

Project Name ETHIOPIA-Pastoral Community Development Project

Region Africa Regional Office

Sector General agriculture; fishing and forestry sector (70%); Other social services (30%)

Project ID P075915

Borrower(s) GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA

Implementing Agency
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1. Country and Sector Background

Sector issues and government strategy were the focus of sector work carried out in FY01 (Pastoral Community Development in Ethiopia: Issues paper, June 2001). This section summarizes portions of this document.

Main Sector Issues

In Ethiopia, pastoralism is extensively practiced in the Somali and Afar national regional states (Regions), in the Borana zone of the Oromia national regional state, and in the South Omo zone of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP) national regional state. Pastoralists are also found in areas of Tigray, Benshangule and Gambella regions. These lowlands encompass almost seven million people, in excess of 500,000 km² (61 percent of the area of Ethiopia) and over eleven million animals -- the largest livestock population in Africa. People living in the pastoral lowland areas of Ethiopia comprise both the comparatively wealthy who hold substantial assets in the form of livestock, a larger number of poor people who have small herds and flocks, and those who, to a greater or lesser extent, depend upon cropping or sale of their labour ("agropastoralists"). Although the climatic conditions and hardships are similar for most pastoral areas, the people inhabiting these areas differ in their social structure, herd composition, coping strategies and in the extent of their integration in the market economy. The following sector issues dominate:

(a) Good governance and community participation are preconditions for sustainable development anywhere, and pastoral areas are no exception. The establishment of the National Regional States with their underlying woreda (district) and local kebele (sub-district) administrations has improved the opportunity for more participatory development. However, civil

society, in its broader sense beyond clan loyalties, is embryonic in lowland Ethiopia. The governance process, despite its devolvement, lacks transparency, suffers from heavily bureaucratic administrative procedures, is dominated by local elites where women's rights are poorly represented, and lacks an enabling environment for private investment.

(b) Periodic drought has always been central to the livelihoods of people living in Ethiopia's lowland pastoral production systems. However, as a result of increasing human and livestock population pressure and an apparent increasing frequency of drought, the capacity to cope with drought has declined to the point where there is a growing threat to the survival of viable pastoral production systems. Government has established a disaster prevention and preparedness system through its Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Commission (DPPC). However, its primary focus is on upland agricultural systems, with lowland administration lacking both the resources and knowledge to effectively protect pastoralist livelihoods;

(c) Rangeland degradation, driven by rising human and livestock populations, is increasing in Ethiopia as evidenced by soil loss, bush encroachment, reduced bio-diversity, and deforestation close to urban and refugee concentrations. Traditional range management systems, based on indigenous knowledge, mobility, reciprocity agreements, fluid boundaries and traditional law are facing new pressures, which require different institutions, technologies and systems for their redress;

(d) Support services in pastoral areas are weak and often completely absent. Animal health services rarely extend beyond woreda town boundaries and livestock marketing infrastructure and information systems are inadequate. Pastoral research and extension services barely exist, despite the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture to implement a "pastoral extension strategy". Health services in pastoral zones are often limited to trained birth attendants and education services reach less than a fifth of the population. Banking and other financial services are unavailable to the vast majority of pastoralists, and government lacks capacity to extend these services to remote areas. However, recent experience in community managed services has opened a new window of opportunity for isolated, mobile pastoral communities;

(e) Rural infrastructure in Ethiopia's pastoral areas is notoriously inadequate. While roads in rangelands are difficult to justify according to normal assessments of economic viability, often the most tangible economic and social benefit these areas have experienced has resulted from road development. Stock routes and watering points for livestock off-take are either nonexistent or poorly planned with resultant weak ownership and maintenance. Voice communication systems are equally weak, isolating pastoralists, traders and the supporting government agencies from the national mainstream.

(f) Non-livestock sources of income: The emergence of dryland agriculture and some irrigated agriculture has produced increasing numbers of "agropastoralists". While rainfed farming is equally at the mercy of drought as is livestock, it has provided some diversity of income sources and synergies with livestock systems. The PCDP will promote crop production and non-farm sources of income in response to demands from

communities.

Government Strategy

The PRSP states that "the problem of food security and agricultural growth in the nomadic areas is being conceived in terms of the development of the pastoral economy in its entirety." The PCDP corresponds with the central features of the Government's new strategy for pastoral areas by promoting an integrated and holistic approach that focuses on people, not merely their animals or the rangeland which they inhabit. The project will also pursue several of the recommendations proposed in the Food Security Strategy, such as those pertaining to animal health, marketing, water supply, agropastoralism, and early warning systems.

The PCDP would also support the PRSP's emphasis on community empowerment, by enabling communities to identify their own priorities, propose modest development, and gain access to the financial resources and training necessary for their implementation. The government also proposes to decentralize service delivery and channel more resources directly to woreda administrations and to strengthen the chain of technical and regulatory authority from national to regional and woreda level offices. These reforms provide an opportunity for building pastoral advocacy at the national level, strengthening technical service delivery, and improving community participation in resource allocations at the local (woreda) level.

Land tenure and settlement policy is are politically-charged issues in Ethiopia. Grazing lands have, since the early 1900s, been regarded as property of the State. Government does not, however, provide the by-laws for the protection of the rangeland or for compensation for alienated land and remains underpinned by a strong State sentiment for voluntary pastoralist settlement; the new 1994 Constitution provides for pastoralists "not to be displaced without their wish". The Minister of Federal Affairs, which has a mandate for emerging regions, promotes settlement of pastoralists, but recognizes that this must be voluntary and implemented over a very long time period. This debate will remain until such time as the State recognizes efficient use of range resources by pastoralists as a sustainable land use strategy.

Government has recently revised its institutional framework for rural development. This has involved the appointment of a Minister of Rural Development, who is also the Deputy Prime Minister. The Minister has overarching responsibility for agriculture and rural development. In addition, the Ministry of Federal Affairs (MoFA) has been delegated to address the governance and administrative needs of emerging regions which comprise the larger pastoral areas of Afar and Somali Regions. MoFA also chairs a new multi-ministerial "Emerging Regions Development Board" which has as a mandate development in pastoral areas. In addition, a Standing Committee on Pastoral Development has been created, composed of nine Parliamentarians from pastoral regions, which is now highly vocal in promoting pastoral interests.

2. Objectives

The development objective Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP), which is the first phase of the program is, for a selected set of woredas,

to establish effective and functional models of local governance and investment in pastoral areas that address communities' priority needs and reduce their vulnerability.

If this development objective is achieved according to performance indicators, this will trigger subsequent project phases within a programmatic approach. These phases will expand the program geographically to a larger set of woredas (see below) to provide access of all pastoral communities to the program's benefits.

3. Rationale for Bank's Involvement

Dialogue on poverty reduction policy: With support to the PRSP, IDA is well positioned to push forward discussion on how to coordinate and strengthen Government's commitment to poverty reduction. However, this will have to involve all other major development partners. IDA collaboration is expected to make a significant contribution to the goals of the PRSP, including the development of community-driven initiatives and the decentralization of service delivery to the woreda. The close collaboration between the IDA specialists and the senior Government officials responsible for project implementation has already paved the way for a strong consensus on project design and approach.

Scaling up CDD efforts: IDA has the ability to mobilize sufficient funding to undertake such an ambitious national program. With the wide range and large scale of many of its operations, IDA is well positioned to link the PCDDP goals with the national reforms and financing mechanisms required to support them. The involvement of IDA in the project also provides a framework, as evidenced by IFAD's involvement, within which other donors and NGOs can complement IDA's support, ensuring the linkages between and within on-going and planned programs.

International experience: IDA brings international experience in the areas of social funds, decentralization, and demand-driven rural investment funds. Aside from experience in Ethiopia listed above, IDA now has many similar operations ongoing in the region, and the PCDDP may draw from the positive and negative lessons of this experience. Examples include the many West African CDD projects, the Mongolia Sustainable Livelihoods project, and the many examples of social funds. In addition, the growing focus and debate in the World Bank on community-driven development will help to consolidate lessons and experience which the PCDDP can use to its advantage.

Sectoral experience: IDA has projects in every sector, which can contribute technical solutions and facilitate institutional linkages with line ministries. The PCDDP will benefit from the experience of the ESRDF in terms of community participation and implementation of micro-projects. The sector investment programs in health, education, and transport will help in coordinating and ensure technical standards when pastoral communities choose micro-projects in these sectors.

Limitations: While recognizing IDA's comparative advantage, it is equally important to acknowledge that we are relatively weak in several areas, particularly concerning on-the-ground experience in community-driven approaches in pastoral areas and in working with NGOs. In this respect, it will be vitally important for the PCDDP to collaborate with development partners who possess diverse strengths and considerable operational experience.

4. Description

Component 1. Sustainable Livelihoods

This component would establish decentralized and participatory planning procedures at the community and woreda levels, enabling men and women in pastoral communities to identify, prioritize, design, and implement micro-projects and programs. Communities would be supported by project-financed Mobile Support Teams (MSTs) who would work together with woreda administrations. The MSTs would use participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques and tools to conduct needs assessments and help communities develop modest local development plans. Proposed community investments would be approved by kebele committees, including representatives of local community groups, business, NGOs and administration, and successful proposals would be forwarded to woredas for funding through the Community Investment Fund (CIF). Investments covered under the CIF would not be limited to specific sectors, in order to preserve the multi-sectoral nature of the project and respect the priorities of the poor. As such, this component could finance micro-projects in livestock, agriculture, water supply, small-scale irrigation, health care, education, rangeland management, etc., (subject to a short negative list). Investment assessment would be against transparent criteria known in advance to all stakeholders. The development plans, which would require a significant community cash or in-kind contribution to demonstrate commitment, would be implemented directly by communities to build capacity, ensure correspondence of investments to needs, and guarantee accountability to the community.

Community level investments would be complemented by strengthened agricultural and social services. The project would support the comprehensive development of a community-based animal health service in pastoral areas, including related support to public and private veterinary centers. Agricultural services would also be strengthened through integrated participatory research and technology transfer programs and contracted studies for more holistic technology and resource constraints. The project would also provide policy, institutional and training support for the development of community-based health and education services. However, given the weak capacity currently present in most woredas, project support in these areas would begin in more capable woredas and phased in gradually.

This component would finance basic office, communications and transportation requirements for MSTs at woreda and kebele levels, training of community leaders and government administrators in rural leadership and participatory development, the CIF, agricultural research and technology transfer, training and equipment for veterinary services and the institutional and training requirements for a sustainable community-based pastoral education and health service.

Component 2. Pastoral Risk Management

This component includes a community-based early warning system which will build upon ongoing efforts by DPPC and NGOs to establish, at the woreda level the collection and analysis of basic household welfare data using a survey instrument designed for the primarily pastoral production system. Using part-time data monitors at the kebele/community level, woredas would be able to compile and analyze trends in household and environmental

conditions in discrete areas. Regions would then receive these reports, which would assist in planning and ultimately the implementation of a better system of targeting early reaction to declines in the welfare of pastoralist communities. The component would begin in year one in the focus project woredas, but as the early warning system should be region wide as soon as possible, it should scale up to all pastoral woredas in the three Regions. In the Drought Contingency Planning subcomponent, the project will invest in capacity building in at woreda and regional levels to prepare drought contingency plans, monitor local disaster indicators, and manage funds made available for drought response, primarily from other donors and government, but also with small amounts made available under the project. This should result in improved response as a result of the implementation of appropriate disaster and drought mitigation, management, and recovery activities. As this process is intensive in terms of human capacity, the project would only aim to produce functioning drought contingency plans for the initial focus woredas. Finally, the Drought Preparedness and Contingency Fund would provide the initial thirty woredas with development grants to finance activities identified in their contingency plans. It is expected that woreda level drought contingency plans would include both investments to better mitigate drought, such as small feeder roads, improved water management, fodder banks, and range improvement, as well as funds set aside for rapid response, such as destocking, water tankering, response to human and animal disease outbreaks, and the like. An acceptable contingency plan, including documentation of the participatory process and environmental assessment, if applicable, would be a condition for release of fund resources. A relatively small portion of this Fund would be earmarked to jump-start investments in critical infrastructure identified in the regional inventory, however it is expected that other government and donor resources would be the prime source of funds for major infrastructure investments. Investments could include roads, livestock water points (based on catchment management plans), flood control structures, grain stores and electronic communication systems. Local labor would be employed and paid, providing an injection of cash into the local economy.

Component 3. Project support and policy reform

This component will provide operational support and training resources to the project coordination unit (PCU) in Addis Ababa and implementation units in the three Regions. The project support and coordination subcomponent would ensure that the (PCU) would effectively perform the following functions: (i) fiduciary obligations; (ii) policy analysis and liaison with stakeholder groups; (iii) multisectoral coordination at the federal level; (iv) project communication; (v) aggregate project monitoring; and (vi) mobilization of technical backstopping. The monitoring and evaluation subcomponent would finance the information management system and project liaison activities. The would comprise (i) a Management Information System; and (ii) a system that combines community derived impact assessment of micro-projects with a system that tracks pastoral livelihoods at the woreda and regional level. The M&E would be able to provide timely feedback to program management on how well interventions are reaching the intended beneficiaries and how effectively the project resources are being used, in order that rapid corrective action can be taken if necessary. The communication program includes development and dissemination of information concerning program

activities, approaches and results, using a variety of media. The policy analyses and reform sub-component would address policy and institutional reforms that would strengthen pastoral livelihoods and reduce risk (see the following section), and would consist mainly on targetted studies, training, and outreach activities.

5. Financing

Total (US\$m)

BORROWER/RECIPIENT \$4.50

IBRD

IDA

LOCAL COMMUNITIES \$1.50

IDA GRANT FOR DEBT VULNERABLE \$30.00

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT \$20.00

Total Project Cost \$56.00

6. Implementation

Communities

Community-driven development is central to the proposed program and as such communities themselves constitute the true implementing agencies for the PCDP. Successful introduction of CDD principles would require a substantive change in attitude and structure within government service, including much greater vertical integration of information flow and decision-making within government agencies, and at the interface with the community, a multi-disciplinary team (the Mobile Support Team) able to share responsibility with communities and facilitate technical backstopping as required. The success of the project's core programs depends on strong community-based organizations. The project would pay particular attention to existing social-territorial organization, so that this knowledge can be applied to the identification of groupings and forms of organization to draw into the development process. No community-based interventions would proceed without a thorough, participatory analysis of local and overlapping socio-economic structures in a project area. Those community development structures would vary considerably by location and time. It is intended, however, that a coalition of community groups, including traditional organizations and groups representing specific interests (women, youth, environment, culture) will work together to set community development priorities and, together with interested NGOs, to manage their implementation. A community's commitment to this process and its subsequent management of project resources would be closely monitored with persistently delinquent communities forfeiting their rights to project participation.

Regional and local administration

The project would support increased fiscal and administrative decentralization. Most rural development activities in Ethiopia are now implemented by National Regional State administrations. Throughout preparation, broad consensus was achieved in establishing that the PCDP would be implemented at the regional level. However, even Regions are too distant from most pastoral communities to effectively management implementation. The PRSP views the woreda (district) as "a suitable point of merger between political empowerment and economic development at the grass root level." A process of establishing multi-disciplinary teams at

the woreda office has already been initiated in all rangeland zones and would be expanded and strengthened by the project. Sufficient numbers of staff are already assigned to most of these agencies, however, a substantial investment in capacity building and equipment is required before these entities could become effective program management units. It is anticipated that experienced national consultants employed on fixed-term contracts would be required to strengthen these agencies in the initial years of the project.

The following guiding principles and operational modalities were established:

To the extent possible, no new institutions would be created to implement the project. Instead, the focus would be on strengthening existing structures. Each Region has already established a Pastoral Development Coordination Office or Commission in order to bring a greater level of coordination between Line Bureaus and to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration.

Each Region will establish a Regional Support Team (RST) for the project within its regional coordination office or commission. The role of the RSTs will be to (i) manage Project fund flows, report and liaise with relevant Bureaux and the Federal level, and coordinate Project annual planning; (ii) be the focal point for introducing an interactive learning process between government institutions and civil society; (iii) promote the development of the Pastoral Risk Management Component; and (iv) facilitate capacity-building activities at the community, kebele, and woreda levels to improve planning and provision of support services. The RSTs will be supported by Mobile Support Teams (MSTs) operating within selected woredas. The role of the MSTs will be to (i) provide initial orientation and training using a "learning-by-doing" approach and to introduce woredas, kebeles, and communities to the Project; (ii) be the interface between communities and formal government structures and (iii) assist woredas/kebeles to develop criteria for analysing and approving community micro-projects; and (iv) assist with woreda funding mechanisms.

Project Coordination

A small project coordination unit (PCU) would be maintained in Addis to perform the following functions: (i) fiduciary obligations; (ii) policy analysis and liaison with stakeholder groups; (iii) multisectoral coordination at the federal level; (iv) project communication; (v) aggregate project monitoring; and (vi) mobilization of technical backstopping. The PCU will be composed of (a) a project coordinator; (b) a Monitoring and Evaluation specialist; (c) a Financial Management Specialist; and (d) a Procurement Specialist, and (e) appropriate support staff. Substantial project management experience would be required for professional staff. Terms of reference for these posts would be appended to the Project Implementation Manual.

Project Oversight

The Coordinator of the PCU would be report to the Minister of Federal Affairs and, through him, to the national Emerging Regions Development Board, which is chaired by the Minister of Federal Affairs.

Links with other IDA-financed projects

As a multi-sectoral project, coordination with other operations is critical, even though the Bank's presence in pastoral areas is limited. The preparation of this project fortunately coincides with other initiatives -- the Food Security Project (FSP) and the Public Service Delivery Capacity Building Program (PSCAP). The FSP, which is aimed at drought-prone woredas in the highlands, provided many of the design elements for the PCDP, in that the both aim at channelling fungible resources to communities via block grants at the woreda level. Geographic coverage of the two projects will be mutually exclusive, even though both will work in Oromia region. The PSCAP's emphasis on decentralized service delivery performance through capacity building directly complements the PCDP (and FSP) although it will not probably work in lowland woredas. The PSCAP would focus on reforms, policy, and administrative and financial management at the woreda level, while the PCDP concentrates on micro-projects, participation, and community-local government linkages. In addition, the present social fund (ESRDF) has considerable experience in pastoral areas can provide the PCDP with lessons on infrastructure development, cross-sectoral coordination, and technical issues.

Links with other donors

Current donor activity in pastoral area development is very low but this will soon change (many NGOs are present but covering a limited geographical area). The PCDP proposes a phased national approach to pastoral area development that invites participation of a range of donors funding integrated or geographically distinct components of the project. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is co-financing the project with the Bank and has participated fully from identification through to appraisal. FAO has also played an important role in throughout preparation using FAO/CP resources. The project also supports the FAO-led "Horn of Africa" initiative in the region and FAO Technical Cooperation Program funding will support parallel woreda investment programs in Afar (Chifra) and in Somali (Harshin). The DFID-financed "Pastoral Communication Initiative", which is implemented by the University of Sussex, is co-financing pilot operations and has proved to be an important partner during preparation, particularly in its ability to promote and facilitate dialogue among pastoral Parliamentarians. The African Development Bank (ADB) has committed grant funds for a major pastoral area study and the preparation of two pastoralist development projects for 2004. ADB has been closely consulted during preparation and their findings are expected to provide a valuable information base upon which the PCDP and other operations can build. USAID is planning investment in pastoral areas under its "Southern Tier Initiative". Finally, the European Union completed in 2002 their own assessment of opportunities for pastoral area development and are expected to development project proposals that share the PCDP's approach.

7. Sustainability

First, institutional sustainability of the PCDP will depend primarily on capacity-building and community ownership. While PCDP development plans will be implemented with technical and financial assistance from some external sources, decisions on the content of plans would rest ultimately with communities who would be responsible for managing implementation. Once communities acquire the knowledge, awareness, and necessary skills to design and implement local development plans and micro-projects, sustainability of institutional objectives will be assured, provided that financing is available. It is also anticipated that government

administration at all levels would become adherents to the participatory approach, although this is expected to take time and require considerable capacity building and experiential learning. Government ownership of this approach, if linked to better vertical integration in administrative decision making, would appreciably improve its overall effectiveness and sustainability.

Second, the fiscal sustainability will depend on whether revenues continue to flow through channels established via the PCDP. Financing for community development in Ethiopia, for the foreseeable future, will continue to rely on central and donor sources, since the level of poverty is such that substantial local revenue generation is impossible in the majority of communities. The PCDP's financing flows are intended to "prime the pump" of fiscal decentralization through woredas. The potential for cost recovery will be exploited when possible to minimize dependence on intergovernmental transfers. In addition, effective early warning systems (EWS) and contingency plans would be expected to offset the monetary costs of providing relief to drought-stricken areas.

Third is the issue of environmental sustainability. The development of a comprehensive EWS, including remote sensed and community-sourced information would significantly improve knowledge of the state of the range environment. The EWS would be linked to a drought preparedness plans that would facilitate early and appropriate disaster responses, particularly de-stocking to relieve rangeland pressure. Integration of the implications of the ecological status of the Ethiopian rangeland into resource planning and research programs will provide range users and administrators with a better toolbox for the sustainable management of Ethiopia's range resources. The project will also develop environmentally safe and sustainable strategies for managing bush encroachment and reducing noxious plant invasion.

Finally is the issue of operations and maintenance and financial sustainability of micro-projects. Capital investments would be identified by stakeholders and are likely to address high priority needs. While that alone should ensure their maintenance, this would be reinforced by conditions in the CIF contracts committing communities to identify funding mechanisms and set aside funds for the future repair and maintenance of project financed resources. Technical innovation, both existing and anticipated under the participatory research and extension program would be relevant, low cost and, to the extent possible, dependent on locally available resources and skills. Community-based health, veterinary and education services would all be supported by community financed and managed revolving funds. In sharp contrast to past livestock and rangeland focused investments, the PCDP would take a holistic approach to pastoral area development, including education and health services, dryland cropping, income diversification, risk identification and mitigation and disaster early warning and preparedness. This approach, underpinned by community participation, is expected to dramatically improve the financial and social impact of the investment and to appreciably enhance its sustainability.

8. Lessons learned from past operations in the country/sector

A series of rangeland or livestock projects since the 1960s - most of them involving the World Bank - have received widespread criticism. Some of

this criticism is justified. Past interventions were indeed top-down and largely failed to provide sustainable technical, institutional and financial support. On the other hand, these projects made considerable progress in water development and disease control and in accumulating a wealth of knowledge on pastoral society and economy. Nor did the projects attempt the folly of introducing large-scale ranches, ill-suited exotic breeds, or untenable efforts to change pastoralist institutions. Success or failure of past investments must also be viewed in the context of several constraints, including the almost total lack of social and economic infrastructure in the rangelands, massive shifts in the political climate, the absence of NGO support and insecurity from civil conflict and war.

While perhaps more positive in their impact than they are credited for, the past interventions in Ethiopia's rangelands nonetheless had a number of serious shortcomings. These included:

A primary focus on the development and delivery of infrastructure and services with too little and too late consideration of their maintenance or sustainability;

Insufficient consultation with pastoralist communities or organizations, with little attempt to (i) specifically address the needs of women or the disadvantaged, (ii) to shift the culture of the implementing agency from top-down to participatory or (iii) to engage local administrations or Ministry of Agriculture staff in program planning or implementation;

No attention paid to the emergence of agro-pastoralism and agriculture as major activities in the project areas;

Weak engineering services, particularly soil testing, leading to a high failure rate in project-funded surface water storage and persistence with programs (ranching, livestock marketing and some forage introductions) when their technical, social and financial underpinning was known to be erroneous;

Insufficient attention to drought early warning systems, risk identification and disaster mitigation strategies;

Insufficient attention to the role of the private sector in general, particularly with respect to infrastructure development, livestock marketing and lowland-highland agricultural linkages;

Failure to recognize the adverse impact of local and regional conflict and to propose ways for its mitigation.

9. Environment Aspects (including any public consultation)

Issues :

Significant environmental issues will be identified by the PHRD financed environmental assessment study to be undertaken during the preparation phase of the project.

Of the three proposed components, the Local Development component will finance capacity building amongst communities and local government officials most of which will help to improve resource management at the local level and carry positive environmental impacts. Similarly, research and extension provided under the support services sub-component would target some of the environmental problems faced by pastoral communities in the project area. The community investment fund will finance small sub-projects and will be demand-driven. It is therefore not possible to establish environmental impacts ex-ante. However, as sub-projects will be small (less than USD 10,000 per community), it is not expected that any

will classify as category A or B. The EA study will establish EIA guidelines for sub-project assessment, monitoring and eventual mitigation measures.

The Disaster Management component will mainly finance capacity building for disaster contingency planning and the establishment of early warning systems. Both sub-components are likely to have beneficial environmental impacts as they would contribute to avert environmental catastrophes as far as these can be controlled by means of human intervention. The financing of strategic infrastructure also included in the component could create negative environmental impacts associated, for instance, with road and water development. However, no large-scale investments are envisaged and infrastructure would be designed to avoid heavy impact on the resource base on which pastoral communities depend. Any water development will be linked to participatory watershed management plans. The estimated impacts will be analyzed in the EA and mitigation measures will be proposed. The project will also finance policy analysis and reform. Some of the issues to be addressed in this component, such as the system of land tenure as well as policies to control bush encroachment, should lead to improvements in natural resource management in pastoral areas. The EA will analyze the impacts of likely policy reforms to be supported by the project in more detail.

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Note: This is information on an evolving project. Certain components may not be necessarily included in the final project.

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