclose during appraisal mission	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	28-Nov-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	02-Dec-2014
"In country" Disclosure	
Ghana	28-Nov-2014
<i>Comments:</i> Will redisclose during appraisal mission	
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 type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [] No [×] NA []
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [] No [×] NA []
OP 4.09 - Pest Management	
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [] No [×] NA []
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 [] No [] NA []
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Is physical displacement/relocation expected? Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [] No [×] TBD []
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods) Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [] No [×] TBD []
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
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 [×] No [] NA []
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [] NA []

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 type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Nyaneba E. Nkrumah	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Maman-Sani Issa (SA)	Date: 06-Jul-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Magda Lovei (PMGR)	Date: 12-Jul-2016