



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 11/15/2019 | Report No: ESRSC00948



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Philippines	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	P172399	
Project Name	Support to Parcelization of Lands for Individual Titling (SPLIT) Project (P172399)		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Urban, Resilience and Land	Investment Project Financing	2/18/2020	3/31/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Department of Finance	Department of Agrarian Reform		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To strengthen land tenure security and property rights of agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs).

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	537.00

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]

This project supports the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) which awards lands to ARBs through parcelization of collective Certificates of Land Ownership Awards (CLOAs) or titles. Through the issuance of individual CLOAs, farmers will gain clarity and legal proof of the land they own and occupy. This security will encourage investment in agriculture productivity, and once they have occupied the land for 10 years and paid the land amortization (i.e repayment to the government for the land), they have the freedom to sell, lease out or otherwise transfer the land they have invested in.

This will be done through the:



D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]
To address and reverse land tenure inequalities from the country's colonial heritage, the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) are implementing a comprehensive agrarian reform program (CARP). Introduced in 1988 this program aims to address equity and social justice, improve farming efficiency and reduce poverty through: i) acquiring and distributing public and private agricultural land holdings to tenants, landless farmers, or tillers who qualify to become agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs); and ii) providing integrated support services to these small land holders including agriculture related infrastructure, technical assistance and credit. CARP aims to cover an estimated 70 percent of total alienable and disposable (A&D) lands in the Philippines, benefiting about 54 percent of agriculture households in the country.

As of December 2018, DAR has distributed more than 4.9 million hectares of land to small-scale farmers resulting in over 3 million ARBs receiving land. Of the distributed land, approximately 55% were issued as individual titles, and an estimated 45% received tenure in the form of a collective Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA). Collective CLOAs were largely issued in the 1990s to expedite land redistribution, with the intention of later subdivision and individual titling. Over the past three decades, DAR has been incrementally working on subdividing collective CLOAs and issuing individual CLOAs.

The project is nationwide and will be implemented in rural, agricultural areas of the country which could include remote and hilly areas used as agricultural lands, declared ancestral domain lands of indigenous peoples, and lands at the edge or within public forests and protected areas. Eligible CLOAs cover 15 regions, 61 provinces and 833 municipalities. There are several areas of concentration, notably Eastern Visayas with 38% of the total land needing parcelization, of which 78% reside in Leyte and Western Samar. The Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) is not included. The eligibility criteria will be discussed and agreed as part of project preparation in close consultation with DAR and considering potential environmental and social risks and impacts.

A wide range of ownership options and tenure instruments issued by DENR, including ancestral domains and group rights for on-site forest management, are recognized in the Philippines. Programs to incrementally gain tenure security in both rural and urban areas exist. Nevertheless, land policy and land administration in the Philippines also face substantial challenges. Weak governance exists in a wide range of areas, from property rights recognition and public provision of land information to land use planning and management. The lingering CARP program has resulted in land tenure limbo for many ARBs for more than three decades. Thus, the government now seeks to expedite the completion of the agricultural reform process with a focus on completing the remaining subdivision of the collective CLOA and issuing individual titles.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

DAR does not currently have a dedicated unit that handles environmental and social safeguards for its projects. Capacities for safeguards are developed on a per project basis, and experienced staff are assigned to projects as needed. For this project, a team consisting of four DAR staff has been formed to undertake the preparation of the required instruments and to oversee and monitor the ESMF compliance and attendant safeguard instruments during project implementation. Two of these have worked on safeguards-related assignments in DAR's World Bank-financed (ARCDP 1 and 2) and ADB-financed projects. Other DAR staff also have experience working with the Bank, including on safeguards.



The capacity for implementing environmental and social aspects will be further assessed during project preparation. It is expected that DAR would need to hire one or more safeguards specialists (e.g. consultants), with strong background in involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples and stakeholder engagement, to provide advisory and oversight assistance to the Project Management Office (PMO) during project implementation. In addition, social development specialists should be hired at the regional levels to provide technical support to provincial and municipal offices during implementation. At the provincial and municipal levels, safeguards focal persons shall be designated and trained in the implementation of the project’s ESMF and associated plans, frameworks and protocols.

DAR would need to work closely with key government agencies, including the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Land Management Bureau and Community and Environment and Natural Resources, the Land Registration Authority (LRA), the Registry of Deeds (ROD), and the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP); in areas with indigenous peoples, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) will also be involved. DENR and the local government units (LGUs) will play a key role in this project since they are mandated to issue certificates of stewardship to manage portions of forest lands and other natural resources as well as the LGUs for their Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP). The scope of these instruments may fall within the boundaries of the collective CLOAs or vice versa. There is already a track record of working across the agencies, including clear agreements and including with NCIP. These will be assessed and further strengthened as needed.

A SPLIT steering committee will be set up with representatives from relevant institutions and Memoranda of Agreement(s) will help streamline data flows, automated procedures, fees and processing times. Measures to enhance capacity and cooperation concerning ESF related issues will be assessed during project preparation.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

High

Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

The project will support the subdivision and individual titling of collective Certificates of Land Ownership Award (CLOA); it will not involve civil works or other activities that may physically impact the environment. The initial screening of CLOAs by DENR will help reduce the risk of negative environmental impacts that may result from forest conversion at the margins or inside forest lands to agriculture, potential fragmentation of forests, national parks and other protected areas designated for landscape/seascape conservation and biodiversity preservation, and issuance of titles on steeply sloping lands and riparian zones. The coverage of the collective CLOAs will be screened before parcelization to identify any contradiction or overlap in the current land use that is covered by existing land tenure instruments (at least sixty different types) such as the forest and other natural resources on-site management and the CLUP instituted by local government units (LGUs). These occurrences are expected to be rare as the CLOAs within forest land are originally public domain or government owned lands and would not have been eligible under the CARP.

Indirect environmental impacts may generally be positive as land ownership normally promotes good environmental stewardship. The security of tenure that results from the issuance of individual titles is expected to encourage



beneficiaries to engage in sustainable land management practices including the landscape conservation and biodiversity areas preservation, invest in environmentally sustainable permanent structures and plant permanent crops. There is a risk, however, that greater investments in agriculture may drive increases in the use of fertilizer and pesticides, and place greater demands on water for irrigation. Another positive impact may include the return of portions of lands mistakenly issued as collective CLOAs to their former forest (timberland) or protected areas status which are not eligible for titling as declared by national law.

Social Risk Rating

High

The project aims to support poor farmers by enhancing tenure security, including indigenous peoples. However, there may be situations where individual households and indigenous communities may be adversely affected. For instance, the validation and rectification of collective CLOAs with respect to official government Alienable and Disposable (A&D) land classification may result in the return of some parcels of land back to forest land and protected area status which in turn result in the attenuation of property rights of the affected ARBs, or in extreme cases result in their displacement if they are denied issuance of alternative tenurial instruments under DENR's regulation. The issuance of individual titles may also result in evictions of current occupants of parcels within the collective CLOAs, who were not the original ARBs and may have been occupying and tilling the land for quite some time.

The prevalence of these cases is currently assessed to be minimal as forest land, protected areas and ancestral domains should have been excluded from the collective CLOAs when they were demarcated; this will be further assessed during project preparation. The ESF instruments will include screening and consultation tools to verify the legal status of occupants and land parcels and any impacts that cannot be avoided in terms of economic and physical displacement will either be excluded or mitigated and compensated following national legislation and the ESF.

The project aims to benefit indigenous peoples, who are subject to strong rights, including to land, under the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA). Some collective CLOAs may overlap with areas covered by ancestral domains under the IPRA and may not be eligible for participation (leaving the land subject to tenure security under the IPRA). Some indigenous communities outside of ancestral domains may also wish to continue collective land tenure arrangements within the collective CLOA which needs to be verified following a participatory planning process. Adverse impacts on indigenous peoples would be avoided through the application of national legislation and implementation of an IPPF.

Policy related activities are not anticipated to have adverse impacts on the environment or people. They will be informed by the ESF and when needed policy reforms will be assessed for their potential and social impacts and risks, for instance in terms of displacement, access restrictions and impacts on indigenous peoples. Public consultations will be undertaken when needed, including with representatives of indigenous peoples. Site-specific activities with adverse impacts that cannot be adequately addressed will be excluded. Nevertheless, given the potential adverse social impacts on individuals households, involvement of indigenous peoples, the size of the project and its complex implementation arrangements, and the client's lack of experience with the ESF, the social risks are currently assessed to be High.

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

B.1. General Assessment

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ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

The project will involve the subdivision of about 250,000 hectares land titles dubbed as "mother" or "collective" Certificates of Land Ownership (CLOAs) issued under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) into individual land titles. Ground activities under the project are limited to geodetic surveys, walkthroughs, consultative meetings, house-to-house visits and information campaigns. As such, the project is not covered under the Philippine EIS system and therefore is not required to undergo the government Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. Nevertheless, the issuance of individual land titles is expected to have impacts on current as well as future land use, including positive impacts on the overall agricultural production and soil conservation due to improved security of tenure, and the socioeconomic conditions of the recipient of land titles. It may also have impacts on the overall management of the collective CLOA lands as well as community dynamics, agricultural production, and social and economic relations among the current land occupants, including risks of boundary and ownership disputes between claimants.

There is also potential attenuation or loss of property rights resulting in the displacement of some of the current land occupants. Currently there are at least sixty (60) different land, forest and natural resources tenure instruments and the CLUP that need to be verified for consistency with the coverage of the collective CLOAs. Examples of these instruments are certificates of stewardship that include: (1) Forest Land Use Agreement for Tourism Purposes (FLAGt), (2) Community-Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMAs), (3) Special Land Use Permits (SLUPs), (4) Industrial Forest Management Agreement (IFMA) and (5) Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreement (SIFMA).

The borrower will conduct an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) as part of preparation of the ESMF to identify the project's impacts and risks and to help formulate environmental and social impact mitigation and risk management measures (and site-specific plans during implementation). The ESA will include a social, legal, and institutional assessment to identify potential risks and impacts of the land titling process, especially on poor and vulnerable groups (as per ESS5, para 7). The ESA will assess the adequacy of the existing land dispute resolution processes in national regulations and/or regional regulations. This assessment will inform the development of mitigation measures and the grievance redress mechanism, and assess whether any changes to, or additional, institutional arrangements should be in place to resolve land disputes in order to achieve the PDOs. In addition, the ESA will assess potential impacts on individual farmers who may owe taxes that have not been collected for a number of years. DAR is consulting with relevant agencies to explore options to exempt such taxes. Individual farmers may also be tempted to sell part of their land with the new titles for investments or to pay off debt potentially rendering the remaining land unviable. As needed, safeguards will be developed to manage these risks and to enable farmers to keep their land; for instance, staggered payment, lower fees, etc. Information material would be prepared to inform beneficiaries of such risks and support services provided by DAR or other entities to enhance their livelihood and income.

The impact and risk management measures will be integrated into the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and will include an Environmental and Social Screening Protocol, Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). As part of the ESMF, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and possibly a Process Framework, will be prepared to define the screening and assessment approach, the compensation and resettlement of displaced occupants. An Indigenous People Planning Framework



(IPPF) will be prepared to define the participatory approach for titling of collective CLOAs among members of indigenous communities, including the undertaking of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) if required. Labor Management Procedures will be prepared as well. Subdivisions of CLOAs during project implementation will be undertaken in a phased manner to screen out potential sites with overlapping claims and social impacts requiring mitigation plans (e.g. RAP or IPP) during the first year of implementation.

The ESMF will include provisions for ensuring that policy related activities will be informed by the relevant E&S standards of the Bank’s ESF. Policy related activities and reforms will be assessed for their potential environmental and social implications and risks and public consultations will be undertaken when needed.

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

Not applicable

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement is critical for this project as the CARP is one of the most-awaited priority programs of the government that will benefit poor smallholder farmers. Agrarian communities generally favor the CAR, however, there may be some communities that do not wish to participate in the program as they may want to continue managing their land under informal or customary boundaries that have existed since time immemorial or several generations. There may also be some collective CLOAs that are managed by cooperatives or ARB associations, whose members may not want to resort to individual titling. The CARP is also subject to ongoing discussions amongst civil society organizations in terms of its relevance, scope and design. These organizations will be engaged during project preparation and implementation to ensure that the goals of the project, its benefits to farmers and to agricultural productivity, its safeguards issues, and its main elements are communicated accurately, and feedback is sought from key stakeholders.

The DAR will consult with the key stakeholders during the project preparation, particularly in development of the project design, the conduct of the Environmental and Social Assessment and the formulation of Environmental and Social Management Framework and related instruments. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed to guide stakeholder engagement during project implementation, including consultations and dialogues with partner agencies, civil society, Agrarian Reform Beneficiary (ARB) communities and the holders of collective CLOAs. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will include the establishment of a project-wide, multi-tiered Grievance Redress Mechanism which is accessible to all stakeholders. The SEP will explain the participatory mapping and subdivision process and explain where it fits in the administrative process of assigning individual land titles.

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

Issues and risks involving labor and working conditions are deemed manageable for this project. The project will not finance construction of infrastructure and civil works that would potentially bring about influx of workers. The project will mobilize project workers to validate technical data on the collective CLOA for each site during implementation, however, only nominal occupational health and safety issues are anticipated. DAR may hire up to 6,000 workers,

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mostly surveyors, geodetic engineers and support field staff who will participate in the field survey and validation of the CLOA titles, but less than half a dozen workers are expected to be present in a particular project site and most of them would be skilled and professional workers. Survey contractors will be required to provide their workers with necessary personal protective equipment (PPEs) such as boots, hardhats and harnesses when working on cliffs and rough or unstable slopes. DAR staff (both organic and contractual) and private contractors are subject to national occupational health and safety (OHS) and labor laws which are expected to be aligned with international labor standards – this will be assessed during project preparation. While not expected, it will also be assessed whether community workers will be used to support survey teams.

Though occupational and health safety issue are anticipated to be low risk, they will require attention of the Borrower. Labor Management Procedures, including measures for grievance redress, will be drafted prior to Bank appraisal.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

This standard is currently not considered to be relevant as the project will not use any natural resources or generate pollution to air, water and land.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

While the community health and safety risks for this project are expected to be small in magnitude, site specific and have low probability of serious adverse effects to human health, they will require attention of the Borrower. Ground activities will be limited to the conduct of land survey, consultation meetings, house-to-house visits and walkthroughs. Workers would include organic and contractual staff of DAR from the municipal and provincial offices and staff of the private survey contractors. The DAR teams and private survey 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.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The project aims to minimize economic and physical displacement. While such displacement cannot be ruled out, it is expected to be minimal. During validation of mother CLOAs, landholdings that fall within areas classified as forest land or protected areas may be excluded and turned over to DENR, although this needs to be assessed further. ARBs on lands turned over to DENR may be subject to the laws on public lands and protected areas. Current regulations allow awarding of limited tenurial rights (25-year lease or stewardship grants) on portions of forest land (also referred to as “timberland”) for qualified occupants. Hence under the DENR, ARBs could be issued alternative tenurial instruments on the land parcels they currently occupy. The substitution of individual CLOAs with alternative tenurial rights constitute an attenuation of the land rights of the ARBs which would need to be addressed through compensation at replacement cost and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their livelihoods. An RPF will be prepared prior to appraisal and site-specific RAPs will be prepared during implementation when needed. Year one activities will be screened to exclude sites involving displacement to allow sufficient time to train local staff to identify risks and prepare RAPs when needed.



In the case of protected areas, the National Protected Areas System (NIPAS) law generally allows restricted access by traditional forest occupants and forest dependent communities to some zones of the protected area. Specifically, it allows economic activities within areas considered as buffer zones. ARBs of parcels falling within officially declared Protected Areas therefore are expected to retain possession of their parcels subject to regulations by the protected area authorities. However, it is possible that some ARBs may be disqualified and lose access to land under the DENR regulations. There is thus a need to ensure DENR's commitment to issue suitable tenurial instruments to the ARBs. If access restrictions are deemed possible, entitlement and mitigation measures for impacts will be described in a Process Framework which will include different options for addressing such impacts at the level of individual CLOAs, including through establishment or revision of Protected Area Management Plans and Forest Management Plans that include mitigation measures for access restrictions.

Since the mother CLOAs were issued many years back, some of the land parcels within the CLOA are now occupied by persons who were not the original ARBs but who may have been tilling, building structures and making improvements on the land. The current occupant could be a buyer of land rights from the original awardee, a tenant/caretaker of the original awardee, an heir or an informal settler with permission from the owner, or an opportunistic encroacher/squatter. Because of these potential situations, before titling DAR will undertake a thorough review of the circumstances of the occupancy and the validity of the transfer from the original awardees to the current occupants. In most cases this would result in a transfer of award from the original ARB to the current occupant. However, there is always a possibility that the current occupant would be deemed ineligible under the law and hence would be displaced or lose their rights on the parcels they currently occupy. The potential for displacement or access restrictions are expected to be rare (e.g. as forest lands are originally public domain or government owned lands and would not have been eligible under the CARP, and as the project will prioritize "compensable" CLOAs whereas CLOAs issued on Public Lands are likely to be "non-compensable"). However, these risks will be further assessed in the ESA. The ESA will also assess the extent and prevalence of these issues, particularly in terms of the estimated number of CLOAs that overlap with forest land and protected areas and the various circumstances and typologies, socioeconomic profile of occupants, and their entitlements and qualifications based on the prevailing laws and regulations. The ESA's social, legal and institutional assessment required under ESS1 will inform the design of measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts of vulnerable groups. It will also assess the institutional implementation and budgetary responsibilities of the RPF and RAPs.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The potential impacts on Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources is assessed to be minor to moderate. SPLIT will be implemented mainly in the rural agricultural areas of the country. Due to difficulty in the delineating agricultural lands from public forest, some collective CLOAs have been issued within or have overlaps with lands that are still officially classified as Timberlands (or Public Forest) and even on lands within officially declared Protected Areas or Natural Parks. Although these land parcels may have already been occupied during the issuance of mother CLOA, the borrower has indicated that land parcels located within public forests and protected areas may be carved out of the mother CLOA and turned over to DENR for management. These cases, however, are unlikely to be encountered in the project as the project will prioritize the so-called "compensable" collective CLOAs over "non-compensable" collective CLOAs. Compensable CLOAs are those that were purchased from private landowners while non-compensable CLOAs are those that were originally public domain lands that were distributed to their occupants under CARP.



The issuance of individual land titles is expected to encourage owners to invest on permanent soil conservation and enhancements measures and more sustainable cropping systems which should be guided by sustainable water resource management, climate-smart agriculture, and integrated pest management. This will be further supported through the provision of DAR's training on sustainable farming technologies and practices including Farmer Field School and Farm Business School approaches (not financed by the project).

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

This standard is relevant as some of the mother CLOAs may include indigenous peoples. The project, in partnership with the NCIP, will ensure that indigenous peoples living in the project covered agrarian reform areas will be properly informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of component activities in accordance with the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act and ESS7. The inclusion and active participation of indigenous peoples in this process will provide them with enhanced tenure security and access to potential economic opportunities.

Some CLOAs may include indigenous peoples within Ancestral Domains (ADs). CLOAs in ADs are likely to be eligible if they were issued before the ancestral domain claim was declared. It should be noted that the CARP law was enacted in 1998 while the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) was implemented only starting 2001 when NCIP started delineating and approving ancestral domain claims. CLOAs that are issued after the Ancestral Domain was declared may have some legal issues which will have to be assessed in the ESA through a review of the laws and issuances, including any standing agreements between the agencies involved. However, the project is unlikely to encounter these lands as they were most likely originally part of the public domain/government owned lands that were distributed under the CARP and, which are not a priority for subdivision. Some indigenous communities may also wish to continue collective land tenure arrangements within the collective CLOA which needs to be verified following a participatory planning process.

Since the project will operate within existing collective CLOAs, it is not anticipated that historical disputes within/between indigenous peoples and settler farmers/agribusiness, miners, over areas of land will be a key risk. The collective CLOA is already a secure form of land tenure for the community and its demarcation would have excluded mining and large-scale plantations as the CARP targeted small farmers for agricultural production. Sub-groups within a collective CLOA who do not wish to participate would be able to excuse themselves from parcelization and groups, including indigenous peoples, who wish to continue managing the collective CLOAs jointly would be able to continue doing so by excluding themselves from parcelization of the collective CLOA. However, these issues will be further assessed in the ESA. The ESA will assess potential benefits, impacts and risks concerning indigenous peoples. Public consultations with representatives of indigenous peoples will also be undertaken during project preparations (and implementation). The ESMF will include an IPPF, including a protocol for undertaking FPIC if and when it is required. Arrangements for cooperation with NCIP will be secured for the project.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

This standard is likely to be relevant and the risks and impacts are manageable. It is currently assumed that the collective CLOAs have identified tangible cultural resources, including areas of cultural or spiritual value to the



community, and that subdivision of the CLOA will not impact such resources. As part of the ESA, it will be assessed whether the screening tools of the ESMF will include measures to identify such resources to ensure that they are not affected. It will also be assessed whether subdivision of collective titles in indigenous peoples' communities may impact intangible cultural heritage which includes practices, representation, knowledge and skills.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

The project will not involve financial intermediaries.

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

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Preparation of safeguard instruments, consisting of: SEP, ESA and ESMF, GRM, RPF, Process Framework (if needed), IPPF and LMP. The borrower will also submit a draft Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

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

Implementation of the SEP, LMP, ESMF and related frameworks with provisions to prepare site-specific plans when needed (e.g. RAP, IPP).

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS 31-Jan-2020

IV. CONTACT POINTS

Public Disclosure



World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Department of Finance

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Department of Agrarian Reform

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Kathrine M. Kelm, Maria Theresa G. Quinones
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Nina Bhatt Recommended on 14-Nov-2019 at 23:57:54 EST
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Peter Leonard (SAESSA) Cleared on 15-Nov-2019 at 13:50:4 EST

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