



Project Information Document/ Identification/Concept Stage (PID)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 21-Aug-2023 | Report No: PIDC278915



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)	Environmental and Social Risk Classification Moderate	Project Name Regional Policy Dialogue and Knowledge Exchange on Development Responses to Forced Displacement in the Horn of Africa
P180799			
Region EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	Country Eastern and Southern Africa	Date PID Prepared 21-Aug-2023	Estimated Date of Approval
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Intergovernmental Authority on Development	Implementing Agency Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	

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PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	106.25
Total Financing	100.00
Financing Gap	6.25

DETAILS

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	2.90
Horn of Africa Initiative Umbrella Trust Fund	2.90

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Forced displacement presents significant humanitarian and development challenges at the global level. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that 103 million people are forcibly



displaced because of conflict, persecution, and natural disasters.[1] Seventy-four percent of the forcibly displaced are hosted in low- and middle-income countries. Many are in protracted situations, creating development challenges for the communities that host them.

The Horn of Africa (HoA) and the Great Lakes Regions in Africa host close to 17 percent of the forcibly displaced people in the world, posing major challenges for poverty reduction, stability, and community resilience. The region hosts 16.7 million asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). This includes 4.98 million refugees and asylum seekers, with the major host countries being Uganda (1.53 million), Sudan (1.14 million), Ethiopia (890,000), Kenya (589,000) and South Sudan (315,000). There are also 11.7 million IDPs, with the largest numbers being in Sudan (3.71 million), Somalia (2.97 million), Ethiopia (2.73 million) and South Sudan (2.23 million).[2] Most refugees in the HoA are in protracted situations and are hosted in remote, borderland areas already suffering from high levels of poverty, insecurity, and environmental fragility. The protracted nature of displacement in the HoA calls for a shift in the short-term humanitarian approach to refugee management to a long-term development approach.

The enabling environment at the global level to address the challenge of forced displacement has improved markedly over the last five years. The global shift from short-term, humanitarian approaches to refugee management to complementary, long-term development approaches has been manifested through the roll out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and the promulgation of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in 2018. The main objectives of the GCR are to: (a) ease the pressure on host countries; (b) enhance refugee self-reliance; (c) expand access to third-country solutions; and (d) support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity. The World Bank has strongly supported the development response to forced displacement through the International Development Association (IDA) Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR) since 2018. This has been a particularly important contribution at a time when humanitarian assistance is declining as the world faces the dual challenges of COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine.

The HoA region has pioneered progressive policy responses to forced displacement and is embracing the development approach. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the peak inter-governmental agency in the HoA, has played a key role in translating the global instruments into harmonized regional policies through the Nairobi Process, such as the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan on Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities and policies on access to education, healthcare and jobs, livelihood, and self-reliance. IGAD has also supported processes to embed the global and regional frameworks for refugee response into national policy among the member states. IGAD's efforts in this regard have been led by its Regional Secretariat on Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration (RSFDMM), which was formed with the support of the World Bank-financed Development Response to Displacement Impacts (DRDIP) in the HoA project (P152822). In addition to work on regional policy, the RSFDMM has supported operational knowledge exchange between the four DRDIP countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) and provided technical assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia on development responses to forced displacement.



In line with the growing importance of regional integration goals to combat fragility, five countries (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia) launched the Horn of Africa Initiative (HoAI) in 2019 to forge closer economic ties in the sub-region. Subsequently, Sudan and South Sudan have joined the HoAI, taking the total membership to seven countries. Highlighting the importance of regional cooperation in resilience building, the initiative includes four pillars: (i) regional infrastructure networks; (ii) economic and trade integration; (iii) building resilience; and (iv) human capital.

This proposed grant is anchored on the HoAI pillar on building resilience, which was highlighted in the October 2021 HoAI Ministerial meeting as a priority in light of the heightened fragility risks faced by the region that spill over national boundaries. The Bank's Regional Integration program is expanding support for operations promoting resilience. The World Bank Group has mobilized significant resources under the WHR to support countries hosting refugees through projects in multiple sectors, including transport, education, health, water and sanitation, social protection and agriculture. While this has created a solid foundation, the shift from a short-term, humanitarian refugee response model to a long-term development approach remains nascent. More support is required to consolidate the development response to displacement impacts at both the policy and operational levels.

Activities under the grant would build on the achievements under grants provided to IGAD under DRDIP (Grant D1200 under P152822 and Grant D1840 under P161067), which have deepened policy impacts and operational learning. IGAD support for this agenda has promoted a regional approach to forced displacement, harmonizing policies and supporting common, integrated operational responses across the HoA. Support to IGAD through this proposal would reflect the importance of three underpinning points towards the shift to a long-term development response to displacement impacts: (a) ensure a strong enabling, harmonized and consistent policy environment for the socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities across the HoA; (b) generate evidence on the benefits to refugee-hosting countries of promoting resilience and self-reliance; and (c) the need for learning and knowledge exchange at the operational level in what remains a new field for many countries in the HoA. This activity will support Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda and provide technical assistance to South Sudan to promote the development response to displacement impacts approach in the HoA region.

[1] <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/>

[2] <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/rbehagl>

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Policies for refugee inclusion

Much has been achieved in promoting the shift from a short-term, humanitarian refugee response to a long-term development approach in the HoA since the New York Leaders' Summit on Refugees in 2016. The IGAD-led Nairobi Process has advanced the development approach to displacement in the HoA, promoting a mind and



paradigm shift for IGAD member states and other partners working on displacement. The HoA now has a comprehensive regional policy on durable solutions for refugees, which is supported by all IGAD Member States, and embodies the principles and stated aims of the CRRF and the GCR. Major policy declarations include the 2017 Djibouti Declaration on Refugee Education, the 2019 Kampala Declaration on Jobs, Livelihood and Self-Reliance of Refugees and the March 2022 Mombasa Declaration on Refugee and Cross-Border Health Initiatives.

Including through support from DRDIP, IGAD has worked to embed these regional policies into national systems in the member states. In countries supported by DRDIP, important progress has been made at the policy level, including the 2021 Refugees Act in Kenya, the 2019 Refugee Proclamation in Ethiopia and the 2017 National Refugee Law in Djibouti. In Uganda, the 2006 Refugee Act and 2010 Refugee Regulations already laid out a progressive set of policies for refugee inclusion.

Despite the progress, gaps remain in terms of translating the regional policy framework into national policies and action. The key gaps in this area are to: (a) further refine and improve the regional policies formulated by IGAD; (b) help IGAD member states to translate the regional frameworks into national policies and laws through a whole-of-government approach; and (c) support implementation of the national policies.

Operational learning

Designing and implementing operations for a development response to forced displacement is new for many countries in the HoA. A development response has several features which distinguish it from humanitarian models: (a) anchored in a poverty reduction mandate as part of broader development efforts to reduce poverty and boost shared prosperity; (b) works through government systems to avoid expensive parallel service delivery systems; (c) part of a broader effort, including security, diplomatic, and humanitarian components; (d) distinct from, but complementary to, the humanitarian agenda, including through the provision of long-term financing; and (e) supports both refugees and host communities. While IGAD members have embraced this approach, operational experience in designing and implementing development responses is still limited across the region. Under the DRDIP grants, IGAD has supported operational learning through DRDIP regional project steering committee meetings and analytical work drawing on the DRDIP experience. This has included technical support on monitoring and evaluation, analytical work on access to education through community-based development approaches in contexts of forced displacement, and an assessment of the DRDIP approach to supporting access to renewable energy. This knowledge exchange has played an important role in building skills and learning on development responses, however, gaps remain that can be addressed through regional learning and knowledge exchange. The main knowledge gap relates to promoting genuine self-reliance for refugees and host communities through livelihood promotion and employment generation, including through engagement with the private sector. Activities under this proposed grant will focus specifically on trying to address this gap.

Relationship to CPF

The activities under this proposed grant would support a combination of activities to strengthen regional and national policy formulation and operational learning and knowledge exchange to lock in the development



response in the Horn of Africa. The activity will support a range of stakeholders engaged in development responses to forced displacement in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, while providing technical assistance to South Sudan.

The proposed activities align with the World Bank's Africa Regional Integration and Cooperation Strategy (FY21-23). The resilience pillar of the RI strategy seeks to reinforce resilience to shocks and promote management of challenges that cut across boundaries, including forced displacement.

Activities under the grant are consistent with the country strategies for each of the participating countries:

- *Djibouti:* activities under the grant will align with Objective 3 of the CPF (FY22-26), "strengthen basic service delivery to improve access, quality, and inclusion", while enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters under Focus Area 2 of strengthening the role and capacity of the state.
- *Ethiopia:* by promoting an enabling environment and knowledge exchange on development responses to forced displacement, grant activities will contribute to Focus Area 2 of the CPF (FY 18-22, extended to FY23) on building resilience and inclusiveness, specifically the objective of 'increased access to services and job opportunities for refugees and host communities.'
- *Kenya:* the grant will support achievement of Objective 6 of the CPF (FY 23-28) on increasing household resilience.
- *South Sudan:* by providing technical assistance on development responses to forced displacement, the grant is consistent with Focus Area 3 of the FY21-23 Country Engagement Note, 'Promote Resilience and Livelihood Opportunities.'
- *Uganda:* the support for IGAD will contribute to CPF (FY16-21, extended to FY23) Objective 4 on enhanced resilience of the poor and vulnerable.

By addressing the spillovers of fragility, conflict and violence (FCV), the project is aligned with the World Bank's FCV Strategy 2020-2025. The grant's support for building human and social capital and meeting the basic needs of displaced communities and their hosts is consistent with Pillar 4 of the strategy, 'Mitigating the spillovers of FCV' to support countries and the most vulnerable and marginalized communities that are impacted by cross-border crises, such as forced displacement.

C. Project Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The project development objective is to provide technical assistance to promote the development approach to displacement impacts through policy dialogue, knowledge sharing and technical assistance to selected countries in the Horn of Africa.

Key Results

- Harmonized policies on refugee and host community inclusion in the HoA
- Technical inputs provided to national policy and legal frameworks in the HoA.



- Strengthened understanding of effective operational approaches to forced displacement, including livelihood and local economic development.
- Capacity built for the Government of South Sudan on development responses to forced displacement.
- Effective monitoring of DRDIP-II implementation in High Risk of Ongoing Conflict (HROC) areas in Ethiopia (presently Tigray region).

D. Preliminary Description

Activities/Components

The proposed US\$2.9 million grant will build on achievements over the last six years of the Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) in the Horn of Africa (P152822/P161067 & P178047).

DRDIP is a multi-level, multi-sectoral project which seeks to address the social, economic, and environmental impacts of the presence of refugees. The project is a government-led, community centered operation supporting refugees and host communities in Djibouti (US\$30m), Ethiopia (Phase I US\$100m/Phase II US\$180m), Uganda (US\$200m) and Kenya (US\$111.58m). The project includes two grants to IGAD (US\$5 million under P152822 and US\$3 million under P161067) for regional coordination and learning, plus technical assistance to the Government of Somalia. The two IGAD grants will close on December 31, 2023. DRDIP will continue until 2027 under Phase II in Ethiopia. Preparation has commenced for a second phase in Uganda that is expected to run until 2028. Discussions are ongoing with the Government of Djibouti regarding a second phase of the project. Key DRDIP achievements so far include: (a) over 2,500 infrastructure subprojects completed, enhancing access to education, health, water, roads, and markets for more than 5.8 million people; (b) generated close to seven million workdays; (c) increased income from livelihood activities for over 100,000 people; and (d) sustainable land management practices applied to 47,000 hectares of environmentally degraded land. Equally importantly, DRDIP has made major gains enhancing social cohesion between refugees and host communities. At the strategic level, DRDIP pioneered the development response to forced displacement across the region.

DRDIP grants to IGAD. Under the two grants to IGAD, DRDIP has supported regional efforts to address displacement and mixed migration challenges. The grants have been central to supporting policy harmonization and translating global frameworks into regional policy in the HoA. IGAD has promoted innovative responses to displacement and mixed migration in the region through research, capacity support, knowledge management and coordination. Key achievements include: (a) established IGAD Regional Secretariat on Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration (RSFDMM) in the Health and Social Development Division, which has spearheaded the advancement of the development approach to displacement in the HOA;^[1] (b) facilitated knowledge creation, exchange and capacity-building in the DRDIP project countries/HoA;^[2] (c) contributed to better understanding of the nexus between socioeconomic development, forced displacement and mixed migration in the HoA by commissioning studies and research. Technical assistance for the Government of Somalia has built capacity for planning and coordination of displacement responses, particularly in places of return. This has included the formulation of a National Durable Solutions Strategy, a Social Cohesion Policy and a Strategic Plan for the



National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI). As noted above, both the grants to IGAD will close on December 31, 2023.

The proposed activity is expected to consolidate regional efforts to address displacement and mixed migration challenges in the Horn of Africa region through support to the IGAD RSFDDMM. The grant would finance IGAD to do the following: (a) support regional policy dialogue and harmonization, including continued efforts to translate the GCR into regional and national policies for IGAD member countries; (b) promote regional knowledge generation, learning and coordination for the DRDIP countries, with a particular focus on private sector engagement for jobs, livelihood and self-reliance for refugees and host communities; (c) provide technical assistance to the Government of South Sudan on development responses to forced displacement; and (d) contract a third-party monitoring agent for DRDIP II (P178047) in Ethiopia. The proposed grant will be organized in five components.

Component one: Regional policy dialogue and harmonization (US\$600,000). Under this component, IGAD will continue support for the Nairobi Process to shape the policy environment in the HoA region in line with the GCR. Assistance will also be provided to translate the international and regional policy frameworks into national level policies, laws and implementation action plans to realize resilience and self-reliance for refugees and hosting communities. Activities under this component will include:

- Revise and update the *IGAD Regional Secretariat Forced Displacement Strategy* in line with global and regional frameworks to set the durable solutions outlook in the region.
- Organize policy dialogue forums on the development approach to forced displacement and local economic development (LED), informed by implementation experience from DRDIP and other development initiatives in the region led by governments, private sector, development partners and other stakeholders.[3]
- Convene a regional conference on LED, including sharing experiences from other continents on private sector engagement and sustainable livelihoods approaches.
- Engage parliamentarians in DRDIP countries on the promotion of durable solutions legislation and advocate on the implementation of existing laws.
- Establish and operationalize a *National Displacement Coordination Platform* convened annually or bi-annually to coordinate displacement actors in each participating country. In countries where such platforms already exist (e.g., Uganda), IGAD will support the existing mechanisms.
- Regional and national dialogue on inclusion of refugees into national development plans.

Component Two. Operational knowledge generation, learning and coordination (US\$650,000). This component will support knowledge exchange on development responses to forced displacement, with a strong thematic focus on livelihoods and local economic development for refugees and host communities, consistent with the GCR objective of self-reliance. Building on the success of the current DRDIP grants to IGAD, operational learning will also continue to support the roll out of monitoring and evaluation approaches in the target



countries, including the Geo-enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS). Activities will encompass:

Sub-component 2.1 Operational knowledge sharing on LED and livelihood

- Bi-annual Regional Project Steering Committee (RPSC) meetings for DRDIP countries for policy and operational knowledge sharing. The RPSCs will also involve key stakeholders from IGAD member states, including government and non-government partners implementing LED and livelihoods programs (e.g., IFC, EU, AfDB). RPSCs under the current DRDIP support rotate between the DRDIP countries. Under this grant, RPSCs could also potentially be held in countries supporting refugee-host community projects besides DRDIP (e.g., in Burundi or Rwanda) in the interests of inter-regional knowledge exchange.
- Conduct country-specific “deep dives” to deepen knowledge-sharing on key operational issues of interest, focusing on livelihood, LED and self-reliance.
- Document DRDIP implementation outcomes, lessons and case studies for broader dissemination.
- Convene a regional experience sharing workshop on the linkages between livelihoods interventions and private sector engagement, including challenges and lessons learnt on the way forward for policy inputs.
- Conduct research and analytical work to identify and document barriers, challenges and success stories on private sector engagement in forced displacement settings in the Horn of Africa.

Sub-component 2.2 Capacity-building on M&E and GIS

- Continued training to enhance the technical capacities of DRDIP country teams in the use of digital technologies for geodata collection, M&E, supervision, and portfolio mapping. This will support the establishment of easy-to-use public platforms to ensure, transparency and citizen engagement for public development investments.
- Collect, harmonize and analyze displacement and migration data from various sources to build up-to-date spatially enabled databases for regional and country-specific information products, including dashboards, reports and maps.

Component Three: Technical Assistance on Forced Displacement for South Sudan (US\$810,000). Building on the experience with the Federal Government of Somalia through the current DRDIP IGAD grant under P161067, component three activities will expand IGAD support to a new country by providing TA to the Government of South Sudan to strengthen the enabling environment for development responses to forced displacement. Activities will include:

- Establish a Durable Solutions Secretariat at the national and sub-national levels (covering refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees).
- Support a review of the existing legal and policy framework for forced displacement and provide advice on how to ensure harmonization with relevant global and regional instruments.[4]
- Technical assistance to strengthen information systems for durable solutions to forced displacement.



- Support the Government of South Sudan to map socio-economic services in areas of return and socio-economic integration.
- Establish an enhanced and effective M&E system for learning and knowledge management.

Component Four. Third-party monitoring for high risk of conflict (HROC) areas in Ethiopia (US\$300,00). This component will provide funding to the IGAD RSFDMM to engage a third-party monitoring agent (TPMA) to monitor DRDIP-II implementation in High Risk of Conflict areas in Ethiopia (presently Tigray but could include other regions). [5]. Project activities in Tigray region are currently being implemented by a third-party implementing agency, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) while the regional government in Tigray regains full operating capacity after the war. The TPMA is expected to function until at least May 2024, in line with the duration of the UNOPS contract. The role of the TPMA will be to ensure quality control and compliance with fiduciary and environmental and social standards of the World Bank. The TPMA will report both to the Government of Ethiopia and the World Bank, through IGAD. The activities under this component will include:

- Contract a third-party monitoring agency (TPMA) to monitor and oversee work in Tigray to ensure quality control and compliance with fiduciary and environmental and social standards of the World Bank.

Component Five: Project Management and M&E (US\$540,000). This component will support effective management of the grant activities by the IGAD RSFDMM. This will include funding for staff, the annual work plan and budget process, progress reporting and documentation and dissemination of DRDIP best practices to be shared in regional and global events.

Coordination

Grant activities will be closely coordinated with support for IGAD from other development and humanitarian partners. To ensure complementarity and avoid duplication, bi-annual meetings will be held with partners for the IGAD Support Platform, particularly the European Union.

Close engagement with the countries of the Horn of Africa Initiative and development partners will be at the core of the activity. The program will work directly with Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and South Sudan (HoAI countries), as well as Uganda. Policy and regional coordination activities will directly support senior officials, government technical personnel and Project Implementation Units in all participating countries. Collaboration will be forged with stakeholders including UNHCR, IOM, AfDB, GIZ, ReDSS, IFC, UNDP and the EU.

[1] Three thematic policy dialogues under the Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action: Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somalia Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia (Regional application of GCR) have been accomplished. These include: (i) Djibouti Declaration for Refugee Education where Regional Quality Education Standards and Inclusion into National Systems for Refugee Children, 2017; (ii) Health Ministerial Declaration: for Access to Quality Healthcare Services within their respective countries without



discrimination; and (iii) Kampala Declaration on Jobs, Livelihood and Self-reliance, 2019. These regional dialogues have been followed by national consultative processes, including support to regional consultative processes, such as the Sudan-South Sudan Solutions initiative.

[2] IGAD documented evidence and promoted the DRDIP approach at the Global Refugee Forum, and DRDIP response to COVID-19 pandemic, documentation, and dissemination of the DRDIP innovative development approach: CDD and Education, renewable alternative energy and community procurement. IGAD with partners (UNHCR, IOM and government of Djibouti has supported a study on the socio-economic impact of urban refugees and mixed migration in Djibouti Ville. IGAD has supported member countries to build an interactive TA on GIS/GEMS (<https://igad-drdip.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html>).

[3] This would include the World Bank ASA on LED in Ethiopia (P180004), which is being financed by the Prospects partnership.

[4] This would only be conducted if there are any gaps in the ongoing Refugee Policy Review Framework assessment being undertaken by UNHCR.

[5] Funding for the third-party monitoring agent is included in this grant rather than the DRDIP II Project (P178047) itself in line with: (a) a commitment to the Board that all World Bank-financed activities in Tigray region would be implemented through a UN agency and subject to third-party monitoring; (b) guidance from the Regional Vice President that funding for the third-party monitoring agent should be independent of the project being monitored to avoid potential conflict of interest and that IGAD would be the preferred agency through which funds for third-party monitoring would be channeled.

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Environmental and Social Standards Relevance

E. Relevant Standards

ESS Standards		Relevance
ESS 1	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant
ESS 10	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant
ESS 2	Labor and Working Conditions	Relevant
ESS 3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Relevant
ESS 4	Community Health and Safety	Relevant
ESS 5	Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 6	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of	Not Currently Relevant



	Living Natural Resources	
ESS 7	Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 8	Cultural Heritage	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 9	Financial Intermediaries	Not Currently Relevant

Legal Operational Policies

Safeguard Policies	Triggered	Explanation (Optional)
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No	

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

This project is not expected to generate any direct significant adverse environmental and social risks and impacts, as no physical works will be financed. The proposed project activity is expected to consolidate regional efforts to address displacement and mixed migration challenges in the Horn of Africa region through strengthening regional and national policy formulation and operational learning and knowledge exchange among participating countries. The proposed project will also finance technical assistance from IGAD to DRDIP implementing entities, which will include no activities with high potential for harming people or that are likely to cause significant environmental and social risks and impacts. No land acquisition and no potential risk of labor influx is anticipated from this project. The potential SEA/SH risk of the proposed project is classified as low. The potential social risks related to the TA activities shall be assessed during project preparation in relation to inclusion during engagement, access to information, consideration of vulnerable groups; contextual issues (e.g., prevalence of poverty, social conflicts, drought, climate change or overexploitation of natural resources) and cumulative impacts. IGAD shall prepare an environmental and social commitment plan to capture all these requirements and a stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) prior to project appraisal. The ESCP will incorporate requirements and timelines for the preparation and adoption of ESS2 requirements, and security and safety measures, as well as requirements to prevent and address risks and incidents related to SEA/SH and other forms of GBV. IGAD will make sure that all the project stakeholders carry out the proposed technical activities as per the requirements of the ESF and based on the OESRC Advisory Note on Technical Assistance. IGAD will develop a stand-alone SEP to ensure inclusive approaches and principles to the engagement with project stakeholders throughout the project cycle. Accordingly, IGAD and implementing stakeholders will make sure appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to all stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriate manner and format. In addition, IGAD shall ensure that the consultancies, studies, capacity building, training and any other technical assistance activities are carried out in accordance with terms of reference acceptable to the Bank and duly incorporate and take into consideration the requirements of the ESSs and based on the OESRC Advisory Note on Technical Assistance as well as the Bank's Directive on Addressing Risks and Impacts on Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Individuals or Groups. Any



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outputs from the technical assistance activities, including, any environmental and social assessments, shall also be consistent with the ESF.

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower : Intergovernmental Authority on Development

Implementing Agencies

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