



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 02/14/2021 | Report No: ESRSC01847



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Multi-Regional	OTHER	P175928	
Project Name	ASIA-PACIFIC FCPF CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECT ON REDD+		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social Sustainability & Inclusion	Investment Project Financing		3/31/2021
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB), Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba)	ASIA NETWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND BIORESOURCES (ANSAB), INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR POLICY RESEARCH AND EDUCATION (TEBTEBBA)		

Proposed Development Objective

Strengthen the engagement of targeted forest-dependent beneficiaries in REDD+ processes and decision making at the country and regional levels.

Financing (in USD Million)

Amount

Total Project Cost	0.92
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B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

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

Phase 3 of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Capacity Building Program (CBP) on REDD+ for forest dependent indigenous peoples (IPs), Southern Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and other forest dwellers (OFDs); in



the REDD+ context, OFDs are often referred to as local communities, LCs) in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) and South Asia (SAR) regions aim to: i) strengthen the engagement of targeted forest-dependent beneficiaries in REDD+ processes and decision making at the country and regional levels and ii) support national pandemic prevention efforts. The Asia-Pacific FCPF Capacity Building Project on REDD+ will be financed through a US\$920,000 Recipient-Executed Trust Fund/small IPF from the FCPF CBP, and implemented by Tebtebba and ANSAB, based in the Philippines and Nepal, respectively, through financing agreements with each organization. Tebtebba will channel resources to, and supervise, sub-projects for IPs in the three participating countries, (Fiji, Nepal, Vietnam) while ANSAB will do the same for civil society and local communities in the three countries.

The FCPF CBP in Asia-Pacific (EAP and SAR) consists of three components:

Component 1: National Capacity Building and Awareness Raising. Component 1 will support REDD+ capacity building and awareness raising sub-projects for forest-dependent IPs, ethnic minorities, civil society, and their representative organizations and networks in 3 FCPF countries: Fiji, Nepal, and Vietnam. Sub-projects will implement as pilots' key elements of REDD+, such as safeguards, grievance redress mechanisms, benefit sharing arrangements, monitoring, and carbon accounting. In Nepal, Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) guidelines will be developed as part of the sub-project. Reflecting feedback from the regional dialogue and emerging COVID-19 response needs, all sub-projects will:

- Be discussed and agreed with the beneficiary communities to ensure that they address communities' specific needs, and mechanisms will be put in place to ensure the engagement of women and youth in the planning and execution of the sub-projects.
- Be planned and carried out in collaboration with REDD+-related government agencies to ensure alignment with governments' REDD+ and COVID response programs. All sub-projects will follow closely national and local guidelines for community outreach.
- Provide spaces for women's participation by partnering with women-led and women-focused IPOs/CSOs, facilitating women-only fora in appropriate settings which recognize women's diversity and needs, incorporating information of particular relevance to women, such as women rights, laws and policies related to REDD+, and adjusting knowledge materials to existing literacy levels and spoken languages
- Offer communities training for non-timber/alternative livelihoods.

Component 2: Regional Exchange and Sharing of Lessons Learned. Component 2 will finance a launch workshop at the beginning of the project and once sub-projects have been signed, and a lessons-learned workshop after the closing of sub projects. The launch workshop will introduce the selected IPOs and CSOs to the project management teams in Tebtebba and ANSAB, respectively; provide training on sub-project fiduciary management; expose IPOs and CSOs to COVID-19 information sources which could be further utilized during outreach to communities; and allow selected entities to network as a basis for exchange during sub-projects' implementation. The lessons-learned workshop will help identify good practices and lessons learned from implementation and further strengthen the collaboration between the IPOs and the CSOs. Both gatherings will enhance the regional dialogue on REDD+, and include relevant discussion topics such as the connection between the REDD+ agenda and disease mitigation, mechanisms for delivering fast and effective response to communities at the onset of a pandemic, the economics of REDD+, and good practices for negotiations and advocacy. The workshops will be carried out by Tebtebba and ANSAB jointly and will be executed in tandem with ongoing regional fora to the extent possible to ensure cost savings and to leverage on the good collaboration fostered between the two organizations during the previous FCPF CBP phase. Remote discussions may be organized in case of continued social gathering restrictions. Synergies and linkages with other regional REDD+



actors, such as private sector Corporate Social Responsibility entities, foundations, bilateral donors, as well as governments, will be encouraged by inviting relevant representatives to participate in the regional workshops.

Component 3: Management, M&E, and Reporting. This component will finance the overhead costs of secretariats within Tebtebba and ANSAB, which will manage the project, including their respective sub-projects, and the joint workshops. Each secretariat will carry out planning (preparation of annual work plans and budgets), procurement, financial management, environmental and social standard assurance, M&E, and reporting for its respective activities. This component will also finance annual audits of the project accounts by external auditors and any costs related to the execution of grievance redress mechanisms. The managements of Tebtebba and ANSAB will meet on a semi-annual basis (physically or remotely, as allowed) to ensure coordination between the two organizations, evaluate progress, and resolve bottlenecks as needed. Each organization will be assisted by a regional advisory committee composed of prominent technical specialists from Fiji, Nepal, and Vietnam which will provide technical advice to Tebtebba and ANSAB on the quality of proposed sub-projects, support the organizations' grievance redress mechanisms, and contribute technical support to participants in the regional workshops

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The project will support TA activities in Fiji, Nepal and Vietnam that will be aligned with the respective Emission Reduction Programs (ERP). It will support capacity building activities - studies, workshops and south-south exchanges. The exact locations will be identified during implementation. Local organizations benefiting from the project may be located in urban areas or in towns near forest areas, while communities benefiting will be in or near forest areas covered by the respective ERPs. Training and capacity building activities may take place in villages of local communities or in urban areas where the IPOs and CSOs have their offices.

The ERP of the Republic of Fiji Islands will focus on the islands of Viti Levu, Vanua Levu and Taveuni an area of land totaling about 1,685,742 ha (90% of Fiji) of critical terrestrial biodiversity, and has a population of approximately 856,173 people (86% of the total population). The islands are generally hilly and mountainous with over 60% of the land classified as steep-land. The main areas of population are often concentrated on the sometimes narrow coastal plains and undulating rolling hills of peri-urban areas. Approximately 63% of the population of Fiji is indigenous, known as iTaukei. More than 80 percent of the total land area is owned by iTaukei under communal ownership arrangements through traditional groups called mataqali. The majority of iTaukei live in rural areas and many are dependent on forest resources for food security, livelihoods such as small-scale agriculture, collection of fuel wood and NTFP.

The ERP of Nepal covers the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL), encompassing 2,172,800 ha area which is approximately 15% of the total land area of Nepal, 20% of Nepal's national forest area, and 25% of Nepal's population. The program is implemented in thirteen districts covering parts of five out of seven States. Around 95% of the program area consists of land of Terai and Churia that has the highest rate of deforestation and remaining area is in the Middle Mountain region. In 2013, about a half of the TAL was under forest cover. Of this, 29 percent (330,000 ha) was within protected areas, 24 percent was under community forest and 5 percent was collaborative forest and the remaining 42 percent was predominantly government forest. The ERP area is a culturally diverse space that is inhabited by (i) Hindus and



Adibasi/Janajati, who can be considered indigenous peoples of hill origin, and who migrated to and settled in the area, particularly after 1950; (ii) people who have been living in the region for centuries and prefer to be recognized as Adibasi/Janajati of the Nepal Terai, including the Tharus, Dhimals, Tajpuriya, Rajbanshis, Gangai, Majhis, Kumal, Darai, and Danuwar; (iii) people of the Terai also known as Madhesi with a social structure including the Brahmins (Maithili) and untouchables (Dom, Halkhor); (iv) Muslims; and (v) other ethnic and religious minorities (e.g., merchant groups of Indian origin such as Marwaris, Bengalis, and Sikhs). Indigenous peoples the largest segment of the population (31%). Most of the people in the area are engaged in agricultural and livestock production as a source of livelihoods.

In Vietnam, the ERP focuses on the North-Central Agro-Ecological Region, including Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, and Thua Thien Hue provinces. The region comprises the mountainous hinterland of the Northern Annamites, separating Vietnam from Lao to the West, and a narrow coastal plain along the margins of the East Sea. The ERP area is densely populated in the eastern coastal plain and sparsely populated in the forested mountains of the Northern Annamites. It contains most of the country's remaining broadleaf evergreen forest, and a number of sites with globally important levels of biodiversity. The areas are inhabited by a significant number of ethnic minorities who in many cases are dependent on the forest resources for their livelihoods.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The project will be implemented by two organizations with Tebtebba implementing the component for IPOs and ANSAB for CSOs. Tebtebba is a Philippines-based IPO established in 1996 to advocate for the respect, protection and fulfillment of IPs' rights worldwide. It also advocates and works on the elaboration and operationalization of IPs' sustainable, self-determined development and disseminates IPs' perspectives on key issues such as individual and collective human rights, sustainable development, climate change, biodiversity, traditional knowledge, customary laws and governance, conflict transformation and gender. Tebtebba is recognized in the region not only as an IPs-led research, training, and advocacy institution but also as an organizer, leader, and supporting institution of various IP networks and partnerships.

ANSAB is a Nepal-based CSO with over 25 years of experience working to promote biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement through community empowerment, community-based enterprises and value chains, natural resources management, enabling policy environment, and multi-stakeholders collaboration. ANSAB has extensive experience working in the region and in the forestry sector and has developed significant local knowledge, capacity, and links with key stakeholders from which the project will benefit.

Both organizations have strong procurement, financial management, and safeguards capacities due to their experience in implementing CBP Phase 2 projects (P153585 and P153588). While the CBP phase 1 and 2 were based on the Bank's safeguards policies, the shift to the ESF should not pose problems for the two implementing agencies considering the project-financed activities and the experiences of Tebtebba and ANSAB working with and supporting local communities in collaborative ways in the climate change related sectors.

The implementing organizations will establish and maintain a management team that will carry out procurement, financial management, E&S risk management and M&E responsibilities in relation to project activities. Each organization will assign a focal point to take responsibility for project compliance with the relevant ESF requirements.



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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Low

The project will have no physical footprint, with all activities financed under the project falling under Capacity Building type of Technical Assistance (TA) with minimal risk for potential for environmental and social impacts. The capacity building, awareness-raising and knowledge sharing activities will be designed considering the relevant ESS principles, especially ESS 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10. All project related activities, particularly traveling and face-to-face meetings/events, will be designed considering relevant local public health restrictions in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and following the World Bank’s Technical Note on “Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-Supported Operations.” However, the commitment to mitigate any possible environmental risks during implementation will be included in the ESCP.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The project supports capacity building activities and does not involve civil works or other activities that will have direct adverse social impacts or which pose direct social risks. As per ESS1, and the OESRC Advisory Note on Technical Assistance and the Environmental and Social Framework, project activities consisting of capacity building, training services, events and online courses can be categorized as Type 3 (Strengthening borrower (grantee) capacity) and would typically be classified as low risk.

Because the project will support indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities to enable their engagement with government and other stakeholders in complex and sometimes contentious forest and climate change sectors, the social risks are considered moderate. Some of the potential social risks of the project identified include the possibility of elite capture, ineffective communication, consultation gaps and/or lack of inclusion or representation.

The project will be implemented in a highly participatory manner by working both with, and through, IP organizations, CSOs and other forest-dependent communities that often face exclusion as well as limited access to resources and discrimination. The social risks will be mitigated by (i) ensuring that capacity building and awareness raising programs are consistent with the ESF and incorporate appropriate E&S objectives; (ii) ensuring that activities are widely consulted on with the key stakeholders and enjoy broad support of their main beneficiaries; and (iii) promoting transparency and public information disclosure. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated social vulnerabilities of indigenous and forest dependent communities and limited the capacity to mobilize and congregate through traditional means. The project will apply official health and sanitary protocols to limit the beneficiaries’ exposure to the virus in project-related activities and will adjust participatory methodologies to ensure the inclusion of those with limited access to virtual communication technologies.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

Public Disclosure



ESS1 is relevant for the project. The project will have no physical footprint as all the activities to be financed will be technical assistance (TA) with minimal risk for potential environmental impacts. Related to ESS1, the project follows the Advisory Note of the Operations Environmental and Social Review Committee (OESRC) on “Technical Assistance and the Environmental and Social Framework” (May 2019). The relevant requirements set out in paragraphs 14-18 of ESS1 will be applied as necessary, and where it is appropriate to the nature of potential risks and impacts identified for different activities. The Operations Manual, terms of reference (ToRs), work plans or other documents defining the scope and outputs of the project’s TA activities, including training materials, knowledge exchanges and analytical work will be prepared so that the advice and other support provided is consistent with ESS1-10, out of which ESS1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10 are deemed to be relevant to the project as per its current design. Support to indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities to enable their engagement with government and other stakeholders in the forest and climate change landscape will pose some social risks. Since the project will finance activities at the country-level, the activities will be fully aligned with, and contribute to, countries’ respective REDD+ strategies and programs, and to the implementation of countries’ partnership strategies with the World Bank Group.

Regarding COVID-19, the project will also provide a platform for addressing the knowledge gap of IPs and local communities (LC) with respect to the impacts of the pandemic through local organizations knowledgeable of and sensitive to the culturally specific needs of the participating IP, LC and CSO representatives.

The capacity building activities will be designed considering the relevant ESS principles, especially ESS1, 4, 2, 6, 7, 8 and 10. These will be integrated into the ESCPs prepared for each implementing agency prior to approval of the RETF. Each of the two implementing agencies will prepare an Operations Manual that will provide additional information and measures for managing environmental and social issues and risks of the relevant ESSs. During project implementation, any E&S impacts will be managed by: (i) conducting screening to ensure that activities under Component 1 (e.g. capacity building and awareness raising programs) are consistent with the ESF and incorporate appropriate E&S objectives; (ii) ensuring that activities are widely consulted on with the key stakeholders and enjoy broad support of their main beneficiaries; and (iii) promoting transparency and public information disclosure. The ToRs for the capacity building activities will be designed in alignment with the principles of the relevant ESSs. In essence, the TA to be provided under the project provides an opportunity to build counterpart capacity for integrating E&S concerns into their work.

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

None

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The project is demand driven and will rely on proposals from local IPOs and CSOs. Despite this participatory approach and support to capacity building activities it is important that the activities are designed and implemented based on a sound stakeholder engagement and public disclosure process. Given the project’s nature and the scale of its risks and impacts, a stand-alone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is not deemed necessary. Following ESS10 footnote 3 the implementing agencies will integrate provisions of ESS10 in their respective ESCPs and Operations Manuals (OM) and IPOs and CSOs applying for grants will need to demonstrate that their proposals have been prepared with engagement of relevant stakeholders. Activities involving indigenous communities and / or their organizations will also need to be prepared and implemented based on a stakeholder engagement and public disclosure process adequate for the particular context and community. All relevant stakeholders in the eligible countries will have equal



opportunities to engage with the project through a transparent selection process described in the OM to be adopted for the project based on the OMs used for the Phase 2 projects.

The phase 3 capacity building project has been designed with input from IPOs and CSOs through consultations and discussions of experiences implementing the first two phases. During implementation of phase 3 the first participatory process will be for activities to be selected through a sub-granting mechanism. Tebtebba and ANSAB will issue calls for proposals to IPOs and CSOs in the participating Carbon Fund countries, using agreed upon procedures and templates. They will screen the applicants and their proposals based on a set of criteria, including applicants' legal status, experience and capacities, and proposals' alignment with the respective country's REDD+ priorities, proposed participatory approaches, and expected impacts. The screened proposals will be reviewed by a Technical Advisory Committee whose members will ensure technical soundness of the activities. Following the signing of sub-grant agreements with the selected entities, Tebtebba and ANSAB will monitor the implementation of sub-grant activities and provide technical and operational support as needed to the selected IPOs/CSOs.

Activities and work plans under Component 1 will be discussed and agreed upon with the beneficiary communities to ensure they address their specific needs, and mechanisms will be put in place to ensure the engagement of women and youth in the planning and execution of the project activities. The project's GRMs will be described in the OMs and will be available to all project stakeholders. It will be designed to guarantee confidentiality, accessibility and translations to indigenous languages where necessary. The description of the GRMs will cover their operational principles, processing responsibilities, internal administration, and the frequency of periodic monitoring reports.

The project activities will be undertaken taking into account relevant local public health requirements in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the WB Technical Note on Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations. Meetings, workshops and face-to-face training will follow local authorities' guidance on COVID19, until such a time, when such restrictions are lifted. Alternative means for information sharing, stakeholder engagement and capacity building activities, such as online tools, radio and tv stations, will be used. This will be described in the ESCPs and OMs.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

ESS2 is relevant for the project. Labor and working condition risks are low. The activities will involve staff of the implementing agencies and those of participating IPOs and CSOs. Some IPOs and CSOs may contract consultants to undertake capacity building activities, such as trainers and facilitators though the number of consultants are not expected to be significant. A stand-alone LMP will be prepared and disclosed by each of the implementing agencies prior to grant approval. The National policies and labor laws along with the two implementing organizations' respective work policies will be applied while preparing and implementing the LMP. An assessment will be carried out during project preparation to evaluate if these meet ESS2 requirements. If any aspect of these is deemed insufficient or in need of supportive information, the organizations will adopt the necessary adjustments to their policies and procedures, and include them in the final version of the LMP prior to grant effectiveness.



Although labor considerations will be limited to the standard aspects considering worker wellbeing and health and safety, the LMP will include codes of conduct acceptable to the World Bank to mitigate the risk of sexual harassment or misconduct in the workplace and in contact with communities. There is no risk of potential child labor use in this project. The LMP will also ensure that national labor-related laws are upheld related to public service and related human resource policies, labor law, and institutional roles related to enforcement of the laws, including recruitment, discipline, appraisals and dismissals. Separate GRMs for work-related grievances will be provided to project staff and consultants, including necessary considerations for confidentiality and whistle-blower protection. These GRMs will be described in the LMP.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

ESS3 is not relevant. The project will have no physical footprint as all the activities to be financed will be technical assistance (TA) with minimal risk for potential environmental Impacts. The project is not expected to have direct or indirect risks of pollution to air, water, and land, or require the consumption of resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

ESS4 is relevant for the project. The project activities involving IP communities' participation will be designed taking into account relevant local public health requirements in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, including World Bank Technical Note on "Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-Supported Operations" when there are constraints on face-to-face meetings. The project will ensure that measures and criteria to reduce the risk of gender based violence (GBV) and/or sexual harassment (SH) as a part of project activities that imply community engagement are in place, especially as part of the IOs' internal policies.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

ESS5 is not relevant. The project will not involve any physical investments having on-the-ground impacts.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

ESS6 is relevant for the project. The project will not finance physical activities therefore will not adversely impact biodiversity and ecosystem services. However, this project will build capacity of the local communities to maintain core ecological functions of forests. The capacity building will contribute to forest sustainability and the improvement of the social and economic contributions of forestry as a component of sustainable development. The project will include capacity building activities concerning benefit-sharing, participatory forest management, IPs/local communities based conservation; sustainable management of forests, conservation and capacity building for enhancement of NTFP and alternative livelihoods. The learning and knowledge-sharing products developed under this project will be designed incorporating the principles of ESS 6. Key provisions will be included in the ESCP and the OMs of the implementing agencies, including positive role of IP and local communities in biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources.



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

ESS7 is relevant. IP organizations and communities they support will be targeted to benefit from project activities in all three countries.

In the broader context of the FCPF, activities affecting indigenous peoples are governed by the Common Approach (Revised August 9, 2012), which was designed to provide the World Bank and other FCPF Delivery Partners with a common platform for risk management and quality assurance in the REDD+ Readiness Preparation process, using the safeguards policies of the World Bank as a minimum acceptable standard. In this case, principles of ESS7 will apply.

This project is aligned with the objectives of ESS 7 to provide culturally appropriate benefits to indigenous peoples and as the majority of beneficiaries will be indigenous communities and / or organizations there is no need to prepare a stand-alone IP instrument. Key provisions will be included in the respective ESCPs and the OMs of the two implementing agencies, including provisions for culturally appropriate engagement and consultations.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

ESS8 is relevant for the project. The national capacity building and awareness-raising activities will be designed to take into account requirements for the process of identification and recognition of cultural heritage aspects of forest management, which includes consultations with relevant stakeholders, relevant cultural heritage authorities; legislative analysis for managing cultural heritage; and review of available heritage inventories and maps to identify cultural heritage, and to understand the nature and significance of the future interventions on potential environmental and social risks to, and impacts on, that heritage. The activities will also be designed taking into consideration Country's legal framework and policies on conservation of cultural heritage.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

ESS9 is not relevant for the project as it will not involve participation of any financial intermediary.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

None

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

Public Disclosure



III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?

No

Financing Partners

None.

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Labor Management Procedures for each implementing organization (ANSAB and Tebtebba).

The ESCP for each organization will incorporate elements of all relevant ESSs, including provisions for stakeholder engagement.

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

Implementation of ESCP actions.

Integration of elements of all relevant ESSs into an Operations Manual for each implementing organization, including for stakeholder engagement and grievance redress.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB)

Borrower: Indigenous Peoples’ International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba)

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: ASIA NETWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND BIORESOURCES (ANSAB)

Implementing Agency: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE’S INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR POLICY RESEARCH AND EDUCATION (TEBTEBBA)

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

Public Disclosure



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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Juliette E. Wilson

Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Mona Sur Recommended on 14-Feb-2021 at 22:04:34 GMT-05:00