

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED  
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)  
APPRAISAL STAGE**

**Report No.:** PIDISDSA16416

**Date Prepared/Updated:** 07-Mar-2016

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Africa	<b>Project ID:</b>	P152822
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	
<b>Project Name:</b>	Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project in the HoA (P152822)		
<b>Region:</b>	AFRICA		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	25-Feb-2016	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	31-May-2016
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Sector(s):</b>	Other social services (100%)		
<b>Theme(s):</b>	Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction (50%), Other social development (25%), Social Inclusion (25%)		
<b>Borrower(s):</b>	The Republic of Uganda, Federal Republic of Ethiopia, The Republic of Djibouti		
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	IGAD, Agence Djiboutienne de Développement Social, Ministry of Agriculture, Office of the Prime Minister		
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
	<b>Financing Source</b>	<b>Amount</b>	
	BORROWER/RECIPIENT	0.00	
	International Development Association (IDA)	170.00	
	IDA Grant	5.00	
	Total Project Cost	175.00	
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B - Partial Assessment		
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>			
<b>Other Decision:</b>			
<b>Is this a Repeater</b>	No		

project?	
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## B. Introduction and Context

### Country Context

1. Global forced displacement is arguably the defining humanitarian/development challenge of this generation. The number of displaced people is growing. Wars, conflict, and persecution had forcibly displaced a cumulative total of 59.5 million persons —19.5 million refugees and asylum seekers, and 38.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) by end of 2014. According to the World Bank Group’s November 2015 report, forced displacement remains largely concentrated in developing countries, especially in Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia.

2. Africa hosts more than a third of the world’s displaced population, accounting for about a quarter of the global total of refugees and the greatest number of IDPs. The Horn of Africa (HOA), a region with an estimated 242 million inhabitants, includes eight countries - Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda, which collectively host over 9.5 million displaced persons, including over 6.5 million IDPs and approximately 3 million refugees. Displacement has been protracted in the HOA, with refugee arrivals recorded in 1959 in Uganda and 1991 in both Ethiopia and Djibouti. Migration within and outside the HOA is driven by natural events and human actions; and climate change and environmental degradation act as threat multipliers, compounding displacement.

3. The Regional Initiative in Support of the HOA launched by the World Bank on October 23, 2014, built on two interrelated pillars: (i) vulnerability and resilience; and (ii) economic opportunity and integration to address key drivers of instability and promote development in the HOA. Displacement has emerged as a regional phenomenon, with spillover effects in countries neighboring those experiencing conflict, and posing major challenges to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development with peace and security in the region. Despite its rich endowment in human, social, and natural capital, the HOA is plagued by a complex history of capacity constraints, pockets of poverty and insecurity, increasing environmental degradation, and a range of persistent development challenges. Conflict remains endemic and the complex cultural, social, and political nature of conflicts is compounded by demographic shifts due to population growth and movement of people; imbalanced service provision; increasing competition for scarce natural resources; and harsh climatic conditions, including frequent droughts and floods.

4. In June 2015, a regional study entitled “Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration in the Horn of Africa” was completed. It reinforced the regional nature of forced displacement with clear regional ‘spill-over effect’ of the violence and insecurity within a country. When refugees cross international borders, neighbouring countries that host these refugees directly bear the consequences of that violence and insecurity. This calls for coordinated regional response between humanitarian and development partners as a pre-requisite for reaching development solutions for improving their prospects.

5. The study found that refugee camps/settlements are in relatively underdeveloped and marginalized areas, compared to rest of the host country. The refugee hosting communities have a precarious socio-economic situation plagued by food insecurity, limited access to basic social services and economic infrastructure, poor livelihood opportunities, and degraded natural resource base. The study highlighted that the protracted displacement of refugees has further exacerbated the situation of communities that host refugees with competition over scarce social services and economic infrastructures, livelihood opportunities and environmental and natural resources and led to growing incidence of conflicts and clashes. Enhancing the productive capacities and coping mechanisms of the host populations is seen as an important step to

safeguard a very much needed asylum space for refugees in the host countries in the HOA. A shrinkage in the asylum space will likely leave refugees stuck in a legal and humanitarian limbo, leading to deeper poverty and greater vulnerability for them.

6. The proposed regional operation on Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) in the Horn of Africa builds on these conclusions and recommendations of the study, covering the three refugee hosting countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda in the first phase of a longer term engagement. The first phase countries face significant forced displacement challenges: (i) Ethiopia is host to the largest number of refugees in Africa, (ii) Uganda has very progressive refugee policy and is a favored asylum destination, and (iii) Djibouti has a major problem with significant migrant in-flows alongside refugees. Based on the implementation experience, results and learning, the proposed Project could potentially be deepened in the proposed target areas, expand to other refugee hosting districts in Uganda, and also other countries in the region.

7. Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda have domestic refugee legislations that regulate the asylum and refugee status determination process; setting up national refugee agencies; and providing various rights and privileges to all refugees, including protection and non-refoulement (details in Annex 2). However, none of the domestic refugee legislations of the three Project countries provide paths to acquiring citizenship for refugees and do not allow local integration of refugees. The proposed Project is situated within these existing legal and policy frameworks and in a context of protracted displacement with shrinking asylum space.

Djibouti

8. Djibouti is one of the smallest countries in Africa with a population of less than one million. It covers an area of 23,200 square kilometers and is home to a population of about 864,617 (2011). The small size of Djibouti's economy limits its ability to diversify production and increases its reliance on foreign markets, making it more vulnerable to external market downturns and hampering access to external capital. With less than 1,000 square kilometers of arable land (0.04 percent of the country's total land area) and an average annual rainfall of only 130 millimeters, Djibouti depends completely on imports to meet its food needs. Faced with this scarcity and successive droughts, the country's traditionally nomadic people have settled primarily in urban areas, and approximately 71 percent of the population lives in cities -58 percent in the capital, Djibouti-Ville, alone.

9. Djibouti has been hosting refugees since 1991. Over 12,000 refugees, mainly Somali, are currently hosted in the Holl Holl and Ali Addeh refugee camps in the Ali Sabieh region; and 2,829 Yemeni refugees are hosted in the Markazi refugee camp in the Obock region. Following the 2014 Yemeni crisis, over 30,600 persons of various nationalities have arrived in Djibouti. As of December 2015, the arrivals from Yemen include 16,691 persons (55 per cent) who are Yemeni nationals, 11,996 (39 per cent) transiting migrants and 1,919 (6 per cent) Djiboutian returnees. Of the 6,179 refugees registered, 2,829 refugees are sheltered in the Markazi refugee camp; the rest live in Obock town and Djibouti city. In Djibouti, the Ministry of the Interior is the main Government institution in charge of refugee protection. The national refugee agency is the Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés (ONARS).

10. In addition to hosting Somali refugees, Djibouti is the main transit route for migrants from HOA countries who are traveling to the Middle East and Europe in search of economic opportunities. Mixed migration is a common challenge in the HOA, as evidenced by the hazardous journey made by thousands of mostly Ethiopians but also Somali migrants through Djibouti in transit to Yemen and the Arab Peninsula in search of a better life in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States. Since 2009, departure points around the Obock areas of Djibouti have become the locus for mixed migration flows of individuals attempting to reach Yemen. By 2014, the rapidly

rising number of people travelling through Djibouti en route to Yemen reached 94,000. The International Organization on Migration (IOM) Djibouti opened a Migrant Response Centre in Obock town, but the pressure on local services and consequently on residents has been immense.

Ethiopia

11. Ethiopia is a large, diverse and landlocked country with an area of 1.1 million km<sup>2</sup>. It is also a country of many nations, nationalities and peoples, with a total population of about 87.9 million and a population growth rate of 2.6 percent (2013). Only 17 percent of the population lives in urban centers, the great majority of them in Addis Ababa. Ethiopia has experienced strong economic growth, averaging 10.7 percent per year between 2003 and 2011 compared to the regional average of 5.0 percent. GDP increased by 9.7 percent in 2012/13 and 10.3 percent in 2013/14. The growth reflects a mix of factors, including agricultural modernization, the development of new export sectors, strong global commodity demand and government-led development investments. On the supply side, growth was driven by an expansion of the services and agricultural sectors, while the role of the industrial sector was relatively modest.

12. Ethiopia hosts the largest population of refugees in Africa as a consequence of droughts, conflicts, political events and civil wars in neighboring countries, such as Somalia, Eritrea, South Sudan, and Sudan. At the end of December 2015, 733,644 refugees were distributed across the five National Regional States of - Afar, Tigray, Ethiopian Somali, Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz; in 23 refugee camps located in 15 woredas and 23 kebeles (UNHCR 2015). The refugee-hosting woredas are characterized by harsh weather conditions, poor infrastructure, weak institutional capacity, and poverty. The presence of refugees puts further strains on already weak public services and economic infrastructures as well as livelihood opportunities, jeopardizing the resilience of communities hosting refugees.

13. Most Eritrean and Somali refugees in Ethiopia are living in protracted displacement. The majority of refugees live in camps situated near the borders of their respective countries of origin. The Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) administers the refugee camps, with financial and technical assistance from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other aid agencies. Education, health and other services are provided by UNHCR's implementing partners, including ARRA and international and local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Uganda

14. Uganda is one of the least urbanized countries in Africa, with 83 percent of the population (or roughly 28.9 million people out of a total 34.9 million) living in rural areas, making agriculture, dominated by smallholder farmers, and rural development important. Uganda has experienced robust GDP growth, averaging 6 percent from 2005 to 2014, but poverty reduction, while substantial, has not kept pace. Uganda has a record of prudent macroeconomic management and structural reform which has helped the country to overcome exogenous shocks. However, due to high population growth, real GDP growth per capita averaged only about 3.5 percent over the 2005-2014 period. The poverty rate fell from 56.4 percent in 1992 to 19.1 percent in 2014, but there is substantial and growing urban-rural and regional inequality. Uganda will need to address several challenges in order to enable structural transformation of the economy, strengthen competitiveness and sustain high growth. Lack of integration with northern Uganda further creates challenges of social cohesion. Infrastructure gaps and bottlenecks need to be addressed to promote greater physical and digital connectivity both within the country, the wider region and to the global markets. Agricultural productivity and value addition need to be strengthened to improve the livelihoods of the average citizen.

15. As a result of ongoing conflicts and instability in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia and South Sudan, Uganda was hosting over 477,187 refugees and 35,779

asylum-seekers by December 2015, making it the third largest refugee-hosting country in Africa. The December 2013 South Sudanese crisis and the 2015 Burundian crisis, resulted in major refugee influxes. Approximately 190,000 Congolese refugees are hosted in South-West and Mid-West Uganda, and almost 167,000 South Sudanese are hosted in the northern districts.

16. Uganda's current refugee policy framework is among the more generous and progressive in the HOA, in Africa and globally. The 2006 Refugee Act and 2010 Refugees Regulations entitle refugees to work; freedom of movement; and access to Ugandan social services, including documents such as government IDs, Conventional Travel Documents (CTDs), birth, death, marriage, and education certificates. As a matter of policy, all refugees in settlements on gazetted lands are provided with a subsistence agriculture plot (albeit of diminishing size due to overcrowding), but only a few refugees who are in settlements on communally-owned land have no more than a small kitchen garden. Refugees in Uganda can own property and enter into contracts, including land leases. The Department of Refugees under the Office of Prime Minister administers the refugee settlements.

### **Sectoral and institutional Context**

17. The refugee hosting countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Uganda have remained relatively peaceful in recent years, unlike their neighboring countries, devastated by war and conflict, resulting in refugees pouring across borders. The refugees in the HOA are hosted close to international borders in communities facing poverty and unemployment, deficits in human capital development and social service delivery, and limited access to basic infrastructure. Investments in these traditionally marginalized border areas under the proposed operation are firmly aligned with the national priorities of the three Project countries.

18. The presence of refugees in Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Uganda has resulted in negative economic, social, and environmental impacts as well as some positive economic impacts on communities hosting refugees. The Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration in the HOA study identified negative impacts, including rising food and commodity prices, the depression of local wage rates, and increasing environmental degradation. Multi-stakeholder consultations, in the three host countries, especially with communities hosting refugees and refugee communities during preparation revealed increased competition - direct and/or indirect on the available basic social services including health, education and drinking water; a degraded physical and natural environment due to high pressure on biomass for meeting energy and construction needs; and limited opportunities for livelihoods. Decreasing water availability evidenced in deeper boreholes and increased costs of water transport; crowded health centers and classrooms; increased distances, time and/or cost for collecting fuel wood for cooking and lighting; are all impacts of refugee presence in the hosting areas.

19. However, the consultations held with host communities as well as local authorities revealed that refugees are in camps in Djibouti and Ethiopia and in settlements in Uganda and are provided with humanitarian assistance, including food aid, housing material, basic education and health services, and drinking water and sanitation facilities by the UNHCR and its implementing partners of national and international nongovernmental organizations. Inter and intra camp roads are also being set-up along with secondary schools and medical centers in areas of protracted displacement. Informal economic activities and remittances augment buying power of refugees. However consultations also revealed similar concerns on the side of refugees and brought to the fore their unmet needs in terms of access to higher education, referral health services, better quality cooking and lighting energy sources, and importantly opportunities for skills enhancement and avenues for pursuing livelihoods. There was no denying that this competition was also a driver for latent and potential conflict between the hosts and refugees. The benefits and positive impacts of refugee presence for host communities included refugee households serving as a

market outlet for animal, and host-produced agricultural products; the increased availability of labor, especially for local agricultural production; and infrastructure investments made by UNHCR.

20. In Djibouti, which is currently at peace, underlying tensions are exacerbated by high poverty, and unemployment levels and cross border threats from Al-Shabaab. At the same time, refugees from neighboring countries devastated by war and conflict are spilling into Djibouti in large numbers, aggravating the economic and social situation. An example is the recent Yemeni instability. According to available data from the government, Djibouti's absolute poverty rate was an estimated 23 percent in 2013, down from 24.1 percent a decade ago. Unemployment is high, approximately 75 percent of youths are unemployed. Since 2007, drought conditions the worst in 60 years, has exacerbated poverty. Estimates are that the drought has affected at least half of the rural population, with annual economic losses of 3.9 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) for the period 2008–11 and a substantial flow of refugees from neighboring countries also suffering from drought. Social tensions could worsen as pressure is added to an already fragile service delivery and livelihood scenario. Project interventions will help address vulnerabilities such as poverty and unemployment, deficits in human development and social service delivery, and limited access to basic infrastructure, also building resilience. While refugee policy except for Uganda do not explicitly refer to right to work, refugees do participate in economic activities. The DRDIP therefore will create a socio-economic ecosystem for the communities in refugee hosting areas that will facilitate greater economic returns for both communities hosting refugees and refugees themselves.

21. Ethiopia has completed the implementation of the first phase of its ambitious Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I; 2010/11-2014/15), and recently started implementation of the second phase (GTP II 2015/16 – 2019/20) which sets a long-term goal of becoming a middle-income country by 2023, with growth rates of at least 11 percent per year during the GTP II period. To achieve the plan's goals and objectives, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) has followed a "developmental state" model with a strong role for the government in many aspects of the economy. It has prioritized key sectors such as industry and agriculture, as drivers of sustained and inclusive economic growth and job creation. The GTP reaffirms the GoE's commitment to human development, and the programs of its development partners are broadly aligned with its priorities. The DRDIP will directly contribute to the plan's strategic pillar of maintaining the rapid, broad based and equitable economic growth and development through expanding demand driven basic socio-economic services and creating access to economic infrastructure in the emerging and displacement impacted areas of the country, thereby contributing towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in ending poverty in all its forms.

22. Uganda, as part of its Second National Development Plan (NDP II), emphasizes the need for inclusive and sustainable growth while increasing overall competitiveness, and creating additional wealth and employment. Because refugee-hosting areas are more vulnerable to shocks than non-impacted areas, the Government of Uganda (GoU) is currently developing the Settlement Transformation Agenda (STA) which aims to achieve self-reliance and local settlement for refugees and to promote social development in the refugee hosting areas. Some of its objectives are relevant to the DRDIP, including sustainable livelihoods, environmental protection, and community infrastructure. The DRDIP, will support the implementation of the STA by adopting an area-based and progressive-solutions approach in four refugee-hosting districts in Uganda.

23. The capacity of government institutions in the three countries is relatively weak in the refugee hosting areas. The DRDIP will contribute to social, economic and infrastructural connectivity of the marginalized communities with the overall national development processes by

supporting the sensitization of local authorities, the capacity enhancement of local governments, and the active engagement of affected communities and grassroots institutions in local planning, the decision-making process, and oversight of public services and infrastructure implementation and operations and maintenance.

## C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

### Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for communities hosting refugees in the target areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda.

The proposed regional project will embed the essential features of ensuring citizen participation and engagement in identifying and prioritizing developmental needs, including socio-economic infrastructure and livelihood opportunities to improve self-reliance of refugee hosting communities; improving social cohesion between refugees and refugee hosting communities; increasing citizen voice and role in development decision making; and eliciting greater demand for social accountability. The operational approach will be Community Driven Development (CDD) and will involve: (i) building and capacitating grassroots institutions; (ii) ensuring the voice of all communities is heard in decision making; (iii) strengthening decentralized government administrative functions; and (iv) investing in public service delivery and social mobilization to enhance social cohesion among beneficiary communities.

### Key Results

The following key indicators will be used to track progress towards the PDO:

- (i) Beneficiaries with access to basic social and economic services and infrastructure (disaggregated by type of service and target group )
- (ii) Beneficiaries of economic development activities that report an increase in income (disaggregated by type of service, gender and target group)
- (iii) Direct beneficiaries of which female
- (iv) Land area where sustainable land management practices have been adopted as a result of the project (ha)
- (v) Strategy for Regional Secretariat for coordination, learning and knowledge sharing and annual progress reports endorsed by participating countries

## D. Project Description

44. The DRDIP seeks to foster a fundamental shift in the way forced displacement is addressed in the HOA. The shifts include addressing forced displacement impacts as a developmental in addition to the humanitarian and security challenge; as a government-led and implemented development response that complements traditional humanitarian agencies; and as a long-term response to systemic and structural constraints impeding development that are exacerbated by the presence of refugees in marginalized refugee hosting areas further. Because the major impacts of forced displacement and categories of investments is comparable across the three countries, the four major project components, described in detail below, will be implemented in all three countries in a modular and sequenced fashion focused on mobilization and capacity building for communities and local governments, and through an implementation process responsive to community priorities. The communication, social mobilization, and participatory planning process will be complimented by awareness raising, and capacity building

for communities, community institutions and local governments; with capacity enhancement and institutional strengthening including systems and process development for the implementing agencies. This will be followed by social, economic and environmental investments reflecting community priorities. While Ethiopia will follow geographical phasing, both Uganda and Djibouti will follow phasing of components for implementation. However, the detailed phasing and sequencing will be integrated in the respective PIMs for each country.

45. DRDIP seeks to address the social, economic and environmental impacts of refugee presence in the host communities through interlinked technical and investment components. Component 1 will entail (i) building capacity of Local Government Units and Implementing Agency staff in participatory planning processes; (ii) mobilizing communities and establishing community institutions for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and oversight of sub-projects; and (iii) supporting investments in basic social services and economic infrastructure. Component 2 will focus on (i) environmental management including technical advisory services for implementation of environmental management activities through a labor intensive public works mode; and (ii) access to energy sources for cooking and lighting including potential public-private-people partnerships. Component 3 will support (i) identification of beneficiaries and the traditional and non-traditional livelihoods to support; (ii) form community livelihoods groups and support group management activities; and (iii) provide individuals and groups necessary technical, business, market and financial advisory services. The synergies between the three investment components are expected to amplify impacts. For instance, market, storage and access roads created under Component 1 will enhance economic opportunities supported under Component 3. Soil and water conservation efforts under Component 2 will support enhanced productivity of traditional livelihoods supported under Component 3. Improved access to energy under Component 2 will provide women the opportunity to participate in economic opportunities under Component 3 with time saved and improved physical and mental well-being.

46. Component 4 will support the national, subnational and local level project coordination activities, including monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and management information system (MIS), fiduciary management, communication and citizen engagement, and environmental and social safeguards compliance. Component 5 will consolidate regional efforts towards addressing displacement and mixed migration through policy dialogue and engagement, research, capacity building, knowledge management, and partnership functions that will then support innovative responses to displacement and mixed migration.

Component 1: Social and Economic Services and Infrastructure (approximately US\$ 86.25 million)

47. Refugee hosting areas in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda are characterized by significant development deficits, including low human capital, and limited access to basic social services and economic infrastructure. The service delivery capacity of local authorities in the three countries is also weak. Component 1 aims to improve access to basic social services and economic infrastructure and improve service delivery capacity of local authorities at the target subnational and local levels by financing community and strategic investments as well as capacity building initiatives. Community investments will be matched by community contributions, both cash and in-kind (materials and/or labor), and the process will follow a community-driven development approach.

Subcomponent 1(a): Community Investment Fund (approximately US\$ 78.6 million).

Subcomponent 1(a) seeks to improve community access to basic social services and economic infrastructure by providing investment funds that, together with community contributions, will

expand and improve service delivery and build infrastructure for local development. Investments will be identified, prioritized, implemented, and monitored by beneficiary communities. Potential investments (subprojects) include the construction, upgrading, rehabilitation and/or expansion of basic social services, such as education, water supply, human health, and veterinary care; and economic infrastructure such as rural roads, market structures, and storage facilities. The target community will identify and prioritize the specific social services and economic infrastructure to be funded under this subcomponent through the community-driven development approach. Only those subprojects which are currently functioning and/or have budget for staff and materials provided by the respective administration will be supported. This is to ensure the sustainability of the interventions. Subcomponent 1(a) will also support strategic investments, that are larger in scope and impact more than typical community-level investments (subprojects), and that will serve a cluster of project beneficiary communities. These investments will not exceed twenty percent of the total budget for investments and will be identified through the community prioritization process and will employ local labor, especially women and youth, during construction. Local governments will be responsible for operation and maintenance. The project will make efforts to establish an information and communication technologies (ICT) platform composed of a network of mobile phones/applications in the hands of beneficiaries and those managing the fund that could be linked to a web-enabled dashboard. This will be used to upload data on investments and implementation status on a close to real-time basis. The process for planning, implementation and monitoring of the subcomponent 1(a) will be detailed in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) for each participating country.

Subcomponent 1(b): Capacity Building for Local Planning and Decentralized Service Delivery (approximately US\$ 7.65 Million). Subcomponent 1(b) will seek to improve the service delivery capacity of local level government authorities. It will support capacity-building interventions for local government authorities, the local implementing institutions for the community-driven planning process, local development management, service delivery capacities enhancement, mainstreaming of project interventions with government development planning and budgeting process, coordination of potential development stakeholders at local-level and community-level development learning. Capacity-building activities to be financed under the project, will be detailed in the PIMs, but will include: (i) critically needed items, such as office equipment and facilities, field gear, vehicles, and technical resources, etc.; (ii) preparation, multiplication and dissemination of technical training materials; (iii) training, and knowledge and skills development at all levels, including for technical staff and host communities; (iv) experience sharing tours; and (v) short-term overseas study tours and South-South exchange programs. The project will also support technical assistance to reinforce the capacity of specialized implementing agencies, including the recruitment of national and international technical assistance to help with planning, engineering design, procurement, construction management and technical monitoring of physical investments.

Component 2: Sustainable Environmental Management (approximately US\$ 32 million)  
50. Refugee-hosting areas face severe environmental and natural resources degradation, including deforestation and devastation of agricultural and range lands. The continued presence and influx of refugees exacerbates already severe environmental conditions, turning localities into fragile ecosystems. Component 2 aims to ensure that environmental and natural resources are carefully and sustainably managed so they can support current and future needs and livelihoods. The implementation of demand and supply-side interventions will be supported by the component. Supply-side interventions will support and enhance sustainable environmental and

ecosystem services, including integrated natural resources management and small scale, micro and household irrigation schemes. Demand-side interventions, such as alternative energy sources, will aim to reduce unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, including risks mitigation and other challenges faced by crisis-affected host communities. Demand-side interventions will also seek to address gender issues by reducing drudgery (time and energy spent on collecting fuel wood) and exposure to risks and violence while collecting fuel wood, and by improving health and indoor air pollution through the use of cleaner fuels and fuel-saving cooking technologies. These aspects will be detailed in the individual country PIMs.

Sub-component 2(a): Integrated Natural Resources Management (approximately US\$ 26.25 million). Subcomponent 2(a) intends to enhance the productivity of environmental and natural resources, including arresting the degradation of fragile ecosystems in forest, range and agricultural lands. It would support soil and water conservation through biological and physical activities on individual farms and communal lands, including the construction of soil bunds, stone bunds, artificial waterways, cut-off drains, check dams (gully rehabilitation), bench terraces, hillside terraces, trenches, area closures, planting of multipurpose trees, and groundwater recharge interventions. The sub-component will also enhance irrigation water use and management thereby increasing irrigated land, production and productivity for host communities. Key activities to be supported include rehabilitation/improving/upgrading existing traditional and modern Small Scale, Micro and Household Irrigation schemes. These activities will be implemented using labor intensive public works mode and specific efforts will be made to integrate women in not only the labor opportunities but also as beneficiaries of these activities. The use of remote sensor technologies installed on water pumps at the farm-level could be considered to monitor water use to inform water management decisions. Capacity-building activities that enhance the implementation of Integrated Natural Resources Management and Small Scale Irrigation Development and Management will be supported in each participating country, with technical assistance to service providers at multiple levels and support to communities.

Sub-component 2(b): Access to Energy (approximately US\$ 5.75 million). Subcomponent 2(b) seeks to improve access to energy by host communities, promoting the better use of energy resources and access to alternative sources of energy. Support will be given to interventions that address the host communities' energy requirements, such as domestic cooking and lighting; social services such as schools and health services; and productive activities, including lighting for small shops/businesses and manufacturing/processing. Household cooking is currently based on firewood and charcoal. To address this concern, improved cook-stoves will be introduced with appropriate community consultations about methods of cooking and baking and what types of firewood are locally available. Training would be provided on the use of the new stoves, including the preparation of fuel wood. Attention would be given to monitoring use, regular maintenance, and repairs. Solar lanterns and lamps are among the options for meeting home and street lighting as well as mobile phone charging needs. Annex 9 provides more details. Establishing connections to grids -where possible- and off-grid decentralized energy supplies based on renewables and diesel engines will be explored in cooperation with other projects (World Bank and other funding sources) for meeting the above-mentioned and other productive energy uses.

Component 3: Livelihoods Program (approximately US\$ 38.75 million)

53. Refugee-hosting communities derive their income either from traditional livelihoods, including agriculture, fisheries, pastoralism and/or agro-pastoralism; and/or non-traditional

livelihoods, including skills-based jobs, service enterprises and small businesses. Each type of livelihood is characterized by low-level technologies and skills, leading to inherent low productivity. The lives and livelihoods of people in target communities are impoverished and their incomes levels are low and unsustainable. Component 3 seeks to improve livelihoods and increase incomes of refugee hosting communities based on the market system approach. Key elements for consideration in the economic ecosystem will include informal enterprises, firms and the nascent private sector presence; other non-Bank efforts and potential innovations for scale-up. It will support interventions aimed at improving the productivity of traditional and nontraditional livelihoods. Traditional and nontraditional livelihoods will be informed by detailed technical, behavioral and performance market assessment for increased production, improved market interconnections and adoption of best practices for the former and to impart skills for increased employability, enterprise development and promote other income-generating activities for the latter, respectively. The component will strengthen existing community-based organizations (CBOs) and also support formation of new ones.

Sub-component 3 (a): Support to Traditional and Non-Traditional Livelihoods (approximately US \$ 34.3 million). Subcomponent 3(a) aims to increase the production and productivity of agriculture (crops and livestock), pastoralism (livestock), agro-pastoralism (crop and livestock) and fisheries; and commercialize livelihood activities for improved incomes, employment, and self-reliance. Intervention areas were identified based on key stakeholder and community consultations, but in-depth technical and market system assessment will inform implementation. Support will be provided to key activities based on these assessments combined with the region and locality's potential and the traditional forms of livelihood practiced. These will include improved production practices; access to technology, equipment, storage and processing infrastructure, and finance; and access to input and output markets. Women are expected to be major beneficiaries under the component and specific efforts will be put in place for tailored approaches to enhance their participation and benefits.

55. Nontraditional livelihoods will be identified based on market assessment to provide skills training for increased employability, enterprise development, and to promote other income-generating activities. Based on key stakeholder consultations, a number of livelihood options were identified, but market system assessments will inform implementation. The proposed interventions will be informed from lessons learned from existing projects, build on the experience of implementing agencies, tailored to country contexts. The subcomponent will follow a process-driven approach for systematic implementation with three phases: (i) preparatory phase, (ii) livelihood business plan preparation, subproject generation and approval phase; and (iii) subproject implementation, follow-up mentoring, and commissioning phase (see Annex 3; to be expanded in the PIM). The subcomponent will also support innovations that could include technological, institutional and process innovations to be determined during implementation. Support programs for youth and women in technological innovations like digital commerce as well as in IT-enabled services that require computer/digital literacy could support modern and salaried jobs. The relevant department ministry in each country will support the implementation of the livelihoods activities.

Sub-component 3 (b): Capacity Building of Community-Based Organizations for Livelihoods (approximately US\$ 4.45 million). Subcomponent 3(b) is intended to improve the service delivery capacity of farmer, pastoral, or agro-pastoral organizations, including CBOs. Establishing and building the capacity of CBOs central to the project's CDD approach, which will be involved in the implementation and sustainability of project investments. CBOs involved in livelihoods

promotion include farmer organizations, cooperatives, Savings and Credit Co-Operatives (SACCOs) and common interest groups (CIGs), will receive training in group management, savings, financial literacy, and book keeping. They will be encouraged to practice regular meetings, savings, and inter-lending; timely repayment; and up-to-date accounting. The traditional and nontraditional livelihood activities will be implemented by CIGs and will receive capacity building on Group Management, Enterprise Selection, livelihood business plans preparation, procurement management, and technical and computer/digital skills. Specific focus will also be on gender training programs to both enhance livelihood opportunities for women but also address conflict resolution and forms of GBV like intimate partner violence, with changes in women's roles. Local administration technical committees and/or facilitators will undertake these efforts.

Component 4: Project Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation (approximately US\$ 15 million).

57. Project management and implementation will follow a decentralized approach using existing government structures at the national, subnational and local levels; and community institutions to be established and/or strengthened at the local level. The objective of this component is to ensure enhanced and effective project management, coordination, and implementation; and support the design of the project's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to be detailed in the M&E Manual. The component will support the establishment and/or strengthening of institutions with different roles and responsibilities at multiple levels, including oversight, coordination, and technical bodies. Steering Committees (SCs), and Technical Committees (TCs) will be established at national, subnational and local levels. Project Coordination Units (PCUs) will be established at the National, subnational and local levels in Ethiopia and Djibouti; and a Project Implementation Support Team at the National level in Uganda; both will be adequately staffed with technical experts recruited through a competitive process. They will play a coordination and facilitation role. The project will build on existing community-level structures, such as Community Development Committees, and will establish new local-level institutions as needed, including Community Facilitation Teams, Community Project Management Committees, Community Procurement Committees, Social Audit Committees, etc.

58. The component will support the designing of the Project's Management Information System (MIS) for monitoring inputs, outputs and processes; evaluation of outcome and impacts; environmental and social safeguards monitoring; and participatory monitoring and evaluation and internal learning. M&E activities will also include regular monitoring of implementation progress and performance, independent process monitoring, including inter alia regular assessments of community-level planning and review of the effectiveness and quality of capacity-building efforts; outcome and impact evaluations at baseline, mid-term and end-of-project; and annual thematic studies. The project's Results Framework (RF) in Annex 1 will be used as a basis for reporting progress against indicators, including progress towards achieving the PDO and Implementation Progress (IP). The project will consider the use of mobile technologies to increase the reach and frequency of data capturing at local level and aggregating in a platform that could serve as a dashboard; such a tool would provide near real-time monitoring and ability to visualize and/or geo-localize activities supported by the project in the three countries.

Component 5: Regional Support for Coordination, Capacity and Knowledge (approx. US\$ 5 million).

59. The key objective of the component is to support the establishment of a Regional

Secretariat on Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration primarily for the HOA but with relevant linkages with the Great Lakes Initiative that will: (i) Spearhead the advancement of the development approach to displacement in the HOA; (ii) Facilitate the creation of knowledge in partnership with relevant think tanks and/or universities in the three project countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda and the HOA emerging from the implementation of the DRDIP with respect to development solutions to Forced Displacement; (iii) Ensure annual learning and sharing workshops for all the HOA countries; and (iv) Contribute to the better understanding of the nexus between socio-economic development, forced displacement and mixed migration in the HOA by commissioning studies and/or focused research.

60. The Regional Secretariat will be anchored in IGAD, a regional organization with convening and political mandate for the 8 countries of the Horn and also in a good position to initiate regional conversations around FD&MM. In addition to its role of commissioning research, generating knowledge, capturing lessons, and coordinating sharing and learning both in the project countries and at the regional level; the Regional Secretariat will host the Regional Steering Committee (RSC) to be constituted by representatives from the National Steering Committees of each project country. The RSC will play an important role of: (i) providing oversight of implementation of the Regional program, and (ii) guiding, advising and supporting regional policy dialogue.

61. Finally, the Regional Secretariat will work towards building the capacities of the executing agencies in the three project countries on the development approach to displacement. This will ensure harmonization and set up some standards for future similar projects. The details of the proposed trainings, study tours as well as the other activities of the Regional Secretariat will be detailed in the PIM that will be prepared by IGAD.

**Component Name**

Social and Economic Services and Infrastructure

**Comments (optional)**

**Component Name**

Sustainable Environmental Management

**Comments (optional)**

**Component Name**

Livelihoods Program

**Comments (optional)**

**Component Name**

Project Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation

**Comments (optional)**

**Component Name**

Regional Support for Coordination, Capacity and Knowledge

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

Djibouti - Two regions, two sub-prefectures and one town and surrounding

- Ali Sabieh Region: Ali Addeh and Holl Holl
- Obock Region: Obock Town and surrounding

Ethiopia - Five regions, 15 Woredas and 117 Kebeles

- Afar Regional State: Asayita and Berahle Woreda with 11 Kebeles
- Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State: Mao-Komo, Bambasi and Homosha Woreda with 32 Kebeles
- Gambella Regional State: Gog, Abol, Dimma and Itang Woreda with 28 Kebeles
- Tigray Regional State: Tahtay-Adyabo, Tsimbla and Tselemt Asgede Woreda with 15 Kebeles
- Somali Regional State: Dollo Ado, Awbarre, and Kebribeyah Woreda and 31 Kebeles

Uganda - Four districts, three town councils and 13 sub-counties

- Adjumani District: Adjumani Town Council and Sub-Counties of Adropi, Pakere, Dzaipi, and Itirikwa
- Isingiro District: Isingiro Town Council and Sub-Counties of Kikagati, Rushasha, Ngarama, and Rugaga
- Arua District: Sub-Counties of Uriama, Odupi, and Rigbo
- Kiryandongo District: Bweyale Town Council and Sub-Counties of Kiryandongo, and Mutunda

**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Asferachew Abate Abebe (GEN01)

Chukwudi H. Okafor (GSU07)

Constance Nekessa-Ouma (GSU07)

Fatou Fall (GSU05)

Herbert Oule (GEN01)

Ishanlosen Odiava (GEN05)

**II. Implementation****Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

The Agencies responsible for the project in each country are described below.

Country: Djibouti

Lead Ministry: Ministry of Economy and Finance (coordination) and National Solidarity Secretariat (technical)

Executing Agency: Agence Djiboutienne de Développement Social (ADDS) – Djiboutien Social Development Agency

Country: Ethiopia  
 Lead Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources  
 Executing Agency: Development Agency Emerging Regions Coordination Directorate

Country: Uganda  
 Lead Ministry: Office of the Prime Minister  
 Executing Agency: Department of Refugees

Steering Committees and Technical Committees will be established at the national, sub-national and local levels of implementation with roles and responsibilities.

Institution: Regional Steering Committee (within IGAD)  
 Membership: Representatives of National Steering Committees from each project country  
 Roles and Responsibilities: Providing oversight of implementation of the Regional program; and guide, advise and support regional policy dialogue.

Institution: Steering Committee (at National/Federal, subnational and local levels)  
 Membership: Chaired by head of the responsible lead Ministry or his/her designee at each level with members from relevant implementing agencies and relevant stakeholders including development and humanitarian agencies/organizations  
 Roles and Responsibilities: Strategic guidance and oversight to project management, coordination and implementation, including approving annual work plans and budget (AWP&B) of the relevant implementation level.

Institution: Technical Committee (at the National/Federal, subnational and local levels)  
 Membership: Chaired by head of the executive agency and constituted by technical experts drawn from relevant departments and with sector expertise  
 Roles and Responsibilities: Technical support to the Steering Committee at the relevant level, including technical review of AWP&B and issues that require the attention and decision of the Steering Committee resulting from implementation at the relevant level.

Institution: Project Coordinating Unit (at the National/Federal, subnational and local levels)  
 Membership: Project Coordinator and team of technical experts at national level across all three countries but also Focal Point with procurement, Financial Management and safeguards expertise at subnational level; and a Coordinator and M&E and Finance at local level in Ethiopia and Djibouti.  
 Roles and Responsibilities: Responsible for the overall management and coordination of the Project, including consolidation of annual work plans and budget, fiduciary management and safeguards compliance, communication, M&E and reporting, liaison with project implementing entities and subnational project coordination units, capacity-building, supervision and mobilization and addressing implementation bottlenecks as they arise.

### III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	OP 4.01 is triggered because of the following activities of the project: (i) expansion and improvement of service delivery which will include

		<p>small infrastructure, (ii) construction or rehabilitation of physical structures for water catchment management such as check-dams, water harvesting structures, and (iii) land-based livelihood activities which may have limited adverse environmental and social impacts. The specific sites for implementing these activities are not yet known, therefore ESMFs have been prepared in all the three project countries as the specific instrument for analyzing potential environmental and social risks. The ESMF would be used to develop a site specific Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prior to the commencement of activities mainly under Component 1, 2 and 3. The ESMF includes standard methods and procedures, along with appropriate institutional arrangements for screening and reviewing program activities and monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures to prevent adverse and cumulative impacts. The effective use of the ESMF would be regularly reviewed and audited.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>Project activities in Ethiopia and Uganda are not likely to encompass natural habitats.</p> <p>However in Djibouti, the Ali Sabieh Region is home to unique biodiversity, especially the “Aire naturelle terrestre protege d’Assamo” which is natural habitat to the Beira antelope. No project activities will be supported in this protected area. The project will also not support any activities which are likely to indirectly affect the ecosystem critical for the survival of this species. The ESMF will screen out any activities that could have indirect or cumulative impacts on this habitat.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	<p>Activities under Component 2 are likely to have a positive impact on forests with the implementation of physical and biological measures for soil and water conservation and afforestation. The ESMF provides detailed procedures to screen program activities/sub-projects for potential adverse environmental and social impacts, and to take measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts on forests. Project activities in Djibouti are not likely to take place in protected forest areas.</p>
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	<p>The Project will support activities under Component 3 which are likely to be agriculture based and may increase the application of agrochemicals (insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, etc.). Therefore,</p>

		the ESMF includes a guideline for an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to address related environmental and social impacts of the project.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The Project sites and their potential cultural and historical significance are not known. The ESMF includes provisions and a set of procedures to screen project activities for such impacts and to deal with chance finds.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	Triggered only for Ethiopia, a Social Assessment with the affected persons and communities were completed. The Social Management Plan provides key findings of the SA including the process used to foster free, prior, and informed consultations and broad community support, including provision of grievance redress and benefit sharing issues. Identified mitigating measures have been incorporated into the project design.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The proposed project will not undertake any activities that will displace people. However, it would support small-scale infrastructure that might affect land holdings of individual farmers. While these interventions are yet to be identified, as a precautionary measure, the project has prepared and consulted upon resettlement policy frameworks for all three countries and these will be disclosed prior to appraisal to address any issues which might arise from economic displacement and/or restriction of access to communal natural resources.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	Component 2 may support small dam construction (less than 4.5 meters) as part of small and micro scale irrigation schemes. The Project will use the FAO ‘Manual on Small Earth Dams, A Guide to Siting, Design and Construction’ or comparable text in French.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	The project will finance small-scale irrigation investments but these are not likely to be located in international waterways basins in Djibouti. In Ethiopia, the project is located in international water basins such as Baro-Akobo, Genale Dawa, Awash, Terkeze and Abhay rivers. In Uganda, the project is located along rivers and streams that drain into international water basin of River Nile, the White Nile and the Lake Victoria. While the impact of small-scale irrigation on these rivers would be insignificant and the cumulative abstraction is expected to be minor, Riparian countries will be

		notified in accordance with the policy.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	n/a

#### IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

##### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

###### 1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The project is Category B for the IDA Credit supported activities. Nine out of the ten safeguard polices have been triggered: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04) Forests (OP/BP 4.36), Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09), Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11), Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12), Indigenous Peoples/Underserved and Vulnerable peoples (OP/BP 4.10), Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37), and International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50). Overall, the project would have positive environmental impacts through its activities under Component 2 which includes, among others, integrated natural resources management.

Environment: Some of the local-level investment activities under Component 1 and 2 may have limited adverse environmental risks and impacts. These activities could potentially include: (i) expansion and improvement of service delivery which will include construction of small infrastructure, (ii) construction or rehabilitation of physical structures for water catchment management such as check-dams, water harvesting structures, etc., and (iii) land-based livelihood activities which could have limited adverse environmental and social impacts. The infrastructure works under component 1 will pose civil works/ construction related impacts including health and safety considerations, vegetation clearance and soil erosion, impacts on PCRs, dust pollution, disposal of construction waste, etc. Component 2 and 3 are expected to be positive through alleviating pressures on the poor that lead to unsustainable exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation. ESMFs have been prepared in all three countries to avoid or mitigate environmental and social risks from these activities.

Social: For all three countries, the project's anticipated social impacts has triggered OP 4.12 and in line with the Bank's safeguard policies, the project has put in place mitigation mechanisms acceptable to the World Bank to mitigate these impacts. For impact on potential land take and/ or restrictions in access to communal natural resources, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared and consulted upon in all three countries. These will be disclosed prior to appraisal to address any potential impacts, and given the expected small footprint of the sub-project activities, any land acquisition will be limited, site specific and minor.

The Bank's OP 4.10 is triggered for only Ethiopia, based on the screening conducted by the World Bank and reinforced by the Constitution of Ethiopia, which indicate that majority of the target population identify themselves as having the characteristics defined under OP 4.10. Therefore, social assessment (SA) was conducted to complement the RPF. As part of the social assessment, extensive consultations have taken place with key stakeholders in the participating areas to seek broad community support for the project; and in accordance with its CDD approach, subproject activities will be identified, prioritized, implemented and monitored by beneficiary communities (including different social groups) through consultative process during implementation. The project includes cost effective and accessible grievance handling mechanism to ensure that any related project issues and concerns are resolved using due process.

<p>With respect to the IDA Grant to IGAD, the Environmental Assessment Category is C since the activities being supported relate to coordination, training, knowledge generation and dissemination; which will not require the triggering of any Safeguard Policies for the IDA Grant.</p>
<p><b>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</b></p>
<p>It is anticipated that the project will improve access to social services, expand economic opportunities and enhance environmental management for host community in the targeted areas, with no indirect and/or long-term negative impact in these areas. It is anticipated that the project will result in long-term positive safeguard impacts in the project area because of the project's emphasis on ensuring sustainable environmental management of natural resources and reduction in the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, including mitigation of risks and other challenges faced by affected households.</p>
<p><b>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</b></p>
<p>The "no project" alternative would deprive host communities already impacted negatively by refugee influx, the opportunity to improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management. To ensure safeguards due diligence during implementation, more expertise will be deployed at all levels; and the planning of sub-projects will involve full participation of beneficiary communities; and the project's activities will avoid land acquisition and will not be implemented in areas, where the government's Commune Development Program is sited in Ethiopia.</p>
<p><b>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.</b></p>
<p>In Ethiopia, the project has conducted a comprehensive Social Assessment (SA) and an extensive stakeholder consultations with project affected persons to secure broad community support; developed a grievance redress system; and a culturally appropriate benefit-sharing mechanism anchored on CDD service model. However, the borrower's capacity to identify and assess potential adverse environmental and social impacts and to implement and monitor appropriate mitigation measures is weak across all the three countries.</p> <p>In Djibouti, the safeguards risks are associated with the Client's capacity to implement the requisite mitigation actions. The implementing agency will recruit a qualified environmental specialist, before the project becomes effective, to address the environmental safeguards matters. Special attention will be required to ensure that activities in the Ali Sabieh region do not have negative impacts on the protected area in Assamo.</p> <p>Across all three countries, the borrower will designate qualified and experienced social officers and environmental officers to be responsible for social and environmental safeguards matters at all levels of government and they will receive training on World Bank safeguards policies. The World Bank will support measures that will strengthen the Borrower's capacity to implement safeguards instruments prepared for this project, through training and capacity building activities. Further, the project's operational manuals, and the planning process will be conducted in culturally and gender sensitive manner.</p>
<p><b>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</b></p>
<p>The host community members in the participating areas were consulted in all three countries</p>

during project preparation to seek their buy in and will further be consulted during implementation.

In Ethiopia, the implementing ministry - Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and its respective counterparts in the participating regions, zones and woredas and kebele administrative levels, were also consulted on the World Bank's safeguards guidelines, and the Ethiopia EIA proclamation. The applicable screening documents --will be made available for public review at a place accessible to local people (e.g. at a local government office (i.e. kebele council, Woreda Offices and regional bureaus, at the EPA), and in a form, manner, and language they can understand.

In Djibouti, the implementing agency Agence Djiboutienne de Développement Social (ADDS) held consultations with the relevant communities in the two regions where the project activities will be implemented, government agencies and non-governmental organizations. The documents will be disclosed in conformity with national requirements.

In Uganda, consultations were held with the Office of the Prime Minister – the implementing agency, UNHCR, Uganda Red Cross Society, Lutheran World Federation, Inter-Aid Uganda, Action Africa Help International, National Environment Management Authority, National Forestry Authority, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development; and the district and sub county administrative level as well as the communities. All applicable safeguards instruments will be made available at accessible places in the appropriate form, manner and language in Uganda as well.

### ***B. Disclosure Requirements***

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	01-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	01-Mar-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
<b>"In country" Disclosure</b>	
Djibouti	01-Mar-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Ethiopia	07-Mar-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	01-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	01-Mar-2016
<b>"In country" Disclosure</b>	
Djibouti	01-Mar-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Ethiopia	07-Mar-2016

<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	01-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	07-Mar-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Ethiopia	07-Mar-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Pest Management Plan</b>	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	NA
Date of receipt by the Bank	NA
Date of submission to InfoShop	NA
"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>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.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:</b>	
Yes	

### *C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level*

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>			
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats</b>			
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
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 [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP 4.09 - Pest Management</b>			
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]

in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	
<b>OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources</b>	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples</b>	
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?  Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] TBD [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
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 [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] TBD [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.36 - Forests</b>	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams</b>	
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]

<b>OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways</b>			
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>			
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>			
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

## V. Contact point

### World Bank

Contact: Varalakshmi Vemuru  
Title: Senior Social Development Spec

Contact: Endashaw Tadesse Gossa  
Title: Sr Social Protection Specialis

Contact: Teklu Tesfaye  
Title: Sr Agricultural Spec.

### Borrower/Client/Recipient

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Contact: Fisseha Aberra  
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Name: The Republic of Djuibouti

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#### **Implementing Agencies**

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Name: Agence Djiboutienne de Développement Social  
 Contact: Ilyas Moussa Dawaleh  
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 Email: cabinet@mefip.gouv.dj

Name: Ministry of Agriculture  
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