



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 10/01/2020 | Report No: ESRSC01615



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Philippines	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	P174480	
Project Name	Mindanao Trust Fund-Reconstruction and Development Project Phase III		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social Sustainability & Inclusion	Investment Project Financing		10/9/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Community and Family Services International	Community Family and Services International		

Proposed Development Objective

The development objective is to enable identified communities in the conflict-affected area of Mindanao to access socio-economic opportunities as well as basic services and engage select ministries of BARMM in participatory governance mechanisms.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	3.00

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]

The Philippines is a middle-income country, which has benefitted from impressive levels of growth within the last decades. However, growth has been unequally distributed with pockets of sustained poverty remaining in particular areas affected by conflict and/or natural hazards. The largest share of the poor live in Mindanao, the southern-most island group, home to roughly 25 percent of the country’s population but 39 percent of the poor, and in particular in the conflict-areas of Mindanao in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM - previously known as the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, ARMM). According to the 2018 Philippine Statistics Authority figures, BARMM has the highest poverty incidence at 63 percent . The BARMM provinces see weak delivery

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of basic social services such as education, health, water and sanitation, and electricity when compared both to Mindanao and the Philippines overall and have long been affected by armed conflict.

The main conflict in Mindanao has taken place between the central Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and before them the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). However, conflict in Mindanao takes place along several fault lines and includes the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front (CPP-NPA-NDF), conflict between clans (so called "rido") and inter-ethnic conflict.

The current global COVID-19 pandemic also contributes to the uncertainty and vulnerability of the BARMM population. Application of large-scale community quarantine measures have increased unemployment and negatively impacted the delivery of health and education services and the productive sectors, resulting in increased poverty and socio-economic distress. This is particularly true for six MILF camps in the BARMM region where poverty is endemic and there is little in the way of access to basic services, including water and sanitation, and much less in terms of health care facilities and services. The 6 camps are Camp Bad'r, Camp Omar ibn al-Khattab and Camp Abubakar as-Siddique in Maguindanao; Camp Bushra Somiorang and Camp Bilal in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur; and Camp Rajamuda in North Cotabato. These camps are not traditional military camps but are rather long existing communities including ex-combatants, internally displaced people, indigenous people, women and children.

With funding from the Mindanao Trust Fund, the World Bank has provided support for the BARMM and in particular for development of the six camps listed above, most recently through the Mindanao Trust Fund Reconstruction and Development Project 2 (RDP/2). This project has delivered strong results with more than 45,000 beneficiaries through 31 completed sub-projects as of June 30, 2020. Literacy has been increased in women, youth and transitioning combatants through the Alternative Learning System (ALS).

This proposed project will finance a third phase of the RDP (RDP/3). RDP/3 will make use of the same implementation arrangements and build on the gains of RDP/2. RDP/3 will finance the following activities:

1. **Community Development Assistance:** The project will provide access to basic services, improve community infrastructure and reduce the risks associated with COVID19 as well as other disasters, and promote social cohesion in the selected communities in six MILF camps. Communities will through participatory processes decide on the type of assistance needed. Specific support will include, but are not limited to: (i) Community Sub-Projects expected to yield socio-economic benefits and greater access to basic services; (ii) Health Sub-Projects that will result in access to COVID19-related services, early intervention, and risks reduction; and (iii) Skills Sub-Projects for practical training to help communities attain food security.
2. **Institutional Capacity and Partnership Building:** The project will aim to build strong partnerships with select BARMM ministries to build institutional capacity and strengthen collaboration on specific project activities, ensuring that project activities are fully aligned with and supportive of BARMM policies and strategies. The aim is to introduce and in some cases solidify key mechanisms of the RDP project in government systems, planning and decision making, in particular focusing on inclusive participatory approaches. These activities will be organized around (i) a number of specific results areas; (ii) technical dialogue to ensure project alignment with BARMM sectoral policies and strategies, in particular the First Bangsamoro Development Plan 2020-20222; and (iii) focused capacity strengthening activities including training and exposure to project activities.

The project will ensure a strong focus on COVID19 prevention and recovery and safe procedures for implementation of activities.



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 location will be in the 6 MILF-acknowledged camps within the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) which are spread across several provinces. The following are the 6 camps with corresponding list of protected areas:

- (1) Camp Abubakar: Bulubudtua Falls, Mount Papayupasa - (5 km); Binaan Falls (15km)
- (2) Camp Badre- Mangrove, Mountainous, Forest, Aquatic Resources- coral reefs (20km), Sifaran Falls (5 km), Blue Lagoon (12km), Mount Blit (12km), Talayan: Coal (8km), Guindulungan: Liguasan Marsh (10km), Spring water (5km),
- (3) Camp Bilal - no protected areas
- (4) Camp Bushra, Lanao del Sur- Lanao Lake (3km)
- (5) Camp Omar, Liguasan Marsh (12km), Rio Grande de Mindanao (30km)
- (6) Camp Rajamuda: Liguasan Marsh (3km), Mountainous, Forest (20km), Liguasan Marsh (3km), Rio Grande de Mindanao (1km)

There are 3 groups of people who settled in the 6 camps for the last thirteen (13) years. (i) Moros or Muslims, (ii) Lumads or indigenous peoples, and (iii) “settlers” who are mostly Christians whose families or ancestors were resettled people from Luzon and the Visayas. The transition of camps to productive communities have also started with the Camps Transformation Plan being drafted by the Joint Camps Transformation Task Force (JCFCT) and the Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority.

Due to prolonged history of conflict, the camps face the challenge of inadequate access to basic services. Since the BARMM government was created only in 2019, there is still a dearth of data on the level of basic services/facilities. The on-going Camp Transformation Planning is expected to provide information on their current situation. The community profiles which were prepared under RDP2 indicated that all of the camps lack basic health and education facilities. Visits from skilled health workers (midwife) and doctors are irregular. About 50 percent of HHs get their drinking water from underground springs using communal pumps. Although there are no data on the incidence of water-borne diseases, community members indicated that child illnesses are mostly water-borne.

An important geographic feature of the camps is the river basin that encompass the areas. The six camps are located within or around the peripheries of the Mindanao River Basin, the second largest river basin in the country, and which goes across four regions in Central and Southern Mindanao and BARMM. Camp Rajamudah and Camp Omar are located in the plains and within the periphery of the Liguasan Marshland while the other 4 camps share hilly and mountainous terrains. Transportation networks to and from these camps traverse the main national, provincial and municipal roads that are mostly paved, however going to the innermost center of the camps would entail using road networks that are categorized as dirt-rough roads with the exception of Camp Abubakar that has concrete roads from the main highway to the camp’s center. Approximate distance of the 6 camps to its nearest economic and government town centers are between 15-20 kilometers. The distance from the main highway to the camps’ centers ranges from 9-15 kms.



The proposed activities will focus on the under-developed areas that consist of approximately 50% settlement and built-up areas, 40% agricultural, and 10% agroforestry lands. The camps do not have specific land use zones. The residential areas are found in the settlements which are composed of single-detached and semi-permanent houses. The sites for all the proposed community infrastructure sub-projects that will be financed by RDP/3 will have to comply with a selection criteria using the Environment and Social screening checklist as prescribed in the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

Overall responsibility for ensuring preparation, implementation and monitoring of compliance to environmental and social standards would be assumed by Community and Family Services International (CFSI), the implementing agency. CFSI has worked in partnership with the World Bank in the Philippines since 2001 and served as a trust fund recipient for the Mindanao Trust Fund (MTF) since 2005. For RDP/1 and RDP/2, a Project Management Unit (PMU) was established by CFSI for project operations, with a variety of responsibilities, including but not limited to field-level management, procurement, safeguards, capacity-building, provision of technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation, communications, accounting, and reporting.

For RDP/1 and RDP/2, an Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) was prepared, implemented and monitored. As articulated in the ESSF, the implementation of the environmental and social safeguards are embedded or integrated in the community mobilization process thus, all the field staff were trained on the ESSF implementation procedure, particularly in terms of assisting the community leaders in preparing and Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) based on an assessment or screening of risks/impact of the site-specific community sub-projects. An ESMP is prepared for each sub-project and regularly monitored throughout implementation. The staff were provided sufficient training and budget to ensure that the ESMP are implemented and monitored.

RDP/2 has performed satisfactorily in terms of compliance to safeguards/in accordance with the approved ESSF. All SPs have corresponding ESMPs, the implementation of which were duly monitored and reported on as part of the regular progress report and implementation support mission. Further, RDP/2 immediately adopted additional protocols related to the pandemic which includes social distancing and use of proper PPEs during SP implementation. As field visits are not allowed, CFSI has provided picture documentation of the safeguards compliance related to COVID 19. For RDP3, the CFSI has efficiently prepared the new instruments, using the ESF.

The aforementioned institutional arrangement will continue or apply under RDP/3. However, the CFSI will update the ESSF into an ESMF as well as prepare the ESCP, SEP and LMP to ensure compliance to the new ESF. Accordingly, the staff will be trained on the ESF and the specific commitments of the Projects as contained in the ESCP, SEP, LMP and the ESMF. The CFSI will work to ensure: the effective participation of women as well as indigenous peoples; safe labor and working conditions; resource efficiency; community health and safety; proper voluntary land donation; environmental protection; cultural heritage; and stakeholder engagement processes as well as information disclosures are in place and properly observed. In addition, those involved in the implementation of RDP/3, will be required to comply with CFSI safeguards on Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child Protection.



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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

The gains, lessons and relationships of RDP/2 will be leveraged in RDP/3 to include greater engagement in select barangays in each of the six camps for the health, safety, well-being, and socio-economic development of the people. It is likely that the sites selected for RDP/3 implementation will be in, or adjacent to, barangays covered by RDP/2, referred to as the "center" of the respective camp. In addition to being consistent with previous development efforts undertaken in RDP/2, this will promote field-level synergies, foster cost-efficiencies, and allow for the rapid scaling-up of RDP/3 activity. The latter is particularly important owing to the short implementation period. The activities will focus on isolated, under-developed areas that consist approximately 50% settlement and built-up areas, 40% agricultural, and 10% agroforestry lands. The settlements are composed of single-detached and semi-permanent houses as well as a few basic service facilities (e.g. barangay hall, school building) that are not sufficient to meet the basic needs of the people.

The proposed CDD type sub-projects will consist of: 1) Community socio-economic small works – communal water systems, gravel-paved access roads, and community post-harvest facilities, 2) Health subprojects – water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) protocol, small tools and equipment for health centers and setting up of health stations. Since the six camps are located within or around the peripheries of the Mindanao River Basin, it is important that the Project will screen sites and subprojects based on a Selection Criteria which will exclude areas located in Environmentally Critical Areas declared under the Philippine EIA law as strict protection zones, biodiversity conservation areas, and national parks as well as disaster-prone areas that are frequented by natural calamities (e.g., typhoons). The BARMM government is in the process of formulating their laws and enabling policies for purposes of updating the land use and issuance of land tenure instruments. The sub-project sites will be determined through the RDP/3 project process using the community profiles and resource map prepared in RDP/2, to make sure that the activities will not intrude, extract raw materials for construction or food production and processing or affect the ecological balance or ecosystem in, adjacent or near the sites. Since the subprojects are small-scale, given the compressed time allocated to implement RDP/3 of half a year, it is realistic to assume that the physical development for the small infrastructure will cover only a few hundred square meters of land in each camp or rehabilitation or lengthening of existing gravel roads. The CCD type activities pose limited environmental risks and impacts which are expected to be localized, temporary and reversible. The anticipated impacts are low-level noise, dust from project vehicles, water, air and soil pollution due to improper waste disposal, concerns on occupational health and safety and community health and safety, including COVID-19 and other infectious diseases.

Under RDP2, the JTFCT and other community leaders prepared a social and resource map as one of the outputs during the Visioning Workshop, which is a major activity under social preparation phase. The social and resource map reflects the community's definition of the camp boundaries and locates the existing major basic social and economic facilities as well as major natural resources. Guided by this map, the project will use the ES screening checklist to identify project sites and prepare a draft ESMF, proportionate ESMPs and an Environmental code of practice. CFSI with dedicated safeguards staff, will oversee the ESMF compliance during construction and natural disasters and appropriate enhancement measures are in place for their health, safety and security. Based on the assessment of the environmental aspects of the project, the Environmental Risk Rating is considered moderate.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

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The project being in conflict-affected areas presents significant social risks. However, the project’s intrinsic intent is expected to have positive outcomes in terms of social cohesion to help create confidence in the peace process. Since the Project aims to provide needed socio-economic infrastructures & alternative learning programs in targeted poor communities, improvement in the quality of lives in the areas is anticipated. Nevertheless, the project remains cognizant of the emerging threats from extremist groups & some historical issues of social injustice that could ignite clan conflicts or “rido”. Both the government and the MILF have created mechanisms to mitigate the occurrence of violent conflicts such as the committee for the cessation of hostilities, joint ad-hoc advisory group and the MILF-BIAF conflict resolution task force.

Mindanao is also prone to natural disasters (typhoon and earthquake specifically) as well as to extreme weather conditions (i.e., La Nina or El Nino). The long years of conflict and frequent occurrence of natural calamities are among the major reasons that BARMM provinces are among the top ten poorest in the country. The camps are also vulnerable to the COVID19 pandemic, even more so because of the inadequate health services. Income disruptions are starting to be reported mostly due to mobility problems that restrict access to market as part of the quarantine. There are also anticipated impact on education given the plan to adopt on-line learning which will be constrained by poor connectivity/limited equipment in the camps. Recognizing these risks, the RDP/3 will expand its menu of sub-projects to include those that will address the most pressing effect of the pandemic.

The households in the camps are vulnerable to other social threats such as child labor, women/child trafficking and other exploitative/hazardous conditions. Community-level structures have been organized, which include the Barangay Gender and Development (GAD) Committee; Women’s and Children’s Desk in all police stations; and, the MILFs Social Welfare Services Committee and the Bangsamoro Women’s Auxiliary Brigade, all of which are mandated to prevent, detect and address cases of abuse or exploitation against women and children. The Project can link with these existing structures to ensure response to possible incidence of violence/abuse against women and children. The Project recognizes the aforementioned risks and, drawing from experiences under RDP1/2, adopts the following mitigation features: (i) community-driven development approach that entails participation of communities in key decision making and revives social cohesion; (ii) provision of block grants that the communities could use for sub-projects that respond to basic needs; (iii) capacity building for community leaders/volunteers; (iv) strategic partnership with BARMM ministries and local government units to mainstream key elements of the RDP. There are also other support services such as the crisis monitoring system and the Grievance Redress System (GRS) for detection of emerging social issues/threats (such as child labor or domestic abuse) so that the project can adopt timely mitigating measures.

Despite the participatory processes, it is still anticipated that RDP/3 will encounter risks of elite capture among the community members/leaders as well as undue influence from intermediaries. This will be mitigated through more strategic capacity building among partner agencies and local government units. Also, two camps have presence of indigenous peoples whose interests could be undermined since they are minority in the area. As an affirmative action, the RDP/2 provided a separate allocation for community sub-projects of the IP groups which will be adopted under RDP/3. Given the aforementioned assessment, a social risk rating of substantial is recommended.

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:



Relevant. The project will be financing the construction of small socio-economic infrastructure (SEI), such as water systems, access roads, and post-harvest facilities as well as facilities that will prevent/mitigate COVID infection (e.g., hand-washing stations in strategic locations, properly furnished and equipped health centers or health stations, and possibly even isolation facilities). Based on RDP2 experiences, post-harvest facilities included only 2 types, multi-purpose drying concrete pavements to dry products and warehouse to store their produce and protect them from natural elements. The small tools/equipment are shovels, rakes, grass-cutters, agricultural waste shredders, water pumps, water sprinklers, and stock-piling equipment. The health stations will follow the technical standards of the Department of Health (DOH), which are all primary-level health centers for out-patient check-ups, immunization and other basic services. For isolation units, a separate room is added to a health station with provision for water and toilet. No hospital will be constructed per DOH standard since the first-level hospital are the District or Municipal Hospital which are constructed at the municipal center and contingent on provision of prescribed medical staff per DOH standard. At the same time, we do not anticipate any complex SP given the short implementation period and in accordance with the mandated or allowable basic facilities at community level per Local Government Code.

All community SPs that were constructed under RDP1/2 were basic facilities located in centrally-located public centers (flat plains) since the camps have very inadequate basic services and would like most HHs to have access to the SPs. The JTFCT did not propose any SP that will intrude into mountain forests (which is at least 15 kilometers from the residential section). Liguasan Marshland is inhabited by crocodiles; thus no activity was initiated in its vicinity. Likewise, the RDP2 involved small civil works that did not have any impact on the Marshland nor any other river basin. RDP3 will not finance SPs outside the community centers which are built-up areas.

The ESA identifies that the use of small quantities (1-5 gallons per structure) of construction materials will not cause significant harm to the environment. These toxic and hazardous substances include paints, cement, petroleum products may produce toxic and hazardous wastes due to unused paints, oils, cleaning products as well as their used containers that may be used indiscriminately as food and water containers if not properly labeled, treated to remove residues if to be recycled, correctly stored and permanently disposed.

The project will also finance training, and/or other forms of technical assistance related to enhanced production. Since the community infrastructure to be constructed are small scale, it is expected that the risks will be limited and addressed in the project design. The expected impacts are localized, temporary and reversible and may consist of low-level dust, noise, construction debris, shallow trenches and roadblocks that are temporary and reversible. A risk and impact analysis will be done to determine the specific risks and impacts of proposed sub-projects in accordance with the ESMF. As mentioned in Section II.A, the

Project is going to be implemented in areas which are facing major socio-economic risks of being in post-conflict transition and even while the peacebuilding efforts are gaining momentum, there are still anticipated threats from extremist groups and even clan feuds or “rido”.

Further, the areas are prone to natural disaster (mainly typhoons and earthquake) as well as severe weather conditions (i.e. La Nina and El Nino) and, recently the COVID19 pandemic. Poverty incidence in the camps is almost double the national average thus they are even more vulnerable to natural and man-made disasters. Due to the pandemic, the construction workers will be required to observe social distancing and wear the proper PPEs. Likewise, for local healthcare workers, they will also be trained on the proper collection, treatment and disposal of healthcare wastes.



It is important to mention though that the RDP1/2 have provided valuable lessons in terms of managing the aforementioned risks and has duly taken cognizant of these risks for which appropriate mitigating measures have been adopted as key design features. For RDP/3, an Environment and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and a Labor Management Procedure (LMP) are being prepared prior to appraisal. The RDP/2 ESSF will also be enhanced into ESMF to incorporate provisions to ensure compliance to all relevant standards of ESF. For each proposed subprojects, a screening process will be undertaken to analyze the specific risks and impacts as basis for preparing and implementing the corresponding Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The details of the site-specific and subproject-specific screening and ESMP will be described in the ESMF. The ESMF will also include an updated IP participation framework as well as protocols on: (i) occupational as well as community health and safety; (ii) preparing integrated pest management plan (IPM); (iii) cultural heritage, including chance-find procedures; and, (iv) voluntary land donation (VLD).

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

Not applicable.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Relevant. The Project involves broad-based participation of relevant stakeholders during preparation and all throughout the implementation and monitoring of the project. The major stakeholders include the BARMM government, the JTFCT members, Municipal and Barangay local government units, IPs and community members. The Project is preparing a detailed Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) that would identify the primary stakeholders that include the project affected stakeholders that will either benefit or be adversely affected as well as the key individuals/groups that are involved in various parts of implementation of components of the Project as well as those that will be adversely affected. The SEP would also include interested stakeholders who will have significant influence over the project and its key results or would be indirectly impacted by the Project or its outcome, which will include the BARMM Ministries; JTFCT, BDA, Peoples Organizations and other civil society organizations working in BARMM/camps. The SEP will also focus on vulnerable groups (e.g. women, IPs) who might be excluded in the project. For each stakeholder, the SEP would analyze the corresponding influence over the project as well as the nature and extent of the Project’s impact on them. Further the appropriate method, agenda and frequency for engaging the different stakeholders will be designed to mitigate negative influence and/or harness their positive influence over the project or their specific participation/role in the project as well as ensure compliant with COVID-related protocols. Lastly, the SEP will include the mechanism for citizen’s feedback and grievance redress. RPD2 has installed a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which is broadly disseminated in all the camps as well as among other major stakeholders, including contractors, local government units and other partner agencies. It allows for grievances to be reported in various units of CFSI and BDA at the national and sub-national levels and requires feedback to the complainant within a prescribed number of days. It also provides information regarding the process and agencies for filing of complaints on violation of laws.

As of date, the GRM has captured more than 200 grievances, 99 percent of which are request for clarificatory information. However, the communities still rely on their clan or camp leaders (who may not necessarily be actively involved in the Project) to raise issues or concerns rather than directly use the GRM. The RDP/2 GRM will be retained as part of the SEP and described in detail in the Operations Manual, with enhancements based on lessons learned. The SEP will be submitted to the Bank and disclosed in time for appraisal.



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

Relevant. The Project will involve about 49 contractual staff of which 29 are front-line or field workers while the rest are office-based. The Project also mobilizes contractors for delivery of sub-projects as well as community labor. Based on the previous RDP experiences community laborers range from 3-8 individuals depending on complexity of the sub-project. Workers will be contracted to deliver relevant infrastructure, therefore the project will ensure that their engagement will be compliant with the general policies and requirements for voluntary, non-harmful or non-hazardous, just compensation/benefits as prescribed by the Labor Code, non-engagement of child labor; non-discrimination and other provisions for workers' welfare and protection. A Labor Management Procedure (LMP) will be prepared to ensure that the labor arrangements for the project would ensure fair, equal and non-discriminatory arrangements, as well as appropriate occupational health and safety protocol, including protective/safety provisions in the context of the COVID 19 pandemic. The LMP would also ensure that two (2) commitment documents will be included in the Work Contracts signed by the contractors, as well as with other project workers -- Commitment on Child Protection; and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Per Republic Act (RA) No. 7610 (1991), RA 7658 (1993) and RA 9231 (2000) there are provisions for establishment of a mechanism for reporting or early detection of SEA-H and referral network to address the legal, psycho-social, medical and other effects of SEA-H, which involves trained staff and organized village committees for the protection of children and women. This mechanism will be adopted by the project in accordance with the aforementioned laws and enabling laws/policies issued in BARMM as well as with the World Bank's ESS2 and its Interim Technical Note GRM for SEA-SH as well as duly reflected in detail in the community health and safety protocol as part of the ESMF.

The ESMF would include appropriate assessments with regard to possible increase in project-related traffic and the corresponding mitigations for the community as well as for workers. As the project is operating in conflict-affected areas, the ESMF will also include security guidelines/protocols to mitigate, respond and manage conflicts arising from the project. This will include protocols and standards on cultural sensitivities and awareness for project staff, contractors and non-community based workers and transparent grievance mechanism for reporting, response and management of issues between and amongst communities, project staff and contractors. The project will also continue to collaborate with existing community structures on peace and security such as the peace process mechanisms Joint Task Force on Camps Transformation (JTFACT), MILF – BIAF conflict resolution task force and local mediation councils. Since majority of the workers will be from the community, there is no need for the project to contract a private or public security provider. Instead, as per experience from RDP 2, community members and community-level local peace and security committees will be tapped for this purpose. For example, identification of individuals in the community to secure the project site and materials/supplies by mobilizing the Barangay/Community Peace Action Teams (BPAT).

On COVID19, personal protective equipment (PPEs) will be provided to all community workers and it will be ensured that all protocols along with OSH measures are strictly enforced. Isolation facilities will be identified and available on site for any COVID19 cases that arise. Information and education campaigns will become a priority on all sites, skills training sites and the communities.

The LMP will also describe the process and requirements of the grievance redress mechanism related to labor-related concerns.



ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Relevant. The ESMF will provide guidelines in the negative list that concerns the use of natural resources such as water, soil from borrow pits and wood from trees that are abundant in the forests that may be used as construction materials and raw materials for food production and processing. The negative list will also not allow the overharvesting of non-timber materials from the forest and the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides for agricultural and food production purposes. The project will choose only government accredited construction suppliers as source of the construction materials. Illegal activities such as clandestine quarrying, illegal logging as well as illegal dumping of construction debris in low-lying areas are not allowed even if approved by the LGU or the concerned government regulatory agency unless supported by an environmental study as the raising of the elevation and drying up of marshlands, natural ponds or river easements to change the land use by drying up of the water-logged areas may lead to the disruption of ecosystem services and tipping the ecological balance in the natural habitats. Even the use of shoring to stabilize slopes to prevent erosion using construction-worthy materials but not solid wastes or debris should be carefully studied to avoid landslide or erosion due to water logging. Any activity that may cause pollution, health and safety concerns due to the contamination of the water, land or soil resulting in environmental degradation as well as land reclamation of floodplains, coastal and riverine areas are not allowed. Likewise, only registered waste handlers for the construction debris and disposed only in LGU approved locations to prevent water, air and soil pollution. BDA will use only government accredited materials suppliers and licensed government debris haulers who are certified by DENR in the area.

The collection and disposal of solid wastes, hazardous and toxic materials and healthcare wastes will be done in accordance with public health guidelines specific to the covid-19 pandemic response, as well as best practices in the prevention and management of infectious diseases.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Relevant. While the community health and safety risks for this project are expected to be small in magnitude, localized and have low probability of serious adverse effects to human health, adequate protocol in the site-specific ESMP on the prevention and management of infectious and communicable diseases such as COVID-19 and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) will be put in place by the Implementing Agency.

Since the project will support small civil works, an influx of laborers is not expected. Instead, the mobilization of community labor will be the preferred modality with external laborers limited to skilled workers, including the supervisor, unless there are camp members who have the required skills. The CFSI, BDA teams and private contractors will be required to observe a code of conduct for workers which would address community health and safety risks, including risks of gender-based violence and child labor; protocols for maintaining road safety in anticipation of increased road traffic due to delivery of supplies for the infrastructure as well as entry of project teams and other stakeholders. While the occurrence of any form of gender-based violence, that is attributable to the Project, is not expected, protocols for early detection of GBV will be developed and referral mechanism to address



such will be defined, using existing community-based networks for protection of women and children against violence as prescribed by law and as cited in Section II.A.

A community health and safety protocol will be adopted as part of the ESMF to include security procedure. The security procedure will be included with personnel security protocols, processes and focal persons, securing project materials and assessment of over-all security situation and recommendations in the project sites. Specific to conflict between community members not related to the project, these shall be referred to local officials, MILF committees and peace process mechanisms when and whatever is deemed appropriate. Informed by the experience in RDP 1 and 2, the project will constantly monitor the security conditions across all project sites and provide timely analysis and action to ensure the safety of the workers and communities. This will be done in close collaboration with the JTFCT, Coordination Committee for the Cessation of Hostilities and state security to get appraisal and guidance on the current security conditions in the project areas.

Anticipating increase of traffic in the communities, the community health and safety protocol will also include provisions on road safety and traffic management will also be described in the ESMF and will be prepared and included in the ESMP.

To promote quality and safety risks to the communities in relation to climate change and other natural calamities/disasters, the locations of the SPs will be screened to make sure that they are not located in floodplains, danger zones and will be designed according to the Philippine Building Code which is based on the areas' wind zones and earthquakes at magnitude of 8.4 .

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Relevant. Land ownership is a mix of government titled lands which are primarily designated for public facilities while residential and agricultural land remain largely untitled due to long history of conflict. Although there is dearth of data on the ownership of land, the community profile prepared under RDP2 showed that only about 50 percent of the households in the camps have legal titles to their residential lots while only 30 percent have titles to agricultural land. The BARMM government is in the process of formulating their laws and enabling policies for purposes of updating the land use and issuance of land tenure instruments.

Under the RDP/2 operations, involuntary land acquisition and resettlement (displacement) were in the negative list and not eligible for funding. As of date, about 70 percent of the 33 sub-projects used parcels of private land while the rest used publicly owned lands. For sub-projects which used private lands, protocols for voluntary donations were complied with in accordance with the protocols for voluntary land donation (VLD) as part of the ESMF. The existing VLD protocols ensure that the owners were properly informed that donation is an option and that they can refuse to allow the use of their land. Moreover, all the land that were used for the sub-projects were unoccupied and were not being used for any economic activity nor have any productive asset (e.g. plants, trees, livestock). Thus, the land donation did not result in any resettlement nor economic displacement. It should be noted that resettlement is included in the negative list of RDP/2. The size of the donated land is, at most, 100 square meters for post-harvest facilities while the water system used small parcel of land for the water pipes or tap-stand/distribution pipes. Since all the landowners reside in the villages, they appreciated the benefits of the sub-projects to the whole community.



All the voluntary land donations were documented accordingly through a deed of donation which were duly notarized.

Since RDP3 will support small civil works for basic socio-economic facilities that are similar to the previous RDP operations, it is expected that the same VLD protocols will adopted and embedded in the ESMF. Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition will continue to be included in the negative list for RDP/3.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Relevant. While the camps are spread across sprawling large tracts of land that cut across several provinces which are located within or in the periphery of the Mindanao River Basin, there are sites in the project area that are distant from the declared protected areas or landscapes identified in the RDP/2 thematic base maps. The ESMF will describe as a first step the application of the Selection Criteria in the Screening checklist and negative list to the candidate sites and subprojects to avoid any impact to the natural habitats. Applying the mitigation hierarchy starting with avoidance and prevention, mitigation measures will be prescribed in the ESMP to address potential impacts that may be generated such as low-level dust and noise coming from the use of the construction equipment or the generation of fertilizers, pesticides, solid wastes and construction debris that could cause water, air and soil pollution. The environmental screening checklist requires that the locations of the SPs will not be in protected areas, nor will be construction materials be sourced from the strict protection zones. The construction materials will be sourced from registered construction suppliers who secure local permits for the sources of their materials.

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

Relevant. There are IP communities in two of the six previously acknowledged MILF camps, mostly belonging to the Teduray, Dulangan Manobo and Lambangian non-Moro groups. These groups are recognized by the Organic Law of the Bangsamoro as non-Moro indigenous peoples. Under the RDP/2, an Indigenous Peoples Participation Framework (IPPF) was adopted as part of the ESSF, providing the details to ensure inclusive and broad-based participation of the project. The project also provides for specific grant allocation for socio-economic sub-project for IP communities as an affirmative action to ensure their inclusion. The specific sub-projects in IP communities within the camps are selected and designed through a participatory process, in accordance with their customary practices.

There is no anticipated adverse impact on the land and natural resources, cultural heritage or any IP relocation under RDP3. In view of the aforementioned, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) would not be required based on the ESS7. However, the Project will continue to implement a participatory process that would involve seeking consent from the IP communities at pre-entry stage to ensure acceptability of the Project as formalized through an IP council resolution. The implementation stage will also be a highly participatory process, involving the IP organizations in identifying, designing and implementing their proposed business plans and support infrastructure. The participatory or community-driven development process of RDP3 implementation reflects the objectives and provisions of both ESS7 and the Philippines' Indigenous People's Rights' Act (IPRA). The project will update the existing RDP/2 IPPF for RDP/3 to ensure consistency with ESS7. The IPF will be embedded in the ESMF.



ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The Project may be implemented in areas where there are tangible and intangible cultural heritage, which may be mainly graves, mosques and sacred areas in the Bangsamoro. The project must ensure that no infrastructure project will be funded if it will damage non-replicable cultural property. In cases where socio-economic infrastructures will pass through sites considered as cultural properties of the IPs, the project will exert its best effort to relocate or redesign the sub-projects, so that these sites can be preserved and remain intact. For project sites located near/adjacent to cultural heritage sites/sacred sites must develop a conservation plan for the heritage/sacred site as part of the project’s Environmental and Social Management Plan; and continually be considered in the project’s Operations and Management Plan and Sustainability plan. As part of the ESMF the project will develop protocols on Cultural Heritage, including chance-find procedures in accordance with ESS8.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

Not currently relevant. The project will not involve any financial intermediary.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

None or not applicable.

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

By October 7, disclose and submit SEP, ESCP to the Bank

By October 9, disclose and submit to the Bank the following: Labor Management Procedure, ESMF that will include, updated IP participation framework as well as protocols on: (i) occupational as well as community health and safety; (ii) preparing integrated pest management plans (IPM); (iii) cultural heritage, including chance-find procedures; and, (iv) voluntary land donation (VLD).

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

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Should reflect detailed commitments in consonance with all E&S instruments as well as commitment to implement them.

Establishment and designation of team who will ensure implementation of safeguards commitment; capacity building plan for the RDP/3 safeguards team;

Development of detailed procedures and requirements for preparation of ESMPs for sub-projects during project implementation;

Monitoring plan for tracking safeguards compliance

Provision of sufficient and appropriate resources to implement the safeguards commitments

Grievance redress mechanism for workers and communities respectively.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Community and Family Services International

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Community Family and Services International

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Juliette E. Wilson, Ditte Marie Gammelgaard Fallesen

Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Mona Sur Recommended on 01-Oct-2020 at 03:20:38 GMT-04:00

Public Disclosure