



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 05/31/2024 | Report No: ESRSA03522



I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Operation Data

Operation ID	Product	Operation Acronym	Approval Fiscal Year
P181428	Investment Project Financing (IPF)	Agri-Recovery	2025
Operation Name	Agriculture Sector Recovery & Rebuilding in Türkiye's Earthquake-affected Provinces		
Country/Region Code	Beneficiary country/countries (borrower, recipient)	Region	Practice Area (Lead)
Türkiye	Türkiye	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	Agriculture and Food
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Government of Türkiye	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	29-Apr-2024	25-Jul-2024
Estimated Decision Review Date	Total Project Cost		
15-May-2024	280,625,000.00		

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Proposed Development Objective

The Project Development Objective is to support the resilient recovery of the agriculture sector in Türkiye’s earthquake-affected provinces and targeted adjacent areas.

B. Is the operation 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 Activities

[Description imported from the PAD Data Sheet in the Portal providing information about the key aspects and components/sub-components of the project]

The project will provide US\$250 million in financing to the Government of Türkiye (GoT) to support agriculture sector recovery and reconstruction while building the resilience of the sector. This will have benefits for farming communities, businesses, consumers, and the environment. The proposed project aims to support short-term economic recovery and address more mid-term recovery and reconstruction needs of the agri-food subsector. Project investments are intended to contribute to restoring agriculture supply chain flows in the earthquake-affected provinces by ensuring continued



and enhanced access by farmers and agribusinesses to key services and through rebuilding assets. It will promote mid- to longer-term rebound and recovery, focusing on higher agriculture's climate resilience, inclusiveness, and environmentally and socially sustainability.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings

[Description of key features relevant to the operation's environmental and social risks and opportunities (e.g., whether the project is nationwide or regional in scope, urban/rural, in an FCV context, presence of Indigenous Peoples or other minorities, involves associated facilities, high-biodiversity settings, etc.) – Max. character limit 10,000]

The earthquakes and aftershocks that struck Southeast Türkiye in early February 2023 have further disrupted the agricultural and animal husbandry affecting the livelihoods of millions of people directly and food security of all citizens of the country indirectly. Before the February earthquakes, (i) the eleven earthquake-affected provinces accounted for 16.4% of Türkiye's population and 9.4% of national GDP: (ii) Türkiye was facing a prolonged drought and a significant depreciation of the Lira, which, together with increased input prices, contributed to food price increases, creating food security pressures. The earthquakes have added to these pressures, particularly in the affected provinces, where per capita income lags behind the rest of the country, and poverty rates are higher.

The project will be implemented in 11 earthquake affected provinces. Nine of these 11 provinces occupy large areas of steppe ecosystems, which are highly vulnerable to aridity/desertification. Fifteen percent of the steppe area (4.5 million ha) mostly in Southeastern and Central Anatolia regions is highly vulnerable to climate change. Drought-driven agricultural losses have been historically observed in the southeastern Anatolia with impacts on reduced production of wheat, grains, and lentil as well as livestock from less fodder production by affected meadows. Furthermore, in addition to mentioned 11 provinces, recognizing the dynamics of livestock production in the region, efforts on pasture restoration will extend to communal pasture lands in provinces adjacent to, but not directly affected by the earthquake, specifically in Sivas, Kayseri, Erzincan, and Mardin. This expansion aims to improve roughage accessibility for shepherds from the affected provinces, particularly during hot summer periods.

Recovery and reconstruction efforts offer an opportunity for rebuilding the agricultural sector more robustly, reversing trends in its natural capital degradation while enhancing the sector's climate resilience. A significant part of the earthquake affected areas covers Stepped ecosystems (agricultural and pasturelands) hosting important biodiversity and other ecosystem services. Over the past few decades, increasing pressures from inadequate land use planning/management, the expansion of poorly managed agricultural mechanization, overgrazing, the increased use of synthetic inputs, compounded by increasing climate pressures, have all contributed to habitat loss and degradation of steppe ecosystems and to increasing the climate vulnerability of the agriculture sector in these areas. Large pasture areas in the earthquake-affected provinces and neighboring regions have grappled with increasingly severe drought conditions, resulting in poor grazing quality, diminished livestock yields, and compromised animal health. Recurrent droughts and climate change patterns will affect the viability of agriculture/livestock in large parts of the provinces affected by the earthquake. Post-earthquake reconstruction efforts provide avenues for integrating enhanced adaptation approaches with mitigation impacts, such as sustainable irrigation and water conservation management practices, pasture and land restoration initiatives, sustainable and efficient land mechanization, and conservation practices, among others.



The total population of 11 earthquake-affected provinces is 14,013,196 (2022) which is 16.4% of the country's total population. Approximately 1,738,035 Syrians under temporary protection (SuTP) in Türkiye (50% of the total SuTP) live in these 11 provinces. The SuTPs constitute 11.48 percent population of these 11 provinces and constitute a large share of agricultural workers (14% of the total agricultural workforce). Over 44% of agricultural workers are women in Türkiye. They often lack the protection of social security due to informal employment arrangements. Considering that the number of female agricultural labourers in the region is also considerable as a reflection of Türkiye's ratio implying that women and female-headed households are at greater risk of poverty, food insecurity, and material deprivation in the project area. The disaster is expected to widen inequalities between women and men which manifest directly in the form of access to property, livestock, agricultural machinery & equipment, and financial resources.

D.2 Overview of Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

[Description of Borrower’s capacity (i.e., prior performance under the Safeguard Policies or ESF, experience applying E&S policies of IFIs, Environmental and social unit/staff already in place) and willingness to manage risks and impacts and of provisions planned or required to have capabilities in place, along with the needs for enhanced support to the Borrower – Max. character limit 10,000]

The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry’s (MoAF). The MoAF has experience with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) requirements through the preparation and implementation of several projects (e.g. Türkiye Irrigation Modernization Project (P158418), Resilient Landscape Integration Project-TULIP (P172562) and Türkiye Climate Smart and Competitive Agricultural Growth Project (TUCSAP) (P175011). A Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) responsible for overall project coordination will be established, located at the EU and Foreign Relations DG (ABDGM) . The PCU will be responsible for overseeing overall implementation and management of the project, ensuring proper application of all project-related requirements, and preparing all project documents to be submitted to the World Bank. The PCU will host a dedicated multidisciplinary team of environmental and social specialists with qualifications satisfactory to the Bank. Project Implementation Units (PIUs) will be established at each leading GD responsible for specific subcomponents: General Directorate of Agricultural Reform (TRGM) (Part 1 of the Project), General Directorate of Livestock (HAYGEM) (Part 2.A of the Project) and General Directorate of Crop Production (BUGEM) (Part 2.B of the Project). TRGM, HAYGEM and BUGEM, and will be responsible of overseeing project activities under their respective subcomponents and ensure effective engagement with MoAF’s units and relevant stakeholders at the Provincial level. Each PIU shall appoint dedicated E&S focal points (one environmental and one social focal points) to implement the E&S management plans and measures.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

A.1 Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 4,000]

The environmental risk is rated as “Moderate,” as the potential adverse environmental risks/impacts are not likely to be significant. The Project is not complex and does not involve activities that have a high potential to affect negatively the environment. The potential environmental risks/impacts are predictable and expected to be temporary and site-

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specific, without the likelihood of impacts beyond the actual footprint of the Project. However, adverse residual E&S risks and impacts are expected due to unforeseen implementation challenges caused by the nature of some activities and also the post-disaster contexts the project will be operating. Under Component 1 and 2, there will be environmental risks from agricultural activities and minor construction activities. The project activities can lead to land disturbance, resource (water, raw material and energy) utilization, OHS-related risks, exposure to chemicals including pesticides and generation of agricultural and construction wastes. Component 2 involves a range of construction activities including livestock infrastructure upgrades/repair and restoring and sustainable managing grasslands/pastures. Potential adverse environmental impacts may be related to land use and resource utilisation in this context. However, other environmental problems such as OHS risks, generation of waste including hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, dust, noise and vibration from small-scale construction activities may also be encountered. Component 2 is critical for ecological restoration, it involves potential risks associated with changes in land use and the introduction of new sustainable management practices. Eventually, these interventions will have a highly positive environmental effect on the project area. However, their design and implementation will require careful consideration of risks related to the identification of areas to be restored/intervened. The Moderate environmental risk rating is justified as these risks are considered predictable and are expected to be temporary and/or reversible given the nature of the activities proposed. The impacts related to the Project are manageable through the application of national laws as well as the use of the Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) of the World Bank Group and Good International Industrial Practices (GIIP). Overall, the proposed types of civil works are well known. These risks and impacts are not expected to produce significant or irreversible adverse effects on human health and/or the environment, - they will be minor to moderate, site-specific and temporary. It is also expected that the project will not result in significant adverse cumulative or transboundary impacts.

A.2 Social Risk Rating

Moderate

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 4,000]

The social risk is assessed as “Moderate” as the potential adverse social risks and impacts are not likely to be significant and can be mitigated in a predictable manner through assessments and management of impacts. Activities planned under Component 1 and 2 (e.g. reconversion of channels into closed system, rehabilitation and improvement of infrastructure, restructure, and upgrades of infrastructure related to barn-associated equipment) may require some changes in land use patterns and land acquisition; and inevitably bring along temporary or permanent land use restrictions, rights of easement. Physical displacement of people is not expected within scope of the project. However, these land related impacts may adversely affect informal users, tenants and squatters. Apart from the land acquisition needs, the civil works to be carried out will have standard, temporary and site-specific construction impacts. Second, the project will provide grants and capacity building training support to farmers, cooperatives and producer organizations. Without clear eligibility criteria and selection process of grantees and beneficiaries, the project benefits may be captured by elites instead of people most in need including vulnerable groups(e.g. women and SuTPs). Thus, risk of social exclusion for the vulnerable groups may be significant. Thirdly, given the post-earthquake contexts, inadequate stakeholder engagement may lead to lack of access to project services and benefits by many eligible beneficiaries. Fourthly, due to minor construction works to be carried out within the scope of the activities, it may cause occupational health and safety (OHS) and road safety-related risks (due to increased traffic volume and movement). Fifthly, land use patterns in the area may be affected by activities under sub-component 2.2 that aims to strengthen climate resilience and ecosystem service provision in productive landscapes (agriculture and pasture/grasslands). Introduction of such innovative measures may affect access to common use properties and



resources especially for poor and vulnerable people. Finally, the risks of adverse impacts on land and social exclusion in the post-earthquake context may cause social tension and conflicts in the area. This may be further exacerbated given growing anti-SuTP sentiments among host communities.

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating. This attribute is only for the internal version of the download document and not a part of the disclosable version – Max. character limit 8,000]

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

B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards

ESS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

To address potential E&S risks and impacts, MoAF has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including a project level Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Resettlement Framework (RF), Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The ESMF includes eligibility criteria and a screening mechanism to ensure that the project will not finance any activities that may have negative impacts on cultural heritage and located in or near critical or natural habitats, or those with significant biodiversity impacts. The site-specific E&S instruments (ESMPs, Resettlement Plans) will be prepared based on the initial E&S assessments once the investments and their location details are finalized. Based on the environmental and social screening of the sub-projects, a site-specific ESMP to be prepared by customizing the project level ESMP will be part of the bidding documents and construction contracts. The contractors will be responsible for implementation of the project and site specific ESMPs and labor management measures including a Codes of Conduct. MoAF will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the ESMPs report the status of implementation to the Bank, as agreed in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

The project stakeholders and its target groups/project affected people will differ between different sub-components of the project. MoAF has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to ensure engagement with identified stakeholders throughout the project including vulnerable groups. The major project stakeholders include farmers, producer organizations, agribusinesses, private service providers/trainers, food processors, farmers' associations, entrepreneurs, dairy processing companies, tradesmen with commercial facilities in the project area, relevant cooperatives, non-governmental organizations etc. Project implementation will require the involvement of various actors such as other ministries and public agencies, local authorities, existing and potential investors, relevant associations and private sector consultants who may be interested in the operations of the Project. Throughout the life cycle of the project, it is important to ensure that all stakeholders are informed about issues that potentially affect them, to encourage their participation in an effective and inclusive manner, and to ensure that they have access to the tools for effective and inclusive participation. The SEP covers different modalities for engaging with different stakeholders for each sub-project. It outlines the process, procedures and methods of stakeholder



consultation and the functioning of the project grievance redressal mechanism as part of the PIUs' design, planning and implementation of project activities throughout the project life cycle. On the basis of the SEP, the PIU will identify its stakeholders prior to the implementation of specific investments and will conduct consultations where necessary to ensure a continuous and accurate flow of information during implementation. In Türkiye the Presidency's Directorate of Communications (CİMER) is used as an official electronic platform to receive requests, complaints, compliments, denouncements and inquires for information from the public. CİMER is an electronic platform for the use of right of petition (Law No 3071; Official Gazette No. 18571 dated 10.11.1984) and right to information act (Law No 4982; Official Gazette No. 25269 dated 24.10.2003). MoAF currently has a webpage with a specific section on information request which jointly works with CİMER regarding the activities carried out and project implemented by the MoAF. In addition, a project specific Grievance Mechanism (GM) will be established and made functional.

ESS2 - Labor and Working Conditions

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

The project will finance civil works and other types of activities and involve various types of project workers, therefore the ESS2 is relevant. Project workers will include direct workers (full time project staff); contracted workers (experts, consultants, trainers, etc.). The number of potential workforce have not been determined yet and will be assessed during the project' preparation. The requirement of primary supply workers and community workers will be determined during the project preparation phase. The MoAF has prepared an LMP that outlines the policies and procedures for all categories of workers, identify key labor requirements and risks associated with the project including OHS risks, and assist the MoAF in determining the resources required to address project labor issues. The LMP includes a Code of Conduct and SEA/SH risk requirements. Any possible impacts regarding equal opportunity to work, child and forced labor, workplace harassment, worker rights, etc. will be discussed under the project LMP. For the site-specific civil works, the contractors will implement elements of the project's LMP as required. For all project workers, 4857 numbered Labor Law will be applicable. As MoAF is a government authority, the Civil Servant Law (No. 657) and other complementary legislation regarding labor practices will apply to its employees. Turkey is party to a multitude of ILO conventions, including but not limited to conventions on equal treatment of employees, gender equality, restrictions on child and forced labor, OHS, right of association and minimum wage. MoAF will ensure that conditions for non-discrimination and equal opportunities exist for all workers employed by the Ministry itself as well as for the contracted and primary supply workers. The civil servants of the Ministry have the right to submit a complaint according to the Civil Servant Law (No. 657). This law stipulates the general rights and prohibitions of civil servants. If persons SuTP work within the scope of the Project, they will be subject to the provisions of Article 29 of the Temporary Protection Regulation. During project preparation, existing internal grievance submission and redress mechanisms will be assessed in detail. Türkiye has comprehensive OHS legislation which is generally applicable across all sectors and industries. The OHS risks associated with proposed civil works have been assessed both in the ESMF and LMP and appropriate risk management and mitigation measures have been identified and provided in the ESMF and LMP.

ESS3 - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]



While implementing the proposed reconstruction/rehabilitation, civil works and agricultural and livestock activities, the project will address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management measures consistent with WB ESF and GIIP. The ESMF will identify and assess the environmental risks/impacts and determine if additional sub-management plans are required. These mitigation and monitoring activities to be specified in the site specific E&S documents will include issues on pesticides and fertilizers purchase, transportation, storage, use, handling, and disposal. In addition, the opportunities for energy and resource (including construction materials) efficiency will be sought throughout all infrastructure and building-related civil works.

ESS4 - Community Health and Safety

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

Potential community safety and health (CHS) risks and impacts are mostly associated with construction works as well as agriculture and pastureland and on-farm activities. The ESMF, and project ESMP assess the risks and impacts to the health and safety of project-affected communities, including groups that might be vulnerable. These E&S instruments also detail management and mitigation measures to secure community health and safety during civil works and operations, as well as monitoring and reporting requirements. The ESMP includes measures for addressing SEA/SH risks, including a Code of Conduct for workers, a mechanism to report SEA/SH cases and training and awareness sessions for project workers and affected communities.

ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

At this stage, the information regarding land acquisition requirements of the sub-projects are limited. The project will aim to minimize resettlement impacts on both privately owned and public lands used for income-generating activities. Although physical displacement of people is not expected, potential impacts of the activities to be carried out for the all components may involve land acquisition (expropriation/easement) and restriction of access to common use lands (e.g. grazing land). Infrastructure activities planned under Component 1 and 2 (rehabilitation and improvement of irrigation infrastructure; reconstruction and upgrades of infrastructure such as pens, stables, sheds) may involve a limited land acquisition process if there is a need to expand the existing infrastructure. Moreover, there may also be some restrictions on access to land during the repair and modernisation of infrastructure. The MoAF has prepared a Resettlement Framework (RF), acquisition issues that will fall under ESS5 and in order to manage any potential land acquisition related social impacts, including temporary use of land, access restrictions during construction, as well as potential economic displacement due to loss of land-based livelihoods. Site specific Resettlement Plans (RPs) will be prepared as and when needed. The RF establishes a standard approach for the treatment of land acquisition and easements, as well as livelihood restoration in Project activities in line with Turkish regulations and the ESS5, and describes anticipated project impacts, the legal framework for expropriation and analysis of gaps, categories of project-affected persons and their eligibilities, entitlements and compensation, and the responsibilities of the MoAF PCU and the PIUs during the implementation of resettlement activities.

ESS6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Relevant

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[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

The project will enhance agriculture productivity, reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, improve the provision of ecosystem services and safeguard the livelihoods at the earthquake affected areas. However, the project activities may have adverse risks and impacts on natural habitats, the flora and fauna, if not adequately managed. During the civil works, any activities situated in or near critical or natural habitats, or those with significant biodiversity impacts, will be excluded from funding. The ESMF document will establish criteria for such exclusion. Site-specific ESMPs for these investments will incorporate a biodiversity assessment and, when necessary, include the mitigation & monitoring measures.

ESS7 - Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities Not Currently Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

This standard is not relevant since there are no indigenous groups in Türkiye who meet the definition of this standard.

ESS8 - Cultural Heritage Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

The civil works will be implemented with the existing agricultural, pastoral areas and buildings and no negative risks/impacts on cultural heritage (CH) are expected, there are chances that CH are encountered, especially those that include excavation and earthworks. The national legislation covers most of the requirements of the ESS8. To avoid any impacts on CH sites, the ESMF will include criteria and a screening mechanism to ensure that the project will not finance any subprojects that may have negative impacts on them. Also, as the country is well known for its CH resources, including for archaeological artifacts, the ESMF document will include an outline of a Chance Find Procedure. The procedure will be included in site-specific ESMPs for all earth-moving sub-projects. If the project will include the reconstruction of damaged infrastructure that may be considered CH by the community, the ESMF will define the requirements for a CH management plan accordingly.

ESS9 - Financial Intermediaries Not Currently Relevant

[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]

This ESS is not relevant as the project will not use FIs.

B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Operations on International Waterways Yes

OP 7.60 Operations in Disputed Areas No

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B.3 Other Salient Features

Use of Borrower Framework

In Part

[Explanation including areas where "Use of Borrower Framework" is being considered - Max. character limit 10,000]

In Türkiye, relevant legislations and regulations are mostly materially consistent with the ESF requirements. Therefore, the project will use Borrower's Framework partially. The ESMF, SEP, LMP and RF have been prepared following both the country laws and ESF.

Use of Common Approach

No

[Explanation including list of possible financing partners – Max. character limit 4,000]

The project will not be financed by other than WB sources.

B.4 Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

[Description provided will not be disclosed but will flow as a one time flow to the Appraisal Stage PID and PAD – Max. character limit 10,000]

Both the environmental and social risks are rated as "Moderate". The Project is not complex and does not involve activities that have a high potential for harming people or the environment. The potential environmental and social risks and impacts are predictable and expected to be temporary and site-specific, without the likelihood of impacts beyond the actual footprint of the Project. However, adverse residual environmental and social risks and impacts are expected due to unforeseen implementation challenges caused by the post-disaster contexts the project will be operating. Under Component 1 and 2, there will be environmental risks from agricultural activities and minor construction activities. The project activities can lead to land disturbance, resource (water, raw material and energy) utilization, OHS-related risks, exposure to chemicals including pesticides and generation of agricultural and construction wastes. Component 2 also involves a range of construction activities including livestock infrastructure upgrades/repair and restoring and sustainable managing grasslands/pastures. Potential adverse environmental impacts may be related to land use and resource utilisation in this context. However, other environmental problems such as OHS risks, generation of waste including hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, dust, noise and vibration from small-scale construction activities may also be encountered. Component 2.2 is critical for ecological restoration, it involves potential risks associated with changes in land use and the introduction of new sustainable management practices. Eventually, these interventions will have a highly positive environmental effect on the project area. However, their design and implementation will require careful consideration of risks related to the identification of areas to be restored/intervened. The Moderate environmental risk rating is justified as these risks are considered predictable and are expected to be temporary and/or reversible given the nature of the activities proposed. The key social risks and impacts are land related impacts, temporary and site-specific construction impacts, risk of social exclusion and tension, OHS and road safety-related risks (due to increased traffic volume and movement) and restriction to access to common use properties and resources especially for poor and vulnerable people. Finally, the risks of adverse impacts on land and social exclusion in the post-earthquake context may cause social tension and conflicts in the area. This may be further exacerbated given growing anti-SuTP sentiments among host communities



Activities planned key social risks include i) land related impacts due to land acquisition and changes in land use patterns (civil works related to rehabilitation and improvement of infrastructure), which these land related impacts may adversely affect informal users, tenants and squatters; ii) social exclusion of vulnerable groups from accessing project benefits, the project benefits may be captured by elites instead of people most in need including vulnerable groups (e.g. women and SuTPs) without clear eligibility criteria and selection process of grantees and beneficiaries; (iii) given the post-earthquake contexts, inadequate stakeholder engagement may lead to lack of access to project services and benefits by many eligible beneficiaries; (iv) Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)-related risks (accidents which are related to construction activities, emergency situations etc.); (v) traffic and road-related risks (increased traffic volume and movement); (vi) associated community health and safety (CHS) risks (construction works as well as agriculture and pastureland and on-farm activities); (vii) the risks of adverse impacts on land and social exclusion in the post-earthquake context may cause social tension and conflicts in the area due to anti-SuTP sentiments among host communities.

To address potential E&S risks and impacts, MoAF has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF includes eligibility criteria and a screening mechanism to ensure that the project will not finance any activities that may have negative impacts on cultural heritage and located in or near critical or natural habitats, or those with significant biodiversity impacts. The site-specific E&S instruments (ESMPs, Resettlement Plans) will be prepared based on the initial E&S assessments once the investments and their location details are finalized. Based on the environmental and social screening of the sub-projects, a site-specific ESMP to be prepared by customizing the project level ESMP will be part of the bidding documents and construction contracts. The contractors will be responsible for implementation of the respective ESMP, as well as setting up a Grievance Mechanism (GM) for for the project workers. MoAF will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the ESMPs and reporting of the status of implementation to the Bank, as agreed in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities

C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required by implementation?

[Description of expectations in terms of documents to be prepared to assess and manage the project's environmental and social risks and by when (i.e., prior to Effectiveness, or during implementation), highlighted features of ESA documents, other project documents where environmental and social measures are to be included, and the related due diligence process planned to be carried out by the World Bank, including sources of information for the due diligence - Max. character limit 10,000]

- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP): The Bank and MoAF would agree on an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), which will set out the material measures and actions required for the project to meet the ESSs over a specified timeframe. The ESMP has been prepared, disclosed and cleared by WB prior to appraisal and will form part of the legal agreement.
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared, and has been disclosed prior to appraisal. It will be implemented throughout the life of the Project.
- Draft ESMF, RF and LMP have been prepared, consulted and disclosed
- Site-specific Environmental and Social screening, assessment and management plans will be prepared during implementation.
- Resettlement Plans (RPs) will be prepared during the implementation phase if land acquisition is required.



III. CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Task Team Leader: Luz Berania Diaz Rios Title: Senior Agribusiness Specialist

Email: ldiazrios@worldbank.org

IV. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

V. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Luz Berania Diaz Rios

ADM Environmental Specialist: Emre Dolek

ADM Social Specialist: Ferdous Jahan

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