



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 03/07/2023 | Report No: ESRSC03397



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Indonesia	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	P180599	
Project Name	Enhancing Access to Benefits while Lowering Emissions (EnABLE) Indonesia		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social Sustainability and Inclusion	Investment Project Financing		6/30/2023
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
The Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan)	The Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan)		

Proposed Development Objective

The development objective is to promote the inclusion of marginalized and disadvantaged groups in selected communities covered by the East Kalimantan Emission Reduction Program (ERP) through enhanced awareness of and access to carbon benefits.

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 Enhancing Access to Benefits while Lowering Emissions (EnABLE) Project will support the implementation of the Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) of the East Kalimantan Emission Reduction Program (ERP) through enhanced awareness and access to carbon benefits. The Project will support the provincial government of East Kalimantan in promoting the inclusion of target marginalized and disadvantaged groups in the ERP through enhanced awareness of and access to carbon benefits. The project will improve access to carbon benefits through both catalytic investments to improve overall BSP implementation, and direct support to the most marginalized areas. Component 1 will make catalytic



investments in communication, training and facilitation tools that can be adopted and replicated across ERP participating villages in East Kalimantan Province. Component 2 will finance outreach and technical assistance activities to up to 150 villages in two districts in East Kalimantan most at risk of exclusion. The exact number of villages will be selected before appraisal. These villages will be located within the existing forest cover in East Kalimantan province, and are eligible ERP villages, having been selected due to the high potential for emission reductions. The selected districts – Paser, and Kutai Barat – are targeted because they face the highest rates of poverty, are remote and hard-to-access, are underserved by outreach and extension services, are poorer and more remote, and have a high proportion of traditional (Adat) communities. Component 3 will finance project management, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge dissemination activities, and will include community monitoring of the impacts of participation in the ERP on vulnerable groups. The project will focus on improving the quality of existing initiatives and leveraging existing platforms such as the working groups, pendamping desa (village facilitators) and village administrations and councils.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

EnABLE will be implemented in select villages that will be receiving carbon benefits from the ERP. From a total of 1,032 villages in East Kalimantan Province, there are 444 villages that will be eligible based on their contributions to reducing emissions from their managed areas. These villages were prioritized since they host above 500 hectares of the remaining natural forests. The EnABLE Project will target up to 150 villages from these eligible villages. During project implementation, target villages for the project will be selected based on an agreed set of criteria (currently still being discussed) including: i) presence of communities with high dependence on forests and natural resources, including Adat (customary) communities; ii) availability and access to community facilitation (i.e., on low carbon livelihoods), prioritizing those with limited access to facilitation from government and other development partners, iii) level of awareness and understanding of the ERP and iv) community and village governments' willingness to participate in EnABLE activities.

In general, villages that will be supported through the project will host the remaining natural forests within their administrative jurisdictions, which are currently under pressures due to carbon intensive development. Deforestation and forest degradation in East Kalimantan between 2007 and 2016 have resulted in average annual emissions of 62 MtCO₂e, which represents 10 percent of the national average emissions from the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors. Oil palm estates, timber plantations and mining activities represent the highest sources of emissions. Between the period of 2006 to 2016, more than 1 million hectares of forests were lost over that period.

Within forest-dependent communities, those most dependent on agricultural and forest-based resources also tend to experience higher poverty levels and exclusion from development opportunities. Women are significantly under-represented in forest management institutions and are largely excluded from natural resource management with the exceptions in contexts where there is a local custom or traditional patterns that explicitly value and include them in it. In general, women have less access to extension services and capacity building programs related to agriculture and forestry (UN-REDD Programme, "Integrating Gender into REDD+ Safeguards Implementation in Indonesia", November 2012).



East Kalimantan hosts diverse population groups, including the indigenous Dayak (i.e., Apo, Kayak, Punan, Ot Danum and Basap) as well as Kutai groups. The majority of Dayak groups, particularly those residing in the hinterland, still maintain their distinct collective identities, preserve their own language and depend on agricultural subsistence for livelihoods. Since 1950s, many indigenous Dayak groups from the hinterland areas have migrated downstream in search of economic opportunities, or as a result of government resettlement programs and as a result, have engaged in more sedentary farming such as irrigated rice cultivation. Many of Adat communities live within the forest estates with limited tenure security. These groups are particularly vulnerable to changes in land use and forest management and due to their unrecognized tenure status, they are often excluded from local decision making affecting their welfare. Since carbon benefits are tied to the size of managed forest areas, lack of tenure security can potentially result in exclusion of carbon benefits. However, legal recognition of customary land claims has been historically slow and falls far short of the government's targets due to various legal, bureaucratic, and technical requirements, and are often entangled in local political processes.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The Partnership for Governance Reform (or hereafter KEMITRAAN) is the selected Implementing Agency for this Project. KEMITRAAN is an independent not-for-profit civil law association and a multi-stakeholder organization that was established in 2000. It was first established as a multi-donor trust fund, supported by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and administered under UNDP in 2000 before its transition into an independent entity in 2003. KEMITRAAN has managed over 400 projects amounting to more than \$160 million since 2000, including those being financed by the World Bank. KEMITRAAN has a strong network with Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Provincial Government, local partners and community facilitators in East Kalimantan. KEMITRAAN has experience in managing grants on behalf of the World Bank, such as Pro-Poor Planning, Budgeting, and Monitoring (P3BM) and PNPM Peduli – which were continued and scaled-up through the Peduli Program funded by DFAT-The Asia Foundation.

KEMITRAAN has strong experience and expertise in the areas of public awareness and advocacy, on key issues such as forestry governance, corruption, and sustainable development goals (SDGs) that are relevant to the project. Past and on-going projects in forestry governance include promoting innovations in climate change and climate change related financing, village-based and grassroots climate change friendly development, equitable and sustainable natural resources management through policy development, community-based forest management, recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights and resolutions of natural resources related conflicts. KEMITRAAN has experience in supporting inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and remote communities through the Peduli Program. The Peduli Program seeks to assist Indigenous Peoples to gain legal recognition, including recognition of the rights to manage natural resources and customary territories, as well as the provisions and access to basic services. Through this program, KEMITRAAN has also been investing in local civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-government organizations (NGOs) in strengthening their institutional capacity and development of tools to engage and reach vulnerable groups. Lessons learnt, institutional knowledge and expertise generated from the Peduli Program are expected to inform potential innovations and community engagement approaches to be tested under EnABLE.

Through the above operations, KEMITRAAN has established an institutional safeguards policy which has been tested and relevant to the project. Such a policy incorporates relevant elements applicable under the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). These include policy frameworks that govern inclusive and effective citizen participation, gender mainstreaming, transparency and public disclosure and environmental and social



sustainability. A dedicated project team, consisting of personnel with expertise in environmental and social risk management, community development and social inclusion will be hired after grant signing to support day-to-day management of the project, and KEMITRAAN will develop Project Operations Manual (POM) which include guidelines on safeguards for managing environmental and social risks of the Project. An agreed timeline for hiring the project management team, including personnel with expertise in environmental and social risk management will be confirmed in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

The environmental risk rating is assessed as moderate. The typology of project activities focuses on capacity building and facilitating community outreach and participation to enhance access to benefits (BSP) under the East Kalimantan ERP, and providing technical assistance to support development of sustainable low-carbon community proposals to utilize the ERP benefits and sustain community livelihoods while lowering emissions. The support for developing nature-based and/or biodiversity positive community proposals specifically intends to support achievement of emission reductions under the ERP and protect biodiversity important habitats. These activities do not involve direct investments in construction of infrastructure or procurement of equipment, goods and materials that would potentially harm the environment and people. The scope and nature of the project activities themselves would present minimal environmental risks and impacts. However, potential downstream environmental implications may arise when the proposals lead to future investments and results of the spatial planning process are executed by other parties. In consideration of the eligible investment criteria and financing allocated for each proposal submitted by the community at the village level (10-30K USD), the BSP would allow support for small to medium scale infrastructure development and/or farming activities. The potential environmental risks and impacts of these activities are site specific, predictable, temporary and/or reversible, low in magnitude, and are not likely to be significant since the activities are not complex and/or large. The downstream environmental risk of the technical assistance provided by the project is considered to be moderate and can readily be mitigated in a predictable manner. Given that the project is supporting the broader implementation of the BSP under the East Kalimantan ERP, where future investments of the proposals and spatial planning will most likely be funded by the ER results-based payments under the BSP, provisioning of mitigation measures should reference the environmental and social instrument (ESMF) that is currently being applied for the East Kalimantan ERP. The ESMF includes screening of risks using a negative list and guidance on preparing the relevant environmental management plans. The project will assign personnel to assist the community develop and screen the risks associated with low-carbon proposals and spatial planning that are compliant with the ESMF. The hiring and terms of reference for the personnel, as well as the necessary qualifications and training on the ESMF, will be included in the ESCP.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The project is not designed to finance nor duplicate ERP measures which have been assessed under East Kalimantan Project for Emission Reduction Results (P166244). No infrastructure investments nor procurement of equipment, goods and materials with potential harms to the environment and people will be financed by the project. While direct risks are expected to be insignificant due to the expected of the project's activities which focuses on capacity building,



the social risk is assessed as moderate on account of the potential linkages of project support to potential downstream community-level activities under BSP and how carbon benefits will be distributed. Smooth implementation of the EnABLE will be contingent upon the Program's benefit sharing implementation. To date, there has been uncertainty with regards to the timeliness of benefit distributions to end beneficiaries and the scope of community-level facilitation under the overall BSP. Anecdotes indicate that extended BSP implementation has undermined credibility of the ERP and community trust. Potential delays in actual distributions to end beneficiaries may affect the overall stakeholders' trust to the ER Program, which will in turn likely affect future EnABLE implementation. Further, unequal distributions of benefits (or perceptions of such inequities) amongst target villages, including villages that may not be eligible to carbon benefits may lead to tensions in the absence of a robust communication strategy. Against this background, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be prepared as an instrument to not only promote inclusive engagement, but also to inform relevant measures to manage stakeholders' expectations of the project's support. The project's overall impacts are expected to be beneficial. Potential activities include technical assistance (i.e., provisions of consultants and experts, analytics), training and capacity building activities, community facilitation, production of communication and outreach materials to promote inclusion of marginalized and disadvantaged groups under the ERP's benefit sharing plan as encapsulated in the PDO. Through focus on capacity building and promoting social inclusion, the project will support the overall ERP's objective through complementing its efforts to enhance inclusive and sustainable low-emissions development in East Kalimantan Province.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) Risk Rating

Low

Potential risks associated with Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) are assessed as low. The project does not finance activities which can potentially result in a labor influx or interventions which may exacerbate SEA/SH prevalence in the project's target areas. The project will finance a small number of project workers, including community facilitators who will be trained on applicable codes of conduct on SEA/SH prevention and respectful behavior as a precautionary measure.

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:

ESS1 is applied to guide an assessment of potential environment and social risks under the project as well as the identification of measures to enhance development opportunities in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environment and Social Standards (ESSs). In line with the OESRC Advisory Note on Technical Assistance and the Environmental and Social Framework (May 21, 2019), the project activities fall under Type 3 (i.e., capacity building). No infrastructure investments nor procurement of equipment, goods and materials with potential harms to the environment and people will be directly financed by the project. While direct impacts associated with the TA activities are expected to be insignificant, there may be potential downstream implications associated with facilitating communities in developing livelihoods proposals to be financed under the BSP. Such downstream implications were assessed as moderate, acknowledging that eligible activities and expected scale of activities under the BSP are small scale and beneficial to the environment and people (i.e., sustainable livelihoods, ecosystem conservation, reforestation, forest fire prevention, etc.). An average community grant for the first phase



of BSP will range between \$ 10 – 30k for each village. Environmental and social assessments and required management plans of the community proposals under BSP will follow the environmental and social requirements governing the ERP as elaborated in the Program's Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF was prepared and approved through a separate ongoing operation (i.e., East Kalimantan Project for ER Results/EK PERR - P166244) which the project is designed to support.

Integration of the applicable provisions of the ERP's ESMF into community proposals will be sought by the project through village-level facilitation, development of capacity building materials and their delivery. The project's responsibility will not extend to ensuring application of the ERP's ESMF across community proposals to be financed under the BSP. Environmental and social supervision of the BSP implementation will follow the existing arrangement under the EK PERR project.

Potential social risks associated with community expectations of benefits are largely linked to the broader BSP and are expected to be mitigated through implementation of the SEP. This includes dissemination of relevant information about the BSP as well as establishment of an inclusive, responsive, and fit-for-purpose Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) which can potentially support the overall BSP implementation. The project will hire experts and community facilitators to be mobilized to the target villages. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks most likely stem from operational travels to remote areas for community facilitation and project supervisions. A Labor Management Procedure (LMP) will be prepared to guide management of OHS risks associated with hiring and deployment of project workers (i.e., staff, consultants, and facilitators). The LMP will also incorporate codes of conduct for project workers on respectful behavior and SEA/SH prevention.

Areas where "Use of Borrower Framework" is being considered:

Not applicable.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

ESS10 is relevant. Meaningful stakeholder engagement with the objective to promote awareness of the ERP, social inclusion and access to carbon and non-carbon benefits, particularly amongst marginalized and vulnerable groups represents the core activities under the project. The project will support these groups in the target ERP villages to continue and enhance their roles in sustainable forest management and emissions reduction and hence, to be able to participate in the Program and access the benefits. Inclusive participation remains a challenge, as village development planning consultative meetings are often dominated by village elites and men, leaving marginalized and vulnerable groups, including women and Adat community behind (ERPD page 264). To access the ERP benefits, Adat and local communities, including vulnerable groups, must meet certain criteria including being registered, having recognized customary claims, and having their performance validated using the Measurement, Monitoring, and Reporting (MMR) system. Confusion around access to benefits and lack of clarity on eligibility of Adat groups exacerbates issues with tenure security. There are a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and advocacy groups in the province specifically focused on Adat groups and supporting tenure mapping, but gaps persist



in coordinated messaging and outreach. Support to raise awareness of the ERP implementation mechanisms, including eligibility criteria, roles and responsibilities, and monitoring mechanisms will be critical to ensuring inclusion of these groups in the ERP and facilitating their access to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) benefits. Under this project, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be prepared to guide engagement by the project to support the target communities in accessing ERP benefits but also the broader stakeholders within the ERP, particularly the provincial and district government agencies, to foster collaboration and system improvements in addressing key challenges with regards to inclusive participation and outreach. The project will also support collaboration with partner CSOs and NGOs operating in East Kalimantan to leverage their roles, resources and social capitals to support the project's objective. The SEP will be prepared prior to the project appraisal and will be updated from time to time to better adjust to the dynamic nature of BSP implementation.

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

ESS2 is relevant. Labor and working condition risks are assessed as low. The project's labor requirements will be limited to hiring of experts and consultants (some of whom will include the existing KEMITRAAN staff) as well as community facilitators. Potential OHS risks are associated with travel to remote locations, warranting robust personal safety and communication protocols. The number of these project workers is yet to be assessed, following an agreement of the project's target villages or priority regions. No activities leading to labor influx nor high OHS risks are envisaged under the project. COVID-19 risks are assessed as low in view of the current state of the pandemic in Indonesia which has entered into an endemic stage and social distancing measures have been lifted by the government as of end of 2022. A Labor Management Procedure (LMP) will be prepared as a section in the project's Operation Manual (POM). The LMP will include personal safety and communication requirements associated with field travels, codes of conduct on respectful behavior covering prevention and management of SEA/SH and violence against children (VAC), protocols on Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) as a precautionary measure for COVID-19 and other infectious diseases, and a grievance redress mechanism for project workers. The LMP, which will be part of the POM, will be finalized as a grant effectiveness condition.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

ESS3 is not applicable given that the project will not directly invest in activities on the ground that involve efficient use of resources or activities that would lead to environmental pollution. Capacity building activities and community



outreach undertaken by the project will primarily focus on facilitating enhancement to accessing the BSP of the East Kalimantan ERP while lowering emissions. In this regard, capacity building may include subject matters on preventing pollution that should reference the relevant instrument (ESMF) currently being applied under the East Kalimantan ERP. Technical assistance to support development of low-carbon proposals for sustaining community livelihoods should also refer to the ESMF requirements on screening of risks on pollution and pest management, and preparation of the relevant environmental management plans, considering that future investments of the proposals, including the downstream environmental implications, will be governed under the East Kalimantan ERP.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

ESS4 is relevant since the project will involve activities requiring community interaction as part of village level facilitation. Community health and safety risks are assessed as low since the project will be limited to technical assistance and facilitation. Codes of conduct for project workers in the LMP will include provisions on respectful behavior and prevention of SEA/SH and VAC. Further, IPC measures will continue to be observed as a precautionary measure although the COVID-19 rates in the Province are currently reported as low. The project's SEP will include measures to promote inclusive, socially and culturally acceptable approaches for community engagement. Accessible and safe feedback and grievance redress mechanism (FGRM) channel(s) will be established by the project and made available to the target communities for any grievance reporting, including on aspects related to the BSP.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

ESS5 is not relevant. None of the project activities will include any infrastructure investments requiring land nor supporting activities that entail changes in land and forest management with implications on restrictions on land use. The Project activities will focus on the provision of technical assistance and facilitation to the community in developing livelihoods proposals for financing under the BSP. None of the eligible activities under the BSP will include potential investments which will require involuntary land acquisition nor lead to access restrictions. Integration of relevant requirements in the ERP's ESMF particularly on relevant aspects such as voluntary land donation which may be required for livelihoods activities will be included as part of the capacity building materials supported by the project. However, the project will not be responsible for the implementation of such requirements since environmental and social compliance across the future BSP investments will be supervised under the existing arrangement under the ERP.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

ESS6 is not relevant given that the project will not directly invest in living natural resources or activities on the ground which may present a risk to biodiversity. The project intends to support implementation of the BSP under the East Kalimantan ERP to enhancing access to benefits while lowering emissions. Project activities will include strengthening the outreach to communities and improving community participation and access to the BSP. As such, capacity building activities undertaken by the project, as part of the outreach to access benefits while lowering emissions, may include subject matters pertaining to the management of sustainable living natural resources and biodiversity, which should reference the ESMF of the East Kalimantan ERP. Correspondingly, project facilitation and technical assistance to support development of sustainable and low-carbon proposals for sustaining community livelihoods should refer to the eligibility criteria of the BSP and the ESMF, given that investments of the proposals, including the downstream



implications, will be governed under the East Kalimantan ERP. The project will follow the ESMF requirements, for example, requirements on screening of risks on natural habitats and forests, and preparation of the relevant environmental management plans.

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

ESS 7 is relevant. The project's target areas will include villages inhabited by Indigenous Peoples and/or Adat communities that meet ESS7 identification criteria. No standalone instruments, such as Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) and Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs), will be prepared as the project is expected to benefit these groups through enhanced access to ERP benefits. None of the project activities will include activities warranting Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) under the ESS7. Elements of the ESS7, specifically promoting inclusive, socially and culturally engagement approaches, will be integrated into the SEP. The SEP will also include measures to support participation and inclusion of vulnerable groups and disadvantaged groups within Adat communities to enable them to participate in decision making and accessing ERP benefits. These groups may include women, poor and landless households, unemployed youths, etc. The project may potentially complement and leverage East Kalimantan Provincial Government's efforts in accelerating recognition of customary (Adat) land claims through community awareness and capacity building of relevant procedures. To date, two customary forests, covering 7,770 hectares, have been recognized, including Muluy in Swan Slutung village in Paser District and Hemaq Benjung in Kampung Juaq village in West Kutai. In the current pipeline, covering around 23,867 hectares of customary forests, has been approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), with the remaining 554,552 currently under verification.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

This standard is not considered relevant. None of the project activities will result in any impacts on cultural heritage, either tangible or intangible. Activities will be limited to technical assistance and community facilitation with no infrastructure and procurement of goods that may result in adverse impacts on cultural heritage. The project activities on technical assistance and capacity building are not expected to have any direct or significant risk or impact to the cultural heritage values of the participating communities, however, the project activities take place in remote communities of the East Kalimantan. These communities have distinct rich tangible and intangible cultural heritage that should be taken into account in the stakeholder engagement process to ensure that community engagement processes are truly participatory.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

None of the project activities will involve Financial Intermediaries (FIs) nor support establishment of FIs.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways

No

Not triggered since the project is not located and/or have potential impacts on international waterways as described in OP 7.50.



OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas

No

Not triggered since none of the project activities will be implemented in disputed areas.

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?

No

Financing Partners

Not applicable.

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Preparation of an Environment and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) addressing applicable ESSs requirements. Both ESCP and SEP shall be finalized prior to project appraisal.

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

Preparation of a Labor Management Procedure (LMP) as a section of the Project Operation Manual (POM).
Implementation of the required measures as encapsulated in the ESCP, SEP and LMP.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

Contact:	Emcet Oktay Tas	Title:	Senior Social Development Specialist
Telephone No:	62-21-52993044	Email:	etas@worldbank.org

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: The Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan)

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: The Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan)

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT



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

VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):

Emcet Oktay Tas