

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED  
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)  
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

**Report No.:** PIDISDSA17447

**Date Prepared/Updated:** 02-May-2016

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Nigeria	<b>Project ID:</b>	P157899
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	P126964
<b>Project Name:</b>	Nigeria Youth Employment and Social Support AF (P157899)		
<b>Parent Project Name:</b>	Nigeria Youth Employment & Social Support Operation (P126964)		
<b>Region:</b>	AFRICA		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	21-Apr-2016	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	07-Jun-2016
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Social Protection & Labor	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Sector(s):</b>	Public administration- Other social services (49%), Other social services (44%), Vocational training (5%), Sub-national government administration (2%)		
<b>Theme(s):</b>	Social Safety Nets/Social Assistance & Social Care Services (73%), Gender (10%), Improving labor markets (10%), Social Protection and Labor Policy & Systems (7%)		
<b>Borrower(s):</b>			
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Federal Ministry of Finance		
<b>Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?</b>			Yes
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
<b>Financing Source</b>		<b>Amount</b>	
BORROWER/RECIPIENT		0.00	
International Development Association (IDA)		100.00	
Total Project Cost		100.00	
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B - Partial Assessment		
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from</b>	The review did authorize to proceed with Negotiations, in principle		

<b>Decision Note):</b>	
<b>Other Decision:</b>	
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No

## B. Introduction and Context

### Country Context

Nigeria is of central importance to achieving political stability and sustained economic growth in West Africa and the African continent. Despite healthy economic growth over the past decade, the recent oil price shock and the Boko Haram (BH) insurgency in the Northeast have contributed to a slow-down in the Nigerian economy. GDP growth averaged 5.3 percent during 2011-2014, and was recorded at 6.2 percent in 2014, with most contributions coming from manufacturing, construction, trade, and services. Nigeria's economy grew at only 2.8 percent in 2015.

States in Nigeria have been adversely affected by the combination of the recent oil price shock and the Boko Haram insurgency. Nigerian states are heavily dependent on Federation Account (mostly oil) allocations where almost 85 percent of their revenues come from Federation Account allocations. Most states have had to reduce the size of their budgets and a total of 25 out of 36 states passed 2015 budgets that were on average 10 percent below those approved in 2014. This situation resulted in a number of states accumulating salary arrears, prompting the Federal Government to put together a financial bailout package. In the conflict-affected Northeast of Nigeria, this situation has severely curtailed the ability of the 6 states of Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Taraba, Bauchi and Gombe to meet the large humanitarian demand from Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and to deliver basic social such education, health and to restore essential infrastructure.

The Boko Haram insurgency in Northeast Nigeria is affecting the poor and the vulnerable population in the Northeast. The BH insurgency which unfolded at a time of severe fiscal crisis and a decline in the Nigerian economy has disrupted economic and social activities and has negatively affected the productive capacity, employment, and livelihoods of over 6 million people. The Northeast states were unevenly affected with Borno, Yobe and Adamawa severely impacted while Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba mainly bearing the humanitarian and economic burden of the spill-over of IDPs into their administrative boundaries. Furthermore, the economic impact of the insurgency has also transcended the geographic borders of the country, impairing cross-border trade with Niger, Chad and Cameroon which has long been strong in the Northeast region.

Also, regional trade between Lake Chad Basin countries and Nigeria has been largely affected leading in some areas to shortages of food items and other commodities and variability in prices. The Nigerian military has recently recorded several key counter-insurgency successes recapturing all the territories occupied by Boko Haram. A regional offensive in late 2015 led by joint forces from Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon drove Boko Haram from much of the territory it held in Northeast Nigeria. However, the militants have since struck back with suicide bombings and hit and run attacks on civilians, threatening livelihoods and hindering aid agencies' efforts to deliver food. The security drive by the government has led to a significantly higher 2016 budget allocation on defense compared to preceding years.

## **Sectoral and institutional Context**

The human, social and economic losses resulting from the BH insurgency are overwhelming. The insurgency has led to the loss of over 20,000 lives, the displacement of over 1.8 million people (nearly 80 percent were women, children and youth), and the complete destruction of entire towns and villages. The conflict has disrupted economic and social activities and has negatively affected the productive capacity, employment, and livelihoods of over 6 million people. This situation has exacerbated the existing socio-economic disparities in the Northeast and has further added a burden on a population already considered among the most vulnerable in the country. The conflict has also triggered a humanitarian crisis with displacement increasing the population's vulnerability to sexual and gender based violence. A number of areas in the Northeast remain fragile experiencing sporadic terrorist attacks, thus discouraging the return of IDPs and refugees. Also, the severe damage to infrastructure and social facilities added to the protracted disruption of educational and health services has negatively affected the developmental outcomes of an entire generation.

The region has witnessed a 20-30 percent decrease in crop yields and declining livestock productivity. The amount of land being used to grow food has dropped by almost 70 per cent over the past year as violence disrupted farming activities. Livestock was significantly reduced following major thefts by Boko Haram insurgents as well as through displacement loss where cattle had to be left behind. Limited food availability and restricted access to farms and markets in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa have generated acute food insecurity in a number of localities during the lean period. As a result, food insecurity has increased dramatically among the IDPs but also within the host communities, according to FAO. An increasing number of IDPs in the northeast living with host families are moving to camps as food becomes increasingly scarce.

It is estimated that the region suffered from an accumulated output loss of US\$ 8.3 billion between 2011 and 2015. Borno State alone suffered from the largest loss as output fell by US\$ 3.5 billion between 2011 and 2015, while food prices rose by nearly 7.5 percent. The combination of output loss and increase in prices implies a significant reduction in welfare of the people. Poverty rates rose from 47.3 percent in 2011 to 50.4 percent in 2013. The recently completed Northeast Nigeria Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) estimates nearly US\$ 9.0 billion in damages across all six states. Two-thirds of the damages are in Borno (US\$ 5.9 billion), the most affected state, followed by Adamawa (US\$ 1.6 billion) and Yobe (US\$ 1.2 billion). The impacts on agriculture (US\$ 3.5 billion) and housing (US\$ 3.3 billion) make up three-quarters of the overall impacts.

## **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

### **Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent**

The objective of the operation is to increase access of the poor to youth employment opportunities, social services, and strengthened safety net systems in participating states.

### **Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing**

The project development objective is to increase access of the poor and vulnerable, using improved safety net systems, to youth employment opportunities in all participating States and to provide targeted cash transfers to the poor, vulnerable and internally displaced people in the North East States.

## **Key Results**

The development objective indicators:

1. Youths receiving cash payment in return for working public works program in each participating state (disaggregated by gender and IDP status)
2. States using the single and unified registry for selecting eligible beneficiaries for various interventions (disaggregated by gender and IDP status)
3. Trained youths from selected benefiting household with job (increasing earning) one year after completion of skills for job intervention (disaggregated by gender, IDP, and employment status)
4. Direct Project beneficiaries, of which female
5. Number of vulnerable households receiving targeted cash transfer in the North East
6. Percent of project beneficiaries satisfied with the project interventions.

## **D. Project Description**

The proposed Additional Financing will contribute to a larger World Bank engagement framework which is prioritized and sequenced to complement government and development partners' interventions. To do so, YESSO will be scaled up and restructured to: (a) support the States to establish and strengthen the database of the poor and vulnerable including the IDPs; (b) support the provision of immediate labor intensive public work opportunities for poor and vulnerable, IDPs, youths and women; (c) support provision of skills building interventions for poor and vulnerable, IDPs, youths and women; and (d) support the establishment of an effective targeted cash transfer program for poor and vulnerable youths and women in the Northeast, including IDPs.

Given that the National Social Safety Net program will include management of the Social registry and a National Cash transfer program, the duplication with YESSO can be eliminated by restructuring YESSO to focus on public works and skills for jobs in all participating states and to provide targeted cash transfers to the North East States only. In the North East, YESSO will also complement the Community and Social Development Project (CSDP) which aims to support the supply side of social services provision and utilization, and natural resource service provision. The Targeted Cash Transfer (TCT) for the poor and vulnerable IDPs and host communities in the proposed YESSO AF, even though unconditional, will also complement the Health and Education services utilization, by relieving them of the constraints of "out-of-pocket" expenses needed for the consumption of the human development services.

### **Component Name**

Component 1: Strengthening Social Safety Net System

### **Comments (optional)**

### **Component Name**

Component 2: Public Workfare Program

### **Comments (optional)**

### **Component Name**

Component 3: Skills for Jobs Program

**Comments (optional)**

**Component Name**

Component 4: Targeted Cash Transfer (TCT)

**Comments (optional)**

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

The project will be implemented throughout Nigeria in 20 of the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja. The participating states are Abia, Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Cross River, Ekiti, Enugu, Gombe, Imo, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Niger, Kwara, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Kogi and Yobe.

**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Amos Abu (GEN07)

Michael Gboyega Ilesanmi (GSU01)

**II. Implementation**

**Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

Federal & State Level Operational Process: At the Federal level, FOCU will coordinate with the National Social Safety Net Coordinating Office (NASSCO) through the Presidential Committee on North-east Initiative (PCNI) desk. The NDE would work with a naira drawdown account and report only to the FOCU. At the state level, state Agencies will collect and validate all existing registers (IOM, SEMA, WFP, USIAD, EU, and WB) in use in the States into a Unified Register. Moreover, the Unified Register will use the current YESSO template during validation for compatibility and comparability. State Unified Registers will consist of particulars of all IDPs, poor and vulnerable and all interventions will be targeted at only beneficiaries selected from the State Unified Registers. At LGAs/Wards level, SSNIA will work with State and Wards/Community Structures to implement PWF and TCT. A community assistance committee, comprising district head, religious leaders, representative of resettling IDPs, women and youth representative, would be constituted to partner with LGAs and states during implementation. Also, NGOs, CBOs and private firms will be used to compliment the efforts of SOCU and SSNIA in areas such as psycho-social and trauma support. Development Partners like UNICEF, EU/GTZ, Mercy Corps-USAID, World Food Program will continue to be allies for support and cross learning. In addition, linkages will be established between line ministries and public sector entities with centers of excellence, especially Universities-public and private to, support the project implementation by providing third party monitoring.

**III. Safeguard Policies that might apply**

<b>Safeguard Policies</b>	<b>Triggered?</b>	<b>Explanation (Optional)</b>
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01) is triggered by the project. Although the objective of component 1 is to reduce youth unemployment in Nigeria, it

		supports small public civil works thereby triggering OP/BP 4. 01. Consequently, site specific typical adverse category B impacts are envisaged. As targeted sites or areas are not yet defined, an environmental and social management framework (ESMF) has been prepared by the client as part of the due diligence. This ESMF has been updated. Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared during implementation, once sites and works are known.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The project is not expected to impact any known Ramsar site. However, it is not inconceivable for some of the civil works to affect natural habitats. The ESMF provides guidance on mitigation measures.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	Some of the civil works may involve reforestation/ afforestation activities. The ESMF provides guidance on mitigation, measures, including a forest management plan.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	This project will not fund direct procurement of pesticides or pesticide application equipment. The pest management policy (OP 4.09) is triggered because some livelihood enhancement activities involve agriculture, re-vegetation or afforestation and may involve the use of pesticides. Some of these activities may be directly financed by the project, while others may be supported by farmers themselves with the advice of project technical assistance. The associated or induced projects may introduce new pest management practices, or expand or alter existing practices and increased pesticide use and subsequent environmental and health risks. Thus, the procurement of any pesticide in a World Bank-funded project is contingent on an assessment of the nature and degree of associated risks, taking into account the proposed use and intended users and in line with World Bank, WHO and FAO standards. A PMP has been prepared and updated.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Nigeria has rich cultural heritage resources. Some of the intervention activities may lead to the discovery of cultural artifacts. To mitigate this risk, specific procedures (such as chance find procedures) are included in the ESMF.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	As it is in the ongoing project, many of the activities in the YESSO Additional Financing project could

		involve minimal or moderate land acquisition and or restriction of access to usual means of livelihood as most of the transactions will largely be rehabilitation of existing infrastructure. However, some of the activities in Component 2 on Public Works may lead to land acquisition, re-location, and/or restriction of access to sources of livelihoods; thus OP/BP 4.12 is triggered. Since the exact locations and the number of people to be impacted are not known at this time, the borrower has updated the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for the parent project. The RPF outlines measures to avoid and minimize resettlement as well as assist project affected people in their effort to improve or at least restore their standards of living. As part of safeguards due diligence, an RPF was prepared for the parent project and disclosed in country on November 26 2012 and at the Bank's Infoshop on January 2, 2013. The RPF has been revised and updated to cover the interventions of and states in which the proposed AF will be implemented.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	N/A
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	N/A
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	N/A

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

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

<p><b>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</b></p> <p>From an environmental safeguards point of view, the Youth Employment and Social Support Operation (YESSO) is a category B project. This implies that the project's potential environmental and social impact is expected to be minor, non-cumulative, and site-specific and can be easily managed to an acceptable level.</p> <p>The overall safeguards performance of the parent project is satisfactory. The Additional Financing will not result in any material change in project activities. The original project focused on setting up the building blocks for the social safety net system hence no Public Work activity that necessitated the preparation of ESMP/ESIAs as spelt out by the ESMF carried out at the inception of the project. The ESMF of the parent project was disclosed on November 26, 2012. The AF seeks to increase the emphasis of the YESSO in the geographic location of north East of Nigeria and generally on social jobs, with the aim of providing assistance to poor and vulnerable households, including IDPs for increased consumption, improved livelihood and human capital. Thus the proposed activities under this AF are similar in type and scope to those of the original project. As with the parent project, the exact locations and the types of activities that will be funded under the restructured project are not yet known in sufficient details. To this end, the</p>
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<p>existing ESMF has been updated to include the geographic coverage of the NE and the improved livelihood aspect of the AF project.</p> <p>The ESMF prepared for the project identified potential environmental and social impacts which are consistent with the EA category B of the projects. However, none of the candidate project activities are expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, cumulative, irreversible or unprecedented. Some of the potential adverse impacts of project supported activities are (i) Environmental impacts on air quality, health and safety risks, noise pollution, spillages, waste generation, erosion and flooding, impacts on flora and fauna, etc.; and (ii) Social effects like land loss for communities, disruption of the rural economy, potential change in local demographic pattern, dissemination of diseases including HIV/AIDS spread, potential effects on women and children, etc.</p> <p>While the majority of the potential adverse environmental and social impacts can be easily mitigated, in the unlikely event in which the screening and scoping exercise of any project activities identifies the sub-project to be typical of category A, such activities will not be financed by YESSO.</p>
<p><b>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</b></p>
<p>No long term risks or impacts are anticipated. The project has the potential to positively impact youth, children, and pregnant women. The project is expected to increase employment opportunities and employability for unskilled and skilled youth, better education and health outcomes for children and women from very poor households.</p>
<p><b>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</b></p>
<p>No project alternatives are required for this operation.</p>
<p><b>4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.</b></p>
<p>Environment and Social teams have established by project implementation unit under current project and this will be maintained and strengthened throughout the implementation of the Additional Financing. These teams are responsible for implementation and monitoring of the environment and resettlement policy frameworks as well as other safeguards aspects. These teams have acquired significant experience in the design and implementation of environmental and social safeguards, and they regularly participate in the Bank's safeguards training workshops and other similar capacity building efforts</p> <p>In order to offset/minimize the anticipated environmental and social impacts due to the implementation of the proposed project the Borrower has undertaken/ will undertake the following actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Federal Operation Coordination Unit has prepared an ESMF with guidelines and procedures to be followed by States, communities and contractors in the implementation of subproject activities;</li> <li>b. Based on the guidelines set out in the ESMF, states will conduct a simple Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for specific activities and sensitive construction sites and develop appropriate ESMPs as required;</li> <li>c. A Resettlement Policy Framework has been prepared that outlines measures to avoid and</li> </ol>



minimize resettlement as well as assist project affected people in their effort to improve or at least restore their standards of living; and

d. All safeguards instrument (ESIAs/ESMPs, Forest Management Plan, etc.), will be disclosed to the public in the country. No disbursement on the activities covered by the safeguards instruments will be authorized unless the safeguards instruments have been consulted upon and disclosed in accordance with Bank policies.

The ESMF outlines the process and procedure to be followed when a YESSO project financed activity has the potential to trigger any of the World Bank safeguard policies. The ESMF includes details of the existing environmental laws and regulatory framework in the country; World Bank safeguard policies, analysis of environmental and social impacts including alternatives; institutional arrangements for implementing the ESMF, capacity building needs; and public consultation carried out during project preparation and follow-up consultation during project implementation. In addition, the ESMF contains a detailed checklist for screening all potential YESSO project financed activities for their potential Environmental and Social impacts to determine: (i) Environmental Assessment (EA) category; (ii) applicable World Bank environmental and social safeguards policy triggers; (iii) potential for environmental and social impacts liability; (iv) cultural or other sensitivities; (v) relevant stakeholders; and (vi) the nature and extent of engagement for each stakeholder category. Finally, the ESMF contains an annex with TORs for conducting an ESIA/ESMP if and when required.

The RPF describes and clarifies the policies, principles and procedures to be followed in minimizing and mitigating adverse social and economic impacts that will be caused by YESSO in the course of implementation. The RPF provided a practical tool (e.g. screening checklist) to guide the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for sub-projects during the implementation of the Public Works Component of YESSO. The RAPs prepared for subprojects that involve land acquisition or relocation of people or a loss of access to income sources or livelihood, will need to be cleared by the Bank, prior to signing a work order. To date, no RAP has been prepared under the parent project

**5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.**

The stakeholders for the project are youth, children and women, potential PAPs and project beneficiaries from the participating LGAs and States; and the Federal, State and LGA agencies and personnel who have been associated with the preparation and will be associated with the implementation of the project.

In tandem with World Bank safeguards policy 4.01 governing EA Category B projects, the Federal Ministry of Finance, the implementing agency, recognizes that stakeholder involvement is an important element of the YESSO project. The EA process and stakeholder identification and analysis at an early stage of a project is critical in the assessment of interests, concerns, relationships, assumptions, their level of influence and the ways in which they affect project risks.

To this end, as part of AF project preparation stakeholder from the participating North East State have been consulted consultations in each of the participating States. Also, the safeguards instruments for the parent project would be updated with extensive consultations with stakeholders across the country.

The consultation which started early during the project preparation phase will continue during project implementation.

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	30-Oct-2012
Date of submission to InfoShop	02-Jan-2013
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Nigeria	26-Nov-2012
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	30-Oct-2012
Date of submission to InfoShop	02-Jan-2013
"In country" Disclosure	
Nigeria	26-Nov-2012
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Pest Management Plan</b>	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	25-Nov-2012
Date of submission to InfoShop	02-Jan-2013
"In country" Disclosure	
Nigeria	24-Dec-2012
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:</b>	

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

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [ ] No [ × ] NA [ ]
<b>OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats</b>	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [ ] No [ × ] NA [ ]
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the	Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ ]

project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	
<b>OP 4.09 - Pest Management</b>	
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources</b>	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?  Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] TBD [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)  Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] TBD [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.36 - Forests</b>	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

## V. Contact point

### World Bank

Contact: Foluso Okunmadewa

Title: Lead Specialist

Contact: Antonia T. Koleva

Title: Social Protection Specialist

### Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name:

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Title:

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### Implementing Agencies

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## VI. For more information contact:

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## VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Foluso Okunmadewa, Antonia T. Koleva	
<b>Approved By</b>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 29-Apr-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Stefano Paternostro (PMGR)	Date: 29-Apr-2016
Country Director:	Name: Rachid Benmessaoud (CD)	Date: 05-May-2016