Environmental and Social Review Summary
Appraisal Stage
(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 04/01/2019 | Report No: ESRSA00095
**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congo, Democratic Republic of</td>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>P168756</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Project Name** DRC Multisectoral Nutrition and Health Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Area (Lead)</th>
<th>Financing Instrument</th>
<th>Estimated Appraisal Date</th>
<th>Estimated Board Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borrower(s)</th>
<th>Implementing Agency(ies)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>National Nutrition Program (PRONANUT)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proposed Development Objective(s)
The development objective of this project is to increase the utilization of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions targeting children 0-23 months of age and pregnant and lactating women in the project regions and to respond to an eligible crisis or emergency.

**Financing (in USD Million)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Project Cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?**

Yes

**C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]**

Despite its tremendous wealth in natural resources and its potential for economic development, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is one of the poorest countries in the world. The per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in 2017 was at US$432, almost a quarter of the Sub-Saharan Africa average (US$1,467). Between 2005 and 2012, the percentage of people living in poverty in DRC declined from 69.3 percent to 64 percent. At the same time, however, due to high population growth, the number of poor increased by 7 million (DRC Systematic Country Diagnostic, 2018).
Between 2010-2015, the country has gone through a period of significant growth, with GDP increasing at the rate of 7.5 percent on average. However, the trend has recently slowed down. It is estimated that the slowdown led to a decrease in real per capita GDP, with negative consequences for poverty reduction. Growth has recently picked up again with rising commodity prices and increased activities in the extractive sector, but at a lower rate than previously anticipated. Although poverty is currently decreasing, it remains widespread and was estimated at 73.3 percent in 2017. In fact, DRC contributes the second largest number of extreme poor in Sub-Saharan Africa after Nigeria; fourteen percent of all people living in extreme poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa live in DRC (DRC Systematic Country Diagnostic, 2018). The pace of poverty reduction is significantly slower than that experienced in other countries in the region (Jobs Diagnostic, World Bank, 2016) and large swaths of the population remain trapped in extreme poverty with little hope that their living conditions will improve in the near future (DRC Systematic Country Diagnostic, 2018). Furthermore, despite the decrease in the national poverty rate, in some regions poverty has increased substantially (see Figure 1). The country’s poverty is not only monetary, but it includes a sense of economic instability, insecurity, and inability to cope with uncertainty. Child malnutrition, an underlying cause of up to 45 percent of under 5 deaths, has emerged as one of the key markers of poverty and vulnerability as well as a major challenge in ensuring optimal accumulation of human capital in the country. Global evidence demonstrates that stunting, a manifestation of chronic malnutrition, is associated not only with increased risk of illness and death, but also with poor cognitive development, lower educational attainment, lower productivity, wages, and income in adulthood, and costs countries in Africa and Asia between 4 and 11 percent of GDP annually. In DRC, the prevalence of stunting remains alarmingly high. According to the most recent data, about 42.6 percent or about 5.6 million children under the age of five are stunted (DRC DHS, 2014). In fact, DRC has the third largest population of stunted children in Sub-Saharan Africa (after Nigeria and Ethiopia). While the prevalence of stunting has been declining on the African continent over the past decades, in the DRC it has remained stagnant (44.4 percent in 2001, 45.8 percent in 207, 43.5 percent in 2010, and 42.6 percent in 2013), with an annual average decline rate of 0.15 percentage points (see Figure 2 below). Moreover, due to high fertility and population growth, the number of stunted children in DRC in 2014 was about 45 percent (1.7 million) higher than in 1995. Reducing the prevalence of stunting in DRC will require a focused, multisectoral effort to: a) improve infant and child feeding behaviors and practices; b) increase utilization and quality of essential maternal and child health and nutrition services; c) improve the availability and diversity of foods; d) increase the purchasing power of the most vulnerable household; and e) address the challenges of reproductive health among adolescent girls and the issues of early motherhood. This effort would need to focus on overcoming three major systemic bottlenecks including: a) absence of a coordinated response and platform at the community level; b) low availability and quality of public services in health and other key nutrition-sensitive sectors; c) weak governance and management capacity of state actors at the local, provincial, and central levels. The proposed project will address the key determinants of stunting listed above and remove the key bottlenecks by: a) strengthening and scaling up the multisectoral community-level service delivery and mobilization platform – the NAC; b) improving the supply (quality and quantity) of essential nutrition-specific interventions and selected evidence-based nutrition-sensitive actions in agriculture, social protection, and education by investing in essential infrastructure and inputs and scaling up performance-based payment schemes; and 3) building and maintaining nutrition governance capacity at the central, provincial, and local level, through innovative Technical Assistance (TA) mechanisms to incentivize performance and the use of data for program management. The project will consist of the following components: Component 1. Improving the Delivery of Community Interventions and Social and Behavioral Change The long-term programmatic objective of this component will be to support the government in implementing the NAC approach - a standardized community-level delivery platform and package of services whose scale up could be financed by the government and development partners (including the future phases of this SOP) either individually or through pooled financing mechanisms (e.g. a multi-
donor community health and nutrition trust fund). Component 2. Improving the Service Supply and Strategic Purchasing. This component will focus on improving the supply (quantity and quality) of key nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions delivered through primary health care facilities. It will finance the expansion of the existing performance-based financing scheme implemented under the Health System Strengthening Project (P147555) to the proposed project regions. Component 3: Convergence Demonstration Project. This component is intended to demonstrate the added value of the multisectoral convergence to improve nutrition outcomes. To do this, in a sub-set of the health zones targeted by Components 1 and 2, the project will finance complementary activities in social protection (targeted cash transfers), agriculture (biofortification, targeted distribution of household food production kits), and education (parental education in support of early childhood development and stimulation; micronutrient supplementation in schools). The actions selected for the pilot have shown effectiveness in improving nutrition outcomes and there exists experience of successful, albeit small-scale, implementation in DRC. Component 4. Capacity Strengthening and Project Management. This component will serve two objectives: 1) to build the capacity at the central, regional and local levels to ensure sustainable strengthening of country systems and that activities financed under Components 1, 2, and 3 are implemented successfully; and 2) to provide the Government and the Bank with evidence-based analysis on various aspects of service delivery in the nutrition sector which leads to sound recommendations for improvement. Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC). A no-cost CERC will be included under the proposed project in accordance with Operational Policy (OP) 10.00 paragraphs 12 and 13, for projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints. This will allow for rapid reallocation of project proceeds in the event of a natural or man-made disaster or crisis that has caused, or is likely to imminently cause, a major adverse economic and/or social impact.

D. Environmental and Social Overview
D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]
The project will be implemented in four priority provinces: Kwilu, Kasai, Kasai Central, and Sud Kivu. Kwilu, Kasai and Kasai Central are adjacent each other and generally located in the western central part of the country, with both Kasai and Kasai Central bordering Angola to the south. Sud Kivu is in the far-easter part of the country, bordering Uganda and Rwanda and Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika to the east. Indigenous Peoples, as defined by the Bank, are known to inhabit at least three of the four provinces (Kasai, Kasai Central and South Kivu). Within the 4 provinces, the project will be implemented in 47 (60%) out of the total 78 health zones with the highest population density and the best connectivity. The population of the 47 selected health zones accounts for nearly 70% of the total population of four provinces. Project activities relevant to the ESSs include Sub-component 1.1, Sub-component 2.1, Sub-component 2.2, Component 3 and Component 5. Sub-component 1.1 will finance the identification, engagement, training, supervision, and monitoring for community health volunteers (“ReCos”) through a performance-based contracting arrangement between the Implementing Agency, PRONANUT, and approx. 4-8 local NGOs (1-2 operating in each province). The NGOs will be identified and contracted during project implementation. Sub-component 2.1 will support performance-based financing between PRONANUT and primary health centers located in the four provinces to improve utilization and quality of maternal and child health services, including ante-natal and postpartum care services for pregnant and lactating women, children under five years, and adolescent girls. The primary health centers will be identified and contracted during project preparation. Sub-component 2.2 will support performance-based contracts between PRONANUT and non-state providers (e.g. NGOs) of family planning services. It is anticipated that one non-state provider will be contracted in each of the four provinces, however there may be fewer providers if one provider has demonstrated coverage in more than province. Clients will be referred to the non-state providers by both ReCos and public providers through a referral system to be established by the project. The non-state providers
will be identified and contracted during implementation. Component 3 targeted cash transfer pilot will finance the transfer payments, cost of identifying and hiring the national and local implementation agencies, supervision cost by the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the development of the beneficiary registry. The national and local implementation agencies for the targeted cash transfers will be identified during implementation. The production and distribution of household food production kits for vulnerable children and pregnant and lactating women pilot will be conducted by FAO, through a technical assistance agreement with PRONANUT, who will contract with NGOs. The project will finance the production of the key inputs for the kits, including production of seeds and small animal livestock. The kits themselves will include items such as: small animals, nutrient-rich seeds and cuttings, and farming tools. An assessment study will be conducted to determine final kit composition, including assessing the potential for fisheries. The biofortification pilot will finance locally-developed biofortified varieties of key crops, including vitamin-A maize and cassava, and iron-rich beans, through a contract between PRONANUT and HarvestPlus who will work with the Ministry of Agriculture to identify and contract local partners, including NGOs, farmer associations and cooperatives working in the target areas to grow the biofortified crops. Once sufficient quality seeds and vines are available, HarvestPlus will train the Ministry and partners to manage the dissemination of biofortified crops to farmers. The Iron and folic acid supplementation for adolescent girls pilot will support performance-based contracts with NGOs to identify and monitor the ReCos and support their supervision to provide deworming for school-aged children, and intermittent micronutrient supplementation for adolescent girls. Component 5 Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) allows for rapid reallocation of project proceeds in the event of a natural or man-made disaster or crisis that has caused, or is likely to imminently.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The DRC has no prior experience applying the Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The Ministry of Health has experience applying World Bank safeguards requirements in several projects, including the existing Health System Strengthening Project (P147555). PRONANUT, through the Ministry of Health, has experience applying World Bank safeguards requirements in several projects, including the existing Health System Strengthening Project (P147555). However, implementation capacity for the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts needs to be strengthened at all levels, especially in the Kasai’s provinces where provincial institutions have limited knowledge and capacity both in applying Bank safeguards policies, as well as the ESF. The project will support environmental and social capacity building activities for preparation of required environmental and social assessment documents and hiring environmental and social specialists for implementation of environmental and social management tools. The Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Sustainable Development (MECNDD) governs environmental policies and their compliance. The MECNDD’s technical agency in charge of environmental and social monitoring and management is the National Agency for the Environment (Agence Congolaise de l’Environnement or ACE). ACE is responsible for ESF/safeguards compliance of all Bank supported projects in the country and as a result has experience in monitoring the implementation of the types ESF/safeguards instruments proposed for this project, such as the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and the Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF). Recently, ACE established offices in some provinces for a better monitoring of projects on the field. However, ACE is capacity constrained due to understaffing and limited financial capacity. Despite several donor-funded capacity-building initiatives, ACE still largely relies on donor funds to carry out its field supervision duties. At the provincial level, government agencies (including those attached to the Ministry of Environment) often do not have the necessary equipment to monitor social and environmental impacts, staff lack training, and management capacity is limited. The Borrower does not have experience in implementing Bank financed projects under the new ESF. Capacity building will be carried out
extensively. An environmental safeguards specialist and a social development specialist must be recruited in the PIU to cover environmental and social matters.

**II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS**

**A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)**

**Environmental Risk Rating**

Environmental risk is Moderate. No substantial or irreversible impacts from the project's activities are expected. Key risks and impacts are anticipated related to biomedical waste management, pest management, occupational health and safety, and community health and safety, and Borrower capacity to comply with the new ESF requirements, especially at the provincial level, is also a factor in the risk rating.

**Social Risk Rating**

On the social side the project itself does not involve significant or irreversible social impacts and the anticipated impacts (including possible minor acquisition of land/restriction of land use), labor and working conditions (including minimal labor influx), and potential impacts to community health and safety can be managed/mitigated.

An initial assessment of the project's potential risks of Gender-Based Violence using the Bank's GBV Risk Assessment Tool determined the potential risk as Low. This risk rating will be reassessed once potential subproject sites and specific project activities have been identified and their propensity for GBV risks can be determined.

As noted the client has no experience or capacity in applying the expanded ESF beyond aspects that are generally included in the OP’s, and significant efforts will be required to capacitate the borrower at both national and local level and familiarize them with the expanded social and environmental remit.

**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:**

The Bank’s due diligence included: review of environmental and social assessment documents prepared by the Borrower (see below); site visits carried out in Kasai, Kasai Central, and South Kivu provinces. The Borrower prepared a draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the assessment and management of E&S risks and impacts for activities to be implemented related to Sub-component 1.1, Sub-component 2.1, Sub-component 2.2, Component 3 and Component 5. The ESMF establishes the principles and procedures to screen, assess, manage and monitor the mitigation measures of environmental and social impacts of subprojects during implementation. It contains a general assessment of project impacts based on the typology of subprojects, mitigation and monitoring measures, as well as implementation arrangements, including for triggering the CERC component. The draft ESCP was disclosed in DRC on March 19, 2017. The ESCP will be finalized and re-disclosed before Bank Board Approval. Key environmental and social risks and impacts identified and assessed in the ESMF were determined to be site specific and mostly occurring during health facilities rehabilitation these will include noise, health and safety issues (accidents, infectious diseases, etc.), solid waste management, etc. These risks and impacts will be managed in
accordance with the ESMF through preparation of site-specific instruments such as Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). Selective audits by the Borrower assessed the current condition, procedures and E&S performance of three health facilities in three provinces (Kasai, Kasai Central, and South Kivu). The audits, which are incorporated into the Biomedical Waste Management Plan (BWMP), identified key issues related to waste management infrastructure and practices at these facilities with recommendations to address gaps that were incorporated into the BWMP. Other management tools prepared by the Borrower for the mitigation of E&S risks and impacts, include a Pest Management Plan (PMP), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), GBV Risk Action Plan, Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and the Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF). In addition to the ESMPs, site-specific instruments are expected to include site-specific GBV risk prevention and mitigation measures, and where necessary, Indigenous People Plans (IPP) will be developed during project’s implementation. Furthermore, the project prepared the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The project will address the gaps through the implementation of the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), as well as targeted training and support to the environmental and social specialists in the PIU and those delivering the program in the provinces.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement is a critical tool for social and environmental risk management, project sustainability and success. In consultation with the Bank the client has prepared and will implement an inclusive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportional to the nature and scale of the project and associated risks and impacts. The draft SEP was disclosed on March 19, 2019, and will be finalized and re-disclosed prior to Bank Board Approval. The client will seek stakeholder feedback and opportunities for proposed future engagement, ensuring that all consultations are inclusive and accessible (both in format and location) and through channels that are suitable in the local context. If major changes are made to the SEP, a revised SEP will be publicly disclosed as soon as possible. The borrower will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders throughout the project life cycle paying particular attention to the inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (including the elderly, persons with disabilities, female headed households and orphans and vulnerable children). The Borrower will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation. Given the geographically dispersed nature of the project area, a recommendation is that community liaison officers or NGOs could be identified in the affected communities and engaged to implement the SEP under the guidance of the PIU. As part of the environmental and social assessment the Borrower will maintain and disclose a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account, or the reasons why it was not.

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

The ESMF screening process will refer to and pay special attention to any subproject that may need community labor. The Borrower has prepared draft Labor Management Procedures (LMP) which set out the way in which project workers will be managed in accordance with the requirements of national law and ESS2. This includes terms and
conditions of employment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity, and the establishment of workers' organizations. The project may include civil servants, direct workers, contractors, primary supply workers and community workers. The LMP includes measures to ensure that labor measures are in place for voluntary and paid workers, and that the health and safety of workers, especially women, are given adequate attention. The project also will not hire child labor, except as set out in ESS 2. It will also have the details of the grievance redress mechanism for workers and the roles and responsibilities for monitoring such workers. Measures to prevent and mitigate potential GBV/SEA risks involving project workers will be included in contractor and worker contracts and codes of conduct, and other measures will be contained in a GBV Risk Action Plan to be developed by Project Effectiveness. Measures relating to occupational health and safety, to project workers from injury, illness, or impacts associated with exposure to hazards encountered in the workplace or while working, are addressed in the ESMF and will be incorporated into the subproject ESA instruments. The OHS measures will take into account the World Bank Group's General Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs), the EHSGs for Health Care Facilities and other Good International Industry Practices (GIIP). The draft LMP was disclosed on March 19, 2019, and will be finalized and re-disclosed prior to Bank Board Approval.

**ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

Resources & raw material: The environmental impact of the infrastructure has been assessed in the ESMF. The required building material will potentially include stones, sand, concrete blocks or timber must be obtained from authorized quarries. The project is not anticipated to be a significant user of water. Vegetation and soil loss: In terms of soil loss, the project will ensure that soils on which the agricultural activities will take place, are not disturbed. Air emissions: During the rehabilitation of infrastructures, air emissions may include fugitive dust. Those most likely to be affected are people living within the proximity of these infrastructure sites. The implementation of mitigation measures such as dust suppression and vehicle maintenance will be applied to minimize the impact of air emissions during construction, and residual impacts are expected to be limited in scope and duration. In addition, air emissions are anticipated from incineration of biomedical waste by health care facilities, including nitrous oxides. These emissions are expected to be reduced through installation of new artisanal incinerators, as part of implementation of the BWMP, meeting minimum WHO specifications for GIIP. GHG estimation was not conducted as part of the ESA process because emissions are not anticipated to be significant as defined by ESS3. Waste management: Waste is mainly expected from the increase of people having access to health care facilities (biomedical). The BWMP identified significant gaps in existing practices for the management of biomedical waste, including improper on and offsite dumping and disposal and use of incinerators that don't meet minimum WHO GIIP standards for combustion temperatures (800-1200 degrees Celsius). The BWMP includes measures for contracted health care facilities to manage biomedical waste consistent with the EHSGs for Health Care Facilities. The draft BWMP was disclosed in DRC on March 19, 2019, and will be finalized and re-disclosed prior to Bank Board approval. An existing Pesticide Management Plan (PMP) prepared under the Kasai emergency program will be used to address potential use of pesticides for seed production.

**ESS4 Community Health and Safety**

Labor influx is not expected as there will be very few public works. However gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and communicable diseases may occur even with NGOs or any other institutions supporting local communities, especially if the communities are rural, remote or small. The Project ESMF includes
clauses to avoid, minimize, and mitigate any potential impact. The project has an overall low risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) related to major civil works, as rated using the GBV Risk Assessment Tool recommended in the Good Practice Note for Addressing GBV in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works. However, expert analysis of proposed project activities outside of major civil works highlight several other significant potential GBV risks that are not directly covered in the tool, and thus raising the overall GBV risk of the project. As indicated in the client's ESCP, a GBV Action Plan will be prepared by the client by Effectiveness, and will include a number of GBV risk sensitization, prevention and mitigations measures.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
The Project may undertake land acquisition leading to physical displacement. As the sites and works are not yet known, the project prepared a draft RPF which was disclosed in DRC on March 19, 2019. The RPF will be finalized and re-disclosed by Bank Board Approval. If needed, site-specific RAPS will be prepared, consulted upon, disclosed and implemented for subproject sites before any project works are to begin.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
The ESMF provides guidance on screening and mitigation measures to ensure that project activities related to agriculture do not alter or cause destruction of any critical or sensitive natural habitats. Relevant requirements of ESS6 are related to the project include the production and distribution of small animal livestock for the complimentary pilots in Component 3. The project will be expected to meet the requirements of ESS6 through preparation and implementation of an Animal Health and Welfare Plan prepared and disclosed by Effectiveness. The plan will be consistent with the IFC Good Practice Note on Good Practice Note on Improving Animal Welfare in Livestock Operations. The project is not anticipated to adversely impact natural or critical habitats.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
There is a presence of Indigenous Communities in Kasai, Kasai Central and Sud Kivu Provinces. The project prepared a draft Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF) which provides guidance on meaningful consultation (in a culturally appropriate manner), and ensure inclusion of the Batwa/Pygmy populations in the Provinces. The IPPF also addresses harm and, based on initial consultations, identifies mitigation measures for any adverse impacts and proposals for culturally appropriate benefits. The draft IPPF was disclosed in DRC on March 19, 2019 and will be finalized and re-disclosed in country and on the World Bank external website prior to World Bank Board Approval.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage
The project will not affect or involve risks to cultural heritage. However, a Chance Finds protocol will be prepared for the project and included in the ESMF, which will be finalized and re-disclosed by Bank Board Approval. The protocol will be applied as needed once specific sub-project sites are identified.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries
This standard is not relevant, as the project is not an FI operation.
B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

Low level safeguards awareness and capacity at the provincial level could have an impact on the implementation of the project. Subnational capacity building efforts will be prioritized. Security issues in some of the provinces are expected to have an impact on the project's E&S supervision.

Should "Other Relevant Project Risks" be disclosable? Yes

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

III. BORROWER’S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN (ESCP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONs IDENTIFIED</th>
<th>TIMELINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</td>
<td>12/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental and social monitoring report: this report will provide the statement of the project in compliance with mitigation measures included in environmental and social assessment documents and management tools (ESMF, BMWMMP, PMP, IPPF, Labor Management Procedures, GBV Risk Action Plan, and RPF), E&amp;S performance to achieve the requirements of the ESSs and implementation of the ESCP. Report on the updated ESCP: this report will include an Action Plan for implementation of the updated ESCP.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure</td>
<td>04/2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>A draft Stakeholder Engagement (SEP) was disclosed on March 19, 2019, and will be updated and re-disclosed by Bank Board Approval. It will be updated as subproject sites are identified, and as stakeholder engagement and communications needs evolve.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions</td>
<td>04/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A draft Labor Management Procedures (LMP) was disclosed in DRC on March 19, 2019, and will be finalized and re-disclosed prior to Bank Board Approval. Labor management plans will be required for all contractors during implementation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A draft Biomedical Waste Management Plan was disclosed in DRC on March 19, 2019 and will be finalized and re-disclosed by Bank Board Approval.

ESS 4 Community Health and Safety

Labor influx is not expected as there will be very few public works. An initial Gender-based Violence (GBV) Risk Assessment was carried out prior to Appraisal and GBV Action Plan will be completed by effectiveness, or six months after approval.

ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

A draft Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was disclosed on March 19, 2019, and will be finalized by Bank Board Approval.

ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

An Animal Health and Welfare Plan will be prepared prior to Effectiveness.

ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

A draft Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF) was disclosed on March 19, 2019, and will be finalized and re-disclosed prior to Bank Board Approval.

ESS 8 Cultural Heritage

A “Chance Finds” procedure will be included in the ESMF, which will be updated and disclosed by Bank Board Approval.

ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:**
The project will rely on the ESSs, rather than the Borrower’s framework. The borrower has some relevant regulation for environmental and social assessments that can be applied to the project. However, for the present project, it will be necessary to identify measures to mitigate the specific risks: eg. including improved stakeholder engagement and management of grievances, preventing or mitigating potential risks from sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence, adoption of a code of conduct, etc.
III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?  
No

Financing Partners
Not applicable

IV. WORLD BANK ES OVERSIGHT

Corporate advice/oversight will be provided by an Environmental and Social Standards Adviser (ESSA) during project preparation  
No

V. CONTACT POINTS

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Email: reverett@worldbank.org

Contact: Christophe Ngongo Muzyumba  
Title: Environmental Specialist  
Telephone No: 5377+3034  
Email: cmuzyumba@worldbank.org

Borrower/Client/Recipient
Borrower: Democratic Republic of the Congo

Implementing Agency(ies)
Implementing Agency: National Nutrition Program (PRONANUT)

VI. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT
### VII. APPROVAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task Team Leader(s):</td>
<td>Hadia Nazem Samaha, Jakub Jan Kakietek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguards Advisor ESSA</td>
<td>null on</td>
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<tr>
<td>Practice Manager</td>
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