



The World Bank

Northern Crisis Recovery Project - Additional Financing (P178070)

Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 11-Nov-2021 | Report No: PIDA32976



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Country Mozambique | Project ID P178070 | Project Name Northern Crisis Recovery Project - Additional Financing | Parent Project ID (if any) P176157 |
| Parent Project Name Northern Crisis Recovery Project | Region AFRICA EAST | Estimated Appraisal Date 10-Nov-2021 | Estimated Board Date 17-Dec-2021 |
| Practice Area (Lead) Urban, Resilience and Land | Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing | Borrower(s) Republic of Mozambique / Ministry of Economy and Finance | Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER) |

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The Project Development Objective is to improve access to basic services and economic opportunities for internally displaced persons and host communities in targeted areas of Northern Mozambique

Components

Component 1: Building social cohesion and resilience to conflict

Component 2: Provision of livelihoods and economic opportunities for IDPs and host communities

Component 3: Rehabilitation, construction, and equipment of public infrastructure

Component 4: Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Total Project Cost | 100.00 |
| Total Financing | 100.00 |
| of which IBRD/IDA | 100.00 |
| Financing Gap | 0.00 |

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

| | |
|---|--------|
| International Development Association (IDA) | 100.00 |
|---|--------|



| | |
|--|--------|
| IDA Grant | 100.00 |
| Environmental and Social Risk Classification | |
| High | |

Other Decision (as needed)

B. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Introduction

1. This Project Paper (PP) seeks the approval of the Executive Directors to provide a) an Additional Financing (AF) in the amount of US\$100 million equivalent to the Republic of Mozambique for the Northern Crisis Recovery Project (NCRP, P176157), and b) an extension of the closing date of the project by 24 months. The original Grant (IDA 809) in the amount of SDR 70.6 million (US\$ 100 million equivalent) was approved by the Board on April 27, 2021 and became effective on July 1, 2021. The current closing date of the project is April 30, 2024. The proposed AF will enhance the scope of the original grant to enable scale-up of project activities in recently liberated districts of Cabo Delgado, where it is critical to ensure the rapid restoration of the presence of the state, restoration of the public administration, and provision of basic services, all in a conflict-sensitive manner. This will help to rebuild the confidence of the population in the state and support the resumption of social and economic activities in conflict-affected areas of Cabo Delgado.

2. The proposed AF would be processed under paragraph 12 of Section III of the World Bank Investment Project Financing Policy, related to the Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints. This paragraph is triggered based on the urgent need to provide support and assistance to populations in areas recently liberated from insurgents, including those who are internally displaced, live in relocation sites, or within host communities without any type of regular assistance. This AF is intended to support the conditions for a rapid resumption of social and economic activity, in manner that address the root causes of the conflict as well as its impacts, as part of the crisis response, in a context of limited capacity.

3. Approval of exception for AF for projects under implementation for less than 12 months. Since the NCRP has been under implementation for 7 months, an exception was required to process the AF for a project under implementation for less than 12 months under World Bank Procedures (AF for Investment Project Financing applying the World Bank Safeguards Policies). This exception was approved by the Regional Vice President (AFEVP) on October 13, 2021.

4. The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the original project remained unchanged. The PDO of the NCRP is “to improve access to basic services and economic opportunities for internally displaced persons and host communities in targeted areas of Northern Mozambique”. As per its current design, and



the principles outlined in the eligibility note for the Prevention and Resilience Allocation (PRA), the NCRP has been structured in a flexible manner to be able to rapidly address immediate recovery needs of populations in areas recently liberated from the conflict.

5. **The parent Project has four components:** Component 1: Building social cohesion and resilience to conflict; Component 2: Provision of livelihood and economic opportunities for IDPs and host communities; Component 3: Rehabilitation, construction, and equipment of public infrastructure, and Component 4: Implementation Support, Monitoring and Evaluation. Project interventions benefit IDPs and members of host communities in selected districts of Northern Mozambique where basic services and livelihoods have come under pressure from the influx of IDPs, and where there is the risk of conflicts between IDPs, and members of host communities. In total, an estimated one million beneficiaries will be targeted by project activities, of which 600,000 will be IDPs and 400,000 will be members of host communities. The Project is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER) through the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS) with implementing support provided by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and oversight provided by the Northern Integrated Development Agency (ADIN).

6. **As per the first Implementation Status and Results Report (ISR) and the Implementation Support Mission of the NCRP conducted in August 2021,** the overall performance of the project is rated as Satisfactory. Key environmental and social management instruments and dated covenants have been met as follows: The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was approved on September 3, 2021; the Resettlement Policy Framework (RFP) was approved on October 27, 2021; and the Security Risk Assessment (SRA) and Security Management Plan (SMP) are under review by the Bank. The contract with UNOPS was signed on September 24, 2021, and mobilization of all key staff for the UNOPS Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has been hired and deployed in Pemba in the northern Province of Cabo Delgado. A Project Steering Committee was established on August 25, 2021; and the Project Operations Manual (POM), and the workplan and budget for the initial 18 months were cleared by the Bank on October 11, 2021. Activities under component 1 have been initiated with the hiring of consultants and service providers for (i) the design of the civil registration process for IDPs; and (ii) the provision of psychosocial support, counseling, and social cohesion activities. In component 2, the contract for the provision of Cash for Work is at its final stage of negotiations. Under component 3, the UNOPS team has conducted field visits and site assessments to inform the preparation of detailed designs for activities, including WASH interventions; (iii). The project has disbursed US\$19.7 million (19.8 percent) from the IDA Grant as of October 13, 2021 and its Financial Management (FM), Procurement, and Environmental and Social Performance are rated as Satisfactory.

Rationale for Additional Financing

7. **Since October 2017, the Province of Cabo Delgado** has been experiencing an armed insurgency that has taken a heavy toll on lives and livelihoods and that has resulted in a displacement and humanitarian crisis. Insurgents have focused attacks on state targets, including public administration buildings, as well as on key infrastructure, businesses, and homes. Core grievances that have fueled the conflict include regional imbalances and a thin state presence, which have exacerbated the historical marginalization of the



province; a sense of exclusion, particularly among youth, from access to power, land, opportunities, services, and resources; and reports of heavy-handed approaches by security forces with limited avenues for accessible, transparent, and fair recourse or justice for the population, have also contributed to the grievances. The conflict has also been enabled by external factors, including the illicit cross-border trade of minerals, wildlife, drugs, and natural resources, as well as the arrival of arms and fighters across porous borders. In recent years, Cabo Delgado has also been the site of investments in infrastructure to support the Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) industry, following finds that make Mozambique the third biggest LNG producer in Africa.

8. The crisis in Cabo Delgado has left an estimated 1.3 million people¹ in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. Up to August of 2021, nearly 1 in every 3 people in Northern Mozambique has been internally displaced, and many have had to flee multiple times, increasing the need for humanitarian assistance in the region. Repeated displacement and the associated destruction of people's livelihoods is further depleting families' already scarce resources and increasing food insecurity and malnutrition, significantly intensifying social risks, especially for women and girls, people with disabilities, older persons and people living with AIDS and other diseases. Since 2017, nearly 5,000 fatalities have been reported as a result of the conflict, both due to organized violence and civilian targeting.² The conflict has exacerbated the vulnerabilities of a population that has been hard hit by the COVID-19 pandemic and that was struggling to recover from the impacts of Cyclone Kenneth in 2019, which resulted in massive damage to infrastructure and to livelihoods, further impacting development and growth prospects, and putting coping mechanisms under pressure.

9. As of October 2021, nearly 800,000 people have been displaced as a result of the crisis.³ The city of Pemba hosts the highest number of IDPs in the province – over 157,000, following the attack on the LNG gateway town of Palma in March 2021, which has nearly doubled the city's original population. The districts in Cabo Delgado that have been most impacted by the conflict are: Mocimboa da Praia, Palma, Muidumbe, Nangade, Macomia, Quissanga, Ibo, Meluco, and Mueda.

10. In addition to the large-scale displacement of people, the attacks have resulted in considerable physical damage to buildings and to basic services infrastructure and have caused disruption to livelihoods and to economic activity. By end September 2021, over 220 schools and multiple water systems were impacted, with more than 130 health units destroyed or closed in Cabo Delgado. More than 300,000 school-age children have been displaced and rely on emergency schooling.⁴ Civil servants have fled, and local governments are being run by the military or police. There is no regular government service in nine

¹ OCHA/Humanitarian Country Team and Partners (Abridged Version). Sep.2021. People in need of urgent assistance include IDPs and people already living in poverty.

² ACLED Data: <https://www.caboligado.com/reports/cabo-ligado-weekly-20-26-september-2021>

³ According to IOM's DTM (October 19, 2021), between October 13 and 19, 2021, a total of 57 movements were recorded - 24 departures (680 individuals), 7 returns (647 individuals), 23 arrivals (488 individuals), and 3 transits (47 individuals). The largest departures were recorded in Montepuez (365 individuals), Chiure (212 individuals), and Ibo (67 individuals). The largest arrivals were recorded in Nangade (283 individuals), Ancuabe (91 individuals) and Montepuez (45 individuals). More than half of the population (60%) were displaced for the first time³.

⁴ <https://www.unicef.org/mozambique/en/press-releases/unicef-increasing-its-humanitarian-appeal-2021-mozambique>



districts,⁵ as most of the local public administration officials in those districts have relocated to more secure districts, including Pemba Metuge.⁶ The field assessment of the five recently liberated districts, conducted by the Government of Mozambique in August and September 2021, found that virtually all public buildings in the most affected districts have been severely damaged, destroyed, or structurally compromised to the point that repairs would not be cost effective.

11. In August 2021, the Government regained control of the districts of Mocímboa da Praia, Quissanga, Palma, Muidumbe, and Macomia. Following military operations conducted jointly by the Mozambique defense forces, the Rwanda Defense Forces (RDF), and the Southern African Development Community Standby Force Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM), insurgents were expelled from urban areas and nearby rural strongholds in those five districts and a security perimeter has been established, allowing for the gradual resumption of social and economic activities as well the eventual return of the population, including civil servants. The joint forces are undertaking clearing operations aimed at improving the security situation within and around the liberated areas.

12. On September 8, 2021 the Council of Ministers approved the Plan for the Reconstruction of Cabo Delgado (PRCD for its acronym in Portuguese), through Resolution n.42/2021⁷. This policy seeks: (a) to protect and provide access to appropriate and sustainable conditions; and (b) warranty support, protection and promotion of reintegration in the context of sustainable development. The PRCD is linked to the Government's Integrated Development and Resilience Strategy for the North (ERDIN for its acronym in Portuguese), which outlines a five-year approach to peacebuilding, conflict prevention, and recovery in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Nampula. A cornerstone of ERDIN is the establishment of an Organ for National Reconciliation at the national level. This organ both reinforces and realizes a key milestone of the PRA – that of the creation of a roadmap for national reconciliation, backed by broad-based representation from across society - while creating the enabling environment for nationally-led and owned reconciliation and peacebuilding efforts. This also provides the structure within which to anchor the component on social cohesion and resilience as a way of ensuring that from the outset, all reconstruction and recovery activities are paired with efforts to boost participation, dialogue, inclusion, and engagement among conflict-affected populations to not reinforce existing grievances. The proposed AF will support part of the activities outlined in the PRCD.

13. The PRCD is also aligned with the roles and responsibilities of the line ministries, the decentralized governance bodies, as well as the Northern Integrated Development Agency (ADIN) and the National Institute of Management and Disaster Risk Reduction (INGD). This multi-agency alignment aims to promote coordinated actions towards the harmonious, integrated, and balanced development of Cabo Delgado. Therefore, the PRCD is in line with international principles and best practices for post-conflict reconstruction processes, including humanitarian assistance to displaced people, support for their economic and social development, and their voluntary and safe return to areas of origin with dignity and security. Through its links to the criteria and principles of ERDIN, the implementation of PRCD will be

⁵ The most hard-hit districts in Cabo Delgado province include: Mocímboa da Praia, Quissanga, Macomia, Muidumbe, Mueda, Ibo, Meluco, Palma and Nangade.

⁶ Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA).

⁷ This policy seeks: (i) to protect and provide access to appropriate and sustainable conditions, and (ii) warranty support, protection, and promotion of reintegration in the context of sustainable development.



informed by a conflict filter, as a way of doing no harm and to prevent recurrence of escalation of conflict. It will also prioritize youth inclusion, as well as the inclusion of women. Furthermore, it commits to the use of local labor in civil works and in reconstruction, along with a focus on capacity building and training of youth to be able to benefit from opportunities as part of the reconstruction and recovery of Cabo Delgado. This is a way of addressing some of the core grievances of the youth related to limited economic opportunities deriving from investments in the provinces, and as a way of ensuring that local communities are active stakeholders and participants in the rebuilding of their towns and homes.

14. **The PRCD has an estimated cost of US\$300 million and will be implemented in 3 years (2021-2024) following a phased approach.** Urgent interventions (quick wins) are expected to be implemented in the first 12 months, followed by mid-term interventions over a 3-year period. The plan is divided into three pillars: (a) humanitarian assistance (US\$75.36 million), (b) infrastructure recovery (US\$216.73 million); and (c) economic activity (US\$7.36 million).

15. **Restoration of presence of state, the reopening of public administration and provision of basic services is critical to ensure gradual return of life to normality in recently liberated districts.** Where security conditions have been restored, there is urgent need for restoration of essential public administration activity, the provision of basic services such as water supply, sanitation, electricity, health, and education. There is also a need to ensure that vulnerable populations currently living or voluntarily returning to these districts are provided with adequate conditions for livelihoods recovery, particularly, the participation in the forthcoming agricultural season starting in December 2021, as well as in fishery production and in other income generation activities. In the medium term, some of these needs will also be addressed through the Northern Mozambique Rural Resilience Project (P174617), which was approved in June 2021, and aims to build the resilience of vulnerable populations in the North, with a particular focus on IDPs and members of host communities, through the sustainable management of natural resources and support to livelihoods opportunities.

16. **This AF is consistent with the spatially differentiated approach outlined in the Prevention and Resilience Allocation (PRA) Eligibility Note.** As outlined in the note: "Although operations will not seek to intervene in areas that are experiencing active conflict, the spatially differentiated approach will incorporate sufficient flexibility into the design of operations to enable them to rapidly move into areas that have seen a cessation of hostilities and where sufficient security prevails, to provide basic and essential services to populations and support social cohesion and citizen engagement, as a way of preventing a further deterioration of the situation." While the original project is focusing its interventions on selected districts in southern and southwestern of Cabo Delgado (CD), the activities to be covered by the proposed AF will target eastern and north-eastern districts of the province. As defined in the ESCP, all areas to be included in the project should be subject to a Security Risk Assessment before the commencement of project activities on the field.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO



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17. The Project Development Objective is to improve access to basic services and economic opportunities for internally displaced persons and host communities in targeted areas of Northern Mozambique

Current PDO

18. The Project Development Objective (PDO) remains the same.

Key Results

19. The revised Results Framework reflects the additional deliverables, the extended geographic scope and number of beneficiaries associated with the AF. The number of overall direct beneficiaries from the project because of the AF will increase from the current 1 million people to 1.5 million people. The number of indirect beneficiaries may reach 1.8 to 2 million people.

D. Project Description

Project Components

Component 1: Building social cohesion and resilience to conflict (US\$4 million equivalent):

Sub-component 1.1 Strengthening the capacity of community-based organizations (US\$1 million).

20. **This AF will provide support to strengthen the capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs), peace building committees, local associations, and local leadership, in the recently liberated and safe districts to bolster social cohesion and rebuild trust between the population and the state.** This component will be anchored under the Organ for National Reconciliation and will seek to work with existing structures that are genuinely inclusive and representative of the different groups in society. At least one gender-balanced peace building committee will be created at each administrative level to ensure proximity and permanent dialogue between the population and local authorities. As per best international practices in conflict management, no reconstruction will commence without opening spaces for dialogue and engagement in a broad-based and inclusive manner with local communities.

Subcomponent 1.2. Provision of social services for vulnerable households and individuals (US\$3 million)

21. **The AF will scale up its support to strengthen the resilience of individuals and households that have been directly and indirectly affected by the violence and insecurity and support their emotional and psychological recovery.** It will include financing for provision of services such as mental health and psycho-social support to public servants, including teachers, health workers, and others, as well as to their families, as well as those who have witnessed violence and atrocities, including gender-based violence and sexual exploitation (GBV/SEA), as well as to returning IDPs. These populations have experienced some of the brunt of the violence and have been specifically targeted by the insurgents. The AF will also finance the social integration of orphans and child-headed households. This subcomponent will also support the provision of civil registration for acquisition or replacement of lost birth certificates and national identification cards for all population in need, including returning IDPs, and links to similar efforts that will be carried out under the project on Investing in Inclusive Human Capital Development in Mozambique (P175298) and the Mozambique Digital Governance and Economy Project (P172350).

**Component 2: Provision of livelihood and economic opportunities for IDPs and host communities (US\$9.5 million equivalent):**

22. **The proposed AF will scale up livelihoods support to both, vulnerable populations left behind during insurgency, as well as returning IDPs.** Interventions will focus on provision of cash for work and restoration of agriculture and fisheries production in safe areas within the recently liberated districts.

Subcomponent 2.1. Provision of support to carry out livelihood recovery activities for IDPs and host communities (US\$6.0 million)

23. **This subcomponent will scale up support to livelihood recovery activities in the five liberated districts.** Following the implementation approach adopted under the original project, activities to be financed under this sub-component will include: (a) cash-for-work (CfW) programs targeting youth and female heads of households; (b) provision of seeds and agricultural inputs for farmers; and (c) provision of fishery kits for fishing communities and fisher associations. The CfW programs will be used as preferred tool to boost economic opportunities of the targeted beneficiaries through provision of short-term income assistance to unemployed, vulnerable households with capacity for work. Target populations will participate in public works, including debris clean-up, restoration of roads access, and support to vulnerable families. **The AF will use the same vulnerability criteria for beneficiary identification and tracking as of the original financing with a focus on ensuring youth and gender inclusion and prevention of duplication with humanitarian interventions** and will implement audit arrangements using third party monitoring agencies.

Subcomponent 2.2. Supporting jobs creation and professional skills development (US\$3.5 million)

24. **This subcomponent will scale up activities focused on boosting the capacity of youth and women to generate employment opportunities.** The proposed AF will finance the professional training of youth, including for girls not in school and the provision of tool kits for self-employment in different vocational specialties, such as construction and related basic construction skills. To ensure better spatial coverage of beneficiaries, the delivery of training will include mobile approaches. This will help to address some of the grievances held by the youth regarding their exclusion from benefits of investment and development, specifically related to the creation of opportunities for employment, training, self-improvement, and greater social mobility.

Component 3: Rehabilitation, construction, and equipment of public infrastructure (US\$84.5 million equivalent)

25. **The proposed AF focuses primarily on the urgent restoration of basic services and resumption of public administration activities in the newly liberated districts,** while preparing the conditions for medium-term reconstruction of public infrastructure damaged or destroyed by insurgent attacks, particularly in the urban areas and key settlements in the newly liberated districts. The provision of support and construction works will begin when safety conditions within a reasonable security perimeter have been



established, sustained, and confirmed by the Security Risk Assessment using the UN System standards and the respective Security Management Plan.

Subcomponent 3.1. Provision of support for site planning and basic services (US\$31.55 million).

26. **To enable the safe, voluntary, and dignified return of populations to their places of origin, the proposed AF will support the critical restoration of basic services.** This will include, but is not limited to, the services of water, sanitation, and electricity. In particular, the AF will support (a) the emergency repair of water supply systems in Mocimboa da Praia, Palma, Quissanga, Muidumbe and Macomia; (b) the preparation of feasibility studies and detailed design and supervision of the rehabilitation works; (c) rehabilitation of water supply systems in the five districts; (d) provision of emergency sanitation services in temporary public facilities; (e) repair and acquisition of generators; and (vii) the restoration, rehabilitation and strengthening of power supply and distribution networks. Access roads, small bridges and urban drainage systems could also be included as needed to secure the restoration of basic services, including technical designs following principles of Building Back Better (BBB).

Subcomponent 3.2. Provision of education and health infrastructure (US\$35.7 million)

27. **Under this sub-component, the proposed AF will focus on rehabilitation of health and education infrastructure to serve the populations in newly liberated districts.** This includes:

- a. **Health (US\$ 22.5million):** (i) rehabilitation of targeted Type II Health Centers in the districts of Mocimboa da Praia, Palma, Quissanga, Muidumbe and Macomia, and District Hospitals of Mocimboa da Praia and Macomia, including basic equipment and provision of essential medicines; and (ii) support the reinforcement of medical staff and health workers to strengthen the provision of health care services.
- b. **Education (US\$13.2 million):** (i) Acquisition of temporary education facilities and equipment; (ii) provision of hand washing facilities; (iii) resilient rehabilitation of classrooms for primary education and secondary schools in the five target districts (iv) rehabilitation or construction of toilets and administrative blocks; (v) provision of school furnishings in targeted schools.

Subcomponent 3.3. Provision of support for the rehabilitation, construction, and equipment of community infrastructure (US\$3.2 million)

28. **Under this sub-component, the proposed AF will support** the construction of resilient and improved markets, and the restoration of community multi-media centers, in the five target districts. Community markets will support the restoration of local trade, while fish markets will support the conservation and commercialization of fishery products in targeted districts. The restoration of community multi-media centers will facilitate access to computing facilities and skills development for youth.

29. **All community infrastructures will be designed to meet the needs of specific targeted groups, including people with disabilities.** Inclusive and gender-balanced users' committees will be established to ensure equitable access to and utilization of these facilities by all segments of local populations. The users'



committees will also ensure participation of local communities, with 50 percent of women, in the operation and maintenance of these facilities.

30. **Existing and returning populations will be contracted as temporary workers to support the restoration and management of community infrastructure.** To ensure alignment with its intended purpose and to balance the expectations and needs of beneficiaries, temporary workers will be selected from among the targeted groups. The selection of temporary workers will use the criteria established in the Project Operations Manual (POM) of the original project.

Subcomponent 3.4. Provision of support for the restoration of public administration services and infrastructure (US\$14.05 million)

31. **The hostilities particularly impacted public buildings, many of which are severely damaged or destroyed.** There is an urgent need to restore government services in the newly liberated districts, to serve the existing and returning populations, and to begin to reinstitute the presence of the state. Hence, the proposed AF will support the provision of the following public administration infrastructure: (i) acquisition of temporary mobile offices for public administration; (ii) construction of administrative buildings for local municipality, districts administration, administrative posts, and localities in targeted districts; (iii) construction of conservatories and civil registration offices, (iv) construction of offices for ADIN; and (v) restoration of the e-Government network.

32. **Since target districts are in areas affected by Cyclone Kenneth in 2019, the rehabilitation or construction of all infrastructure, including public buildings will use climate-resilient standards to reduce their vulnerability to cyclones, coastal flooding, and erosion.** These standards will include (i) vulnerability assessment of any existing buildings susceptible to repair, and (ii) the use of construction designs and materials adapted to cyclones, coastal flooding, and erosion, following the BBB principles.

Component 4: Project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation (US\$2.0 million equivalent)

33. **The current implementation arrangements remain adequate for implementation of scale-up activities in the target areas.** An additional allocation of US\$2 million is proposed to support the implementation capacity of UNOPS and the oversight responsibilities of ADIN and local governments, in support of FNDS to implement additional activities in the newly liberated areas. the proposed allocation will finance technical capacity and operating costs for implementation, coordination, financial management, procurement, compliance with social and environmental standards, reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

Legal Operational Policies

Triggered?

Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50

No



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|---|----|
| Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60 | No |
| Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts | |

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

34. **The parent project and AF will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER)** which is relying on the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS) to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. FNDS has hired UNOPS to manage several project activities including E&S. No changes in the institutional arrangements are foreseen as the current arrangement remain adequate for the implementation of scale-up activities.

35. **UNOPS is responsible for preparing and implementing risk management instruments with oversight from FNDS. UNOPS is responsible for preparing and implementing risk management instruments with oversight from FNDS.** As such, the Parent Project ESMF and RPF has been prepared, consulted upon and disclosed. These and other required ESF instruments will be timely updated, and safeguards assessments will be prepared when specific activities are being appraised. Moreover, FNDS has designated one social and one environmental focal point to the Parent Project and UNOPS has appointed one environmental specialist, one social specialist and one GBV/SEA/SH specialist to implement the AF activities. It will appoint another environmental and another social specialist. It will also strengthen and continue to implement the ESF capacity building action plan agreed upon with the Association.

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APPROVAL

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Approved By

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Practice Manager/Manager: | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|