

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET

CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.: ISDSC13957

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Africa	Project ID:	P152821
Project Name:	AFC2/RI-GLR: Resilience and Cohesion of Displaced Persons & Border Communities (P152821)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Joanna Peace De Berry, Maurizia Tovo, Natacha Caroline Lemasle		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	04-Apr-2016	Estimated Board Date:	27-May-2016
Managing Unit:	GSU07	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (25%), Other social services (25%), General education sector (25%), Vocational training (25%)		
Theme(s):	Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction (20%), Other social development (20%), Improving labor markets (20%), Social Inclusion (20%), Rural services and infrastructure (20%)		
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	47.00	Total Bank Financing:	47.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			47.00
Total			47.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Project Objectives

C. Project Description

The Development Objective of this project is to improve access to livelihoods and socio-economic infrastructure for eligible former refugees and host communities

Project beneficiaries would primarily be vulnerable persons affected by displacement, including displaced persons (refugees, IDPs, returnees) and host communities. As many displaced persons in the region live in female-headed households and women have been disproportionately affected by the violence, the project will be gender sensitive and target assistance to women, thereby contributing to improving gender dynamics in the region. Focusing on both displaced and host communities should strengthen community resilience and social cohesion, while decreasing the likelihood of instability and conflict.

Project Description

The two project components outline the set of activities to be implemented in Tanzania and DRC. Activities described under each component vary to respond to the particular needs of each client and the distinct circumstances of displacement.

Component 1: Sustainable Integration for Former Burundian Refugees in Tanzania (approx. US\$27 million)

The focus of the project will be on achieving the local integration of former Burundian refugees who have recently been given citizenship in Tanzania and are referred to as ‘New Tanzanians’ (NT). The project will aim to improve the development prospects in the three settlements where the NT have continued to live for more than forty years: Katumba and Mishamo Settlements in Mpanda District, Kutvai Region and Ulyankulu settlement in Urambo District, Tabora Region.

It is proposed that the majority of project financing is used for regional level and district level grants. The grants are intended to: (i) support the local authorities to establish local level representative structure in the settlements and to extend district and regional functions to include the NT (ii) support district and regional development planning inclusive of NT, specially the inclusion of the settlements in the local level General Planning Schemes (GPS) (iii) improve the quality of service delivery for NT, (iv) bring in additional resources to those regions hosting districts whose existing budgets for government provision (based on per capita formula) may be stretched by needing to factor in the NT. Local authorities will be supported to undertake participatory planning processes, (including the NT and host communities) to prioritize development investments in the districts, which will qualify for financing under these grants. The criteria for the proposed activities could be: (i) activities which have been agreed through consultative CDD processes including NT and host communities, (ii) activities that bring maximum social and economic benefit to NT and host communities, (iii) activities that promote social and economic cohesion between NT and local communities, (iv) activities that are consistent with local and national development planning processes and are included in the GPS, (v) activities that are technically feasible and will be operated and maintained by local authorities on an ongoing basis.

Given the emphasis on demand-driven definition of how these district and regional resources will be used, it is not known in advance which local-level activities will be funded under the project. However it is anticipated that activities could entail the following: (i) improvement of small scale infrastructure and services (health clinics, schools, road improvement, electricity and water supply) with benefits for the NT and host communities, (ii) investments in the agriculture value-chain for

local produce (processing and transportation), (iii) building capacity of local authorities to absorb the NT into mainstream government service delivery, (iv) communication to build tolerance and awareness between NT and local host communities, (v) extension and capacity building of local representative forum into the settlements.

It is also proposed that some project financing is used in two other ways: (i) to fulfill the technical and administrative steps required to enable land rights for the NT, (ii) to build the capacity of central government agencies to extend mainstream government provision and a development response to the NT.

Component 2: Sustainable Integration of Former Refugees and Development of Host Communities in Zambia (approx. US\$20 million)

The Zambia component will focus on the local integration of targeted and eligible former refugees who are given the opportunity to become full residents in Zambia. The eligible former refugees have the opportunity to move from Meheba and Mayukwayukwa refugee settlements, located respectively in Solwezi and Kaoma Districts, into adjacent new resettlement schemes. The Zambia component will support both eligible former refugees and host communities in the two areas of resettlement, and in the wider Districts.

Foreseen components for Zambia include:

Sub-component 1. Socio-economic infrastructure. This component will focus on the provision of socio-economic infrastructures in areas of resettlements of former refugees (new construction and rehabilitation) to benefit both former refugees and host communities. Such infrastructures will be selected based on socio-economic priorities in targeted Districts and Provinces hosting former refugees, with the potential to both improve conditions in the resettlement areas and to support poverty alleviation and development in the surrounding Districts. Examples of such infrastructures could include road rehabilitation, extension of electricity supply, small bridge, school, small clinic, and market construction. The location of type of these infrastructures are not yet known as they will be established through a Community Driven Development type of approach ;

Sub-component 2. Livelihoods. Depending on resources and capacity, the project would include support to livelihoods with a particular focus on vulnerable groups, including women and women headed-households, disabled, aging beneficiaries, and youth. Such support would include agricultural training and provision of seeds and tools, vocational training and provision of toolkits, provision of small grants for income generating activities or access to education, support to cooperatives ;

Sub-component 3. Social cohesion. Given existing and foreseen social tensions, the project would support social cohesion through a number of activities, including conflict mitigation training, sensitization campaigns, and funding of community social activities ; and

Sub-component 4. Capacity Building and project management. The project will seek to increase the capacity at Provincial and District level for development planning. This component will also cover the management of the Zambia component, both at the central and local levels, with the objective of ensuring efficient and accountable project delivery and to support the sustainability of local integration.

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

In Tanzania, the geographic focus of the project will be on the Katumba and Mishamo Refugee Settlements in Mpanda District, Kutvai Region and Ulyankulu settlement in Urambo District, Tabora Region.

In Zambia, the geographic focus of the project will be resettlement areas located adjacent to Mayukwayukwa and Meheba refugee settlements, and the wider Kaoma and Solwezi districts respectively

E. Borrowers Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

In Tanzania, the project will be implemented through the Regional Administration Division, part of the Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG). PMO-RALG already has experience of World Bank projects and ESMF.

In Zambia, the project will be implemented through the Climate Change Secretariat, which is already implementing the World Bank funded Zambia: Strengthening Climate Resilience project (P127254). The PIU already has safeguards instruments in place, and a safeguards expert.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Abdoulaye Gadiere (GEN01)

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II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project may support the construction or rehabilitation of community infrastructures such as schools, health centers, water points, etc., based on demand. Other activities may include community road rehabilitation, and water conservation works, as well as solid waste management in areas of refugee settlement and host communities. Since the exact locations of the activities and scope of works are not yet identified, the relevant instrument would be an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). An ESMF, one each for Tanzania and Zambia will be prepared, consulted upon and disclosed prior to Appraisal. This will guide the development of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) once specific activities and locations have been identified but before any detailed planning or physical works would commence.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	This policy is triggered to identify, assess and manage those activities which could induce direct or indirect significant impacts on natural habitat, fauna, flora, or biodiversity from being selected and financed by the project. Moreover, activities such as

		roadrehabilitation may happen in overgrown areas in or adjacent to natural habitats. The ESMFs will include measures for avoiding or, if unavoidable, mitigating, impacts on fauna and flora in natural habitat areas. The ESMF will include a screening checklist that will ensure that the project will not affect or involve critical natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	<p>In Tanzania, some of the settlements for former refugees are located within a protected forestry reserve. Although no adverse impact on the forest is expected from project activities, there will be especial sensitivity in the planning of project activities to forest management, protection and utilization. The ESMF will provide guidance to the preparation of site specific ESMPs and suggests mitigation measures for the potential environmental impacts. It will particularly focus on planning for the co-management of natural forest resources between the former refugee community and the protected area authorities.</p> <p>In Zambia, while it is not expected that the project will overlap with forestry reserves, the resettlement areas have high vegetation and forest cover. The integration of former refugees with the host communities will further increase incidences of encroachment, charcoal production, logging for timber and the cutting down of forests to open up the areas to farming activities. The preparation of the ESMF will give provision for the development of an ESMP that will propose mitigation measures that will address the potential environmental and social impacts on the project associated with forests.</p>
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	There may be some land acquisition and temporary impact on livelihoods to facilitate road rehabilitation works and small scale community infrastructure works (health centers, schools, latrines, etc.). In Tanzania since this likelihood is low, this risk will be managed through a Resettlement Process Framework that can guide an action plan. This will form part of

		the ESMF. In Zambia, the OP/BP on involuntary resettlement is triggered as a precautionary measure. Even though the land of the resettlement areas to be divided in plots and allocated to eligible families is Government owned, it will be important to provide for the verification of the availability of the land, and the absence of squatters or other claims in relation to the land to be allocated to families, or identified for the construction of small socio-economic infrastructures. These relocations will require that a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) be prepared, stakeholders consulted and the documents disclosed to the public prior to Appraisal.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

A. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS: 01-Feb-2016

B. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed.
The specific studies and their timing¹ should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS:

Client-owned safeguard studies and frameworks will be completed prior to the Appraisal of the different packages for each Component.

IV. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Joanna Peace De Berry, Maurizia Tovo, Natacha Caroline Lemasle	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 06-Jan-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Robin Mearns (PMGR)	Date: 06-Jan-2016

¹ Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.