COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage

Report No.: PIDISDSA21753

Date Prepared/Updated: 25-Aug-2017

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Brazil	**Project ID:**	P158000
		Parent Project ID (if any):	
Project Name:	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project (P158000)		
Region:	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	24-Aug-2017	**Estimated Board Date:**	30-Nov-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Environment & Natural Resources	**Financing Instrument:**	Investment Project Financing
GEF Focal Area	Biodiversity		
Borrower(s)	Fundo Brasileiro de Biodiversidade - FUNBIO, Conservacao Internacional - CI Brazil		
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Environment		

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	60.33
Financing Gap	0.00
Total Project Cost	60.33

Environmental Category:	B-Partial Assessment
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate
Other Decision:	
Is this a Repeater project?	No

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Brazil is a vast country and its development prospects matter globally. The fifth largest country on earth (land area and population), it contains a wealth of natural resources, including the world's largest

rainforest (the Amazon), substantial freshwater resources, valuable agricultural land, and multiple minerals, metals and other natural capital. These natural resources are an important source of income and a critical input for the country's economic development, driving economic growth, in at least three ways: (i) as direct sources of income and employment; Brazil is the world's second largest food exporter, and agriculture and agribusiness accounted for 8.4 percent of GDP, 16.2 percent of total employment, and 40 percent of total exports; (ii) as sources of basic services (water and electricity); and (iii) as fundamental inputs to economic development; 62 percent of electricity is generated from hydropower, and a total of 78 percent is derived from renewable sources.

Although rocked by the recent global economic and national political crises, over the past decade Brazil experienced an unprecedented reduction in poverty and inequality thanks to a combination of sound macro policies and a favorable external environment. 24.2 million Brazilians escaped poverty and the Gini coefficient of household incomes fell from 0.59 to 0.51 between 2001 and 2015. Nonetheless, significant areas of poverty remain both geographically and by gender and race, and Brazil remains one of the most unequal countries in the world. A disproportionate number of people in extreme poverty and many marginalized communities live in rural areas. Brazil's reserves of tropical forests and fresh water are especially important for the rural poor for whom they constitute a significant share of their wealth, and in particular for the rural populations and indigenous peoples of the north and north-east which experience the highest incidences of poverty in country. More widely, climate adversity and water scarcity are major sources of social, food security, and economic vulnerability. Agriculture is the single most important source of income for the rural poor. Sustainable forestry, climate resilience, and agriculture are key for both poverty reduction and Brazil's long-term growth.

Brazil has made a commitment to balance growth and social progress with environmental sustainability. The past decades demonstrate what can be achieved with appropriate policy. Brazil has made meaningful progress toward fostering environmental protection and attaining sustainable development: putting in place highly advanced environmental legislation, reducing deforestation, setting aside large areas for biodiversity protection, and creating other forms of conservation areas that reconcile conservation, development, and poverty reduction. Brazil was also an early mover in developing a national climate change plan and has made significant progress in lowering, on a voluntary basis, its CO2 emissions.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

The Amazon biome includes over 40% of the remaining rainforest on earth and plays a critical role in climate regulation regionally and globally. It also hosts at least 10 percent of the world's known biodiversity, including endemic and endangered floral and faunal species and comprises the largest river basin in the world. The Amazon River is responsible for 15-16 percent of the world's freshwater discharge into the oceans. It flows more than 6,600 km and, together with its hundreds of tributaries and streams, contains the largest number of freshwater fish species in the world. The Amazon forest and river ecosystem is one of largest natural areas that still has the potential to remain sustainably conserved and managed.

The Amazon biome ranges over 9 countries, with 60 percent of the rainforest located in northern Brazil, constituting the largest continuous tropical rainforest, covering over four million square kilometers and, possibly, harboring the world's greatest biological diversity. The vast forests of the Brazilian Amazon significantly influence the regional and global climates and contain approximately 70 billion tons of carbon stocks. Although sparsely populated, the region is inhabited by about 22 million people, mostly in urban areas, but with diverse social groups organized in local communities, including at least 200,000 indigenous peoples from more than 200 ethnic groups. Such communities

are strongly dependent on natural resources, both economically and culturally. The conservation of this region and its vast cultural and biological diversity, as well as the ecological balance that unpins its crucial role in climate regulation is of extreme importance for Brazil and the entire human population.

The Brazilian government clearly recognizes the important role that the Amazon plays in regulating global climate change, and ensuring its social and economic development. Over the past two decades the Brazilian government has put in place many policies to promote a new vision for development in the Amazon and has ensured that adequate funding is provided to implement these policies (see Annex 6). Simultaneously it has removed many development-oriented policies that stimulated deforestation. These efforts have resulted in significant achievements. Between 2004 and 2012, Brazil reduced its annual deforestation from 27,772 km2 to 4,571 km2, the lowest rate on record, while achieving important reductions in poverty and inequality during the same period . One key program in support of this vision is the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA), launched in 2002 which has contributed directly to reducing 37% of the deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon. This has largely been achieved through expanding the PA system, improving management and enforcement of PAs, strengthening local community participation and engaging with Amazonian state governments.

Despite these significant achievements, the integrity of the Brazilian Amazon continues to be threatened by deforestation and degradation. In the last two years a significant uptick in deforestation rates was observed, reaching almost 8,000 km2 in 2016. A number of interrelated factors constitute the drivers and root causes for this including export markets (e.g., international demand for agricultural and forest goods, minerals and energy), transport infrastructure development, social inequality and poverty. Their negative impacts are aggravated to varying degrees by inter alia shortcomings of the policy frameworks to support sustainable development in various sectors and value ecosystem services; governance weaknesses, including gaps in and weak enforcement of legislation for nature conservation and other sustainable development policies; and lack of appropriate land use planning. These threats are likely exacerbated by the lack of regional coherence in laws and policies among the Amazonian countries.

Nevertheless, new opportunities are opening up to further advance these efforts to reduce deforestation and degradation. Recent advancements in land tenure issues in the Amazon region resulting from a combination of: (i) the establishment and management of protected areas (PAs); (ii) execution of the Terra Legal Program (under which federal lands controlled by the Ministry of Agrarian Development have been allocated to conservation, indigenous peoples issues, small scale farming land titling and colonization, in this order of priority); and (iii) implementation of the Forest Code which opens new windows of opportunity to discuss the integration of production and protection ac ross landscapes.

Additionally, Brazil has also been at the forefront of the international debate on climate change and sustainable development. From a climate change point of view, and for land use change and forests in particular, the recent National Determined Contribution (NDC) commits Brazil to: (i) strengthening and enforcing the implementation of the Forest Code, at federal, state and municipal levels; (ii) strengthening policies and measures with a view to achieving, in the Brazilian Amazon, zero illegal deforestation by 2030 and compensating for greenhouse gas emissions from legal suppression of vegetation by 2030; (iii) restoring and reforesting 12 million hectares of forests by 2030, for multiple purposes; and (iv) enhancing sustainable native forest management systems, through geo-referencing and tracking systems applicable to native forest management, with a view to curbing illegal and unsustainable practices.

C. Proposed Global Environment Objective(s)

Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to expand the area under legal protection and improve management of Protected Areas, and increase the area under restoration and sustainable management in the Brazilian Amazon.

Key Results

The PDO level indicators and respective targets are as follows:
• New area supported by the project with status as Protected Area (PA). (Target: 3 million ha)
• Area of existing protected areas supported by the project with (i) low, (ii) moderate and (iii) high management effectiveness according to defined criteria. (Target: 60 million ha)
• Area under restoration or reforestation supported by the project (disaggregated by (i) active restoration, and (ii) assisted natural regeneration) according to defined criteria. (Target: 28,000 ha)
• Forest area brought under sustainable management plans. (Target: 1.4 million ha)

D. Project Description

The Br-ASL Project is being prepared in the context of the overarching GEF Amazon Sustainable Landscape Program (ASL Program), approved for inclusion in the GEF portfolio in October 20-22, 2015. The proposed ASL Program recognizes that successful conservation of the Amazon biome and the biodiversity and ecosystem services it supports requires a holistic and collaborative approach which extends beyond national borders. It comprises five child projects; four national level (one each in Brazil and Colombia and two in Peru) and a fifth regional coordinating one. The GEF has committed $113 million to the ASL Program, which is expected to leverage $682 million in additional financing and span six years.

The theory of change of the ASL Program and each of its five subsidiary child projects, builds on the notion that if: (i) an adequate area of the Amazon is conserved under various regimes (protected areas and indigenous lands); (ii) agriculture, degraded and forest lands are managed sustainably and with zero illegal deforestation tolerance; (iii) national policies and strategies support sustainable development aiming to minimize deforestation and loss of ecosystem services; and (iv) capacity of and regional cooperation between key players improves, the protection of significant biodiversity and the integrity ecosystem services of the Amazon region can be achieved.

The proposed Brazilian Project builds on over a decade of work in the Brazilian Amazon to strengthen biodiversity conservation, reduce deforestation and improve community livelihoods. In line with the overarching theory of change, the Br-ASL project aims to further consolidate protected areas in the Amazon and increase the land area under restoration and sustainable management. To this end, it will build national capacity to (i) consolidate an Amazon Protected Areas System, (ii) develop integrated landscape management and (iii) implement policies and strategies for protected areas and productive landscapes. More specifically, This will be achieved by: (i) expanding the area, improving management and furthering the long term financial sustainability of the ARPA system; (ii) building capacity for and facilitating adoption of sustainable land use practices in rural properties and sustainable use PAs; (iii) strengthening capacity of federal and state governments to implement key legal instruments for forest recovery, enhance related financial incentive mechanisms and monitor forest restoration; and (iv) facilitating the exchange of knowledge and experience amongst and between national and regional stakeholders. These interventions together aim to strengthen protection, reduce deforestation and improve ecosystem connectivity, thereby furthering the integrity of the local, regional and global ecosystem services the Amazon provides, including biodiversity conservation,

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carbon sequestration, and maintaining the hydrological cycle. Furthermore, the project's link with the ASL Program, and in particular the Amazon Regional Coordination Grant (P159233) will foster connectivity and knowledge sharing across countries, magnifying the impact of Br-ASL investments with the anticipated results being greater than the sum of its parts.

Component Name:
Component 1. Amazon Protected Areas System (GEF: USD 30 million, parallel co-financing: USD 237 million)
Comments (optional)
Expand and consolidate an over 60 million hectare PA system in the Brazilian Amazon and advance ongoing efforts to secure its long-term financial sustainability by capitalizing the ARPA Program Transition Fund (see Annex 7 for details). In the context of this Project the Transition Fund will: (i) bring an additional 3 million hectares of the Amazon Region under legal protection; (ii) strengthen the consolidation 60 million hectares of ARPA supported PAs (new and 114 pre-existing); (iii) strengthen the coordination, management, monitoring and communication of the ARPA Program as a whole, and (iv) develop and implement strategies to raise additional revenue for the ARPA Transition Fund.

Component Name:
Component 2. Integrated Landscape Management (GEF: USD 19 million, parallel co-financing: USD 122 million)
Comments (optional)
Promote integrated landscape management in the States of Amazonas, Para, Rondonia and Acre through complementary strategies that: (i) foster the recovery of native vegetation, (ii) develop sustainable productive systems, (iii) strengthen productive value chains and (iv) implement innovative management arrangements between PAs with a view to improving local communities' livelihoods, ecosystem connectivity and resilience.

Component Name:
Component 3. Policies for Protection and Recovery of Native Vegetation (GEF: USD 7.33 million, parallel co-financing: USD 46 million):
Comments (optional)
Strengthen capacity of national and state Governments to develop and implement sectoral policies and financial mechanisms with a view to reducing deforestation and promoting forest recovery, with a particular focus on the Law for Protection of Native Vegetation (Law No. 12.651/2012, also known as the Forest Code); the National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Decree No. 8972/2017); the Law for the Management of Public Forests (Law No. 11.284/2006) and selected State policies.

Component Name:
Component 4. Capacity Building, Cooperation and Project Coordination (GEF: USD 4 million, parallel co-financing: USD 25 million):
Comments (optional)
Improve Brazilian stakeholder implementation capacity and collaboration within and across sectors with a view to increasing project impact, furthering compliance with international commitments, and promoting effective and efficient project implementation.

E. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

Brazilian Amazon Region, initially spreading over the following states: Amazonas, Para, Acre, Amapa, Rondonia, Roraima, Mato Grosso and Tocantins. The Amazon Biome includes a variety of ecosystems in addition to rainforest, such as grasslands, lavrado and palm forests, among others. The Map of Priority Areas for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use for the Amazon Region,

used as a primary base for the selection of areas targeted for project support, includes all of these enclaves, and performs a gap analysis of protected ecosystems in its continuous updating process. Portions of these non-forest ecosystems may be present in existing or new areas supported under the project.

Although the types of activities to be supported under the project are already known, the exact location for their implementation and exact activity to be implemented in each area have not yet been defined. The project carried out an Environmental and Social Impact Analysis, which informed the preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), and Process Framework (PF). As overlaps between PAs and Indigenous Lands are common throughout the Brazilian territory and particularly in the Amazon, the project includes as a technical assistance objective the development of procedures and methodologies to assist the government's work with these areas, with a view to achieve the resolution of conflicts, the shared and integrated management of overlapping areas, and enhanced protection for both biodiversity and indigenous peoples.

The project may include support to small-scale sustainable timber and non-timber natural resources management activities for communities in sustainable use protected areas where such use is allowed, according to existing specific regulations applicable to each area. The ESMF includes provisions to ensure that activities supported will be consistent with the requirements of OP 4.01, OP 4.04 and 4.36, and defines the sustainability and monitoring procedures to be followed by any natural resource-based economic activity.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Agnes Velloso, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

Alberto Coelho Gomes Costa, Social Safeguards Specialist

II. IMPLEMENTATION

The Project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment (MMA) in partnership with the following key executing agencies: Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), Brazilian Forest Service (SFB), State environmental agencies, FUNBIO and Conservation International-Brazil (CI-Brazil). Implementation will additionally involve the academic sector, NGOs and civil society.

MMA's Biodiversity Secretariat (SBio) has overarching policy level responsibility for carrying out the overall institutional coordination required to implement project activities, as well as with leading project implementation. A multi-institutional Project Operational Committee (POC), an executive and decision-making body chaired by MMA and comprised of representatives of the key implementing and executing agencies, will oversee project implementation towards achievement of the PDO. The POC will be directly supported by: (i) a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) based in MMA/SBio, comprised of the ARPA Program and the Sustainable Landscapes teams and responsible for the coordination and supervision of implementation activities for the project as a whole; (ii) Focal Points in each of the implementing agencies; (iii) a Project Execution Unit based in FUNBIO (PEU-FUNBIO), responsible for financial management and procurement activities for Component 1; and (iv) a Project Execution Unit based in CI-Brazil (PEU-CI-Brazil), responsible for financial management and procurement activities for Components 2, 3 and 4. Additionally, with respect to Component 1, the POC will work with the ARPA Program Committee and the Transition Fund Committee, which are

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responsible for overseeing the implementation and financing of the ARPA Program, respectively. MMA's PCU will be headed by a National Project Coordinator and supported by at least two technical specialists, a safeguard officer and administrative staff. Monitoring of the project's progress will be carried out in close coordination by the PCU in MMA, and the two PEUs in FUNBIO and CI-Brazil.

In addition, a Brazilian Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Advisory Council (AC), a cross-sectoral body comprised of 20 government and non-government representatives will provide overarching policy level, strategic and technical guidance, ensure linkages to sectoral policies and programs, and serve as a forum for problem resolution as needed. Lastly, ad hoc Technical Working Groups will be established as needed, to provide in-depth guidance upon specific issues related to project implementation.

In compliance with the Brazilian Indigenous legislation and Bank policy, the National Indigenous Foundation (Fundação Nacional do Índio – FUNAI) will always be contacted prior to the beginning of any activity interfering with Indigenous Peoples and engaged on these activities throughout their cycle of implementation. Prior, free and informed consultation about activities that interfere with Indigenous Peoples will always be held with the relevant communities seeking to obtain their broad support (a precondition for such activities).
The Project Operational Manual (POM) will detail the roles and responsibilities of each of these institutional structures as well as the agencies involved in project implementation.

III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project is expected to generate a positive impact on the environment, with the expansion and strengthening of Protected Areas (PAs). The creation and consolidation of PAs has proven to be a viable strategy to reduce biodiversity loss and deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, through the containment of anthropogenic pressures and the promotion of the sustainable use of natural resources. Also, the simple fact of designating land-use is already hugely effective in counteracting the illegal land market, by conferring permanent private and public land ownership rights. The positive impact is expected to be expanded with the support to sustainable landscape management practices within PAs and private lands to enhance ecosystem connectivity. Examples of such practices to be supported can include: Conservation agriculture, Agroforestry systems, Fertility-boosting technologies, Terraces, Rainwater harvesting, Pastoralism and rangeland

		management, Improved grazing land management, Integrated crop-livestock systems, Natural resource management, Plantations and re-/afforestation, Catchment management, and Protected Areas Management. Possible risks associated to these practices related to pest management are addressed under OP 4.09 below. To maximize biodiversity benefits, the project will apply existing science-based instruments to define priority areas for PA creation and vegetation restoration, such as the Map of Priority Areas for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biodiversity, and data from the continuous Legal Amazon Deforestation Monitoring Project - PRODES and Amazon TerraClass studies, among others. Possible negative impacts are expected to be few, localized, small and reversible. The impacts assessment under the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared by the client addresses, among other themes: (i) potential negative and positive impacts of project activities on natural habitats; (ii) potential impacts of community forest and natural resources management activities (timber and non-timber); (iii) potential impacts of activities that might require pest management (e.g., seedling production for vegetation restoration, agroforestry activities); (iv) potential impacts on physical cultural resources; and (v) potential impacts on indigenous peoples and traditional communities (see OPs 4.04, 4.36, 4.09, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12 below). The ESMF also includes an assessment of the main drivers of deforestation in the Amazon Region. Social Aspects The project will mostly have positive social impacts because: i) PAs (supported under Component 1) are important to secure land tenure for traditional communities and eliminate or greatly reduce the risk of these communities being expelled or losing access to natural resources for their livelihoods. During ARPA 1 and ARPA 2 Projects, 10.8 million hectares of sustainable use reserves were created combining social demands and priority areas for biodiversity

		conservation, and subprojects for alternative sustainable income generation in communities located in buffer zones of threatened protected areas were also implemented. As successfully carried out in ARPA 1 and 2 Projects and according to national legislation, the creation of Protected Areas would also require the preparation of environmental, socioeconomic and land tenure diagnoses of the selected priority areas. Socio-environmental aspects and safeguards will be monitored at the PA level by the responsible agencies and at the Project level by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA). ii) The adoption of innovative technologies and agricultural and agro-forestry best practices (supported under Component 2) will simultaneously diversify livelihoods, improve living conditions and food security, and increase the coping capacity of forest people to deal with climate change, while reducing deforestation and promoting forest recovery; iii) The process to review and update the Amazon portion of the Map of Priority Areas for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biodiversity, supported by ARPA 1 in 2006, incorporated community participation aspects that contributed to mitigate potential conflicts in the process of creation of new PAs. To further address the issue of eventual conflicts, two measures will be taken by the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project: a) any PA creation process will involve broad public consultation, because it is now widely accepted that public consultation allows for adjustments in the PA creation processes, responding to needs and demands of local stakeholders; and b) the Project will not support any activity requiring the involuntary retaking of land. All activities proposed to be supported by the project will be previously screened using an environmental and social impacts checklist (Ficha de Verificação Socioambiental – ESMF Annex 1), which will identify if the activity will or will not require land acquisition. Activities requiring land acquisition with potentially adverse impacts or involuntary resettlement will be screened out. Consequently, physical and economic

		displacement would be completely avoided (see below, OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement). To the extent possible, the Social Assessment carried out as part of the ESMF includes disaggregated information on indigenous women, children, the aged, and the disabled, and any differentiated impacts that may disproportionately affect them. This information fed into the IPPF and will help inform the Management Plans for the PAs. The Social Assessment also considered potential impacts of the project on the livelihood of traditional communities heavily reliant on the uses of forests, biodiversity and natural resources. In this respect, the Social Assessment evidences that previous experiences with activities such as the establishment of community fishing agreements in the Amazon show very positive impacts in terms of increasing fish stocks, reducing conflicts over fishing rights and improving food security of local communities. The Social Assessment includes an assessment of labor conditions prevailing in the productive chain of forest products, particularly concerning risks related with forced labor/child labor. Rationale for Framework Instruments Although the types of activities to be supported under the project are already known, the exact location for their implementation and exact activity to be implemented in each area have not yet been defined. The client carried out an analysis of environmental and social impacts, which informed the preparation of the following safeguard instruments, which will be applied to Components 1, 2 and 3: an ESMF, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), and a Process Framework (PF). During project implementation, Environmental Management Plans will be prepared and disclosed for specific activities supported under components 1, 2 and 3, or as annexes to Protected Area Management Plans prepared or revised under component 1. Consultation Process The ESMF, the IPPF and the PF were consulted with key stakeholders using direct

		mail to key actors (governmental and civil society organizations representative of the environmental sector, indigenous peoples and traditional communities, as well as relevant economic sectors) and the Ministry of Environment and other implementing agencies' website, where the relevant instruments were disclosed and disseminated. Three weeks were allowed for the sending of feedback on the framework documents before a first face-to-face consultation meeting was held on May 30, 2017 in Manaus. As the participation of Indigenous Peoples was limited at this first consultation, a second workshop targeting mainly Indigenous Peoples was held on August 01, 2017 in the city of Rio Branco (capital city of the state of Acre), a strategic location in the Amazon to maximize participation of forest-dependent peoples, particularly traditional communities and Indigenous Peoples. All inputs received were recorded and an annex was included as part of the ESMF, where the feedback received was synthesized, and explanation was provided on how the feedback was incorporated as part of the assessment of impacts and the proposed mitigation measures of the project, and a justification provided when the feedback was not incorporated as part of the Project's ESMF, IPPF and/or PF. This consultation approach was successfully applied during the preparation of framework safeguards documents for ARPA 1 and 2, as (i) it provides broad opportunity for diversified groups to participate in the consultation, without restricting the process to the same actors that usually participate in face-to-face type of events; and (ii) the previous experiences received significant feedback from varied actors. The ESMF, IPPF and PF have been disclosed in the ARPA website (http://programaarpa.gov.br/documentos-fase-iii-do-arpa/) and CI website (http://www.conservation.org/global/brasil/Pages/gef-paisagens-amazonicas.aspx) since August 16, 2017 and in the website of the project at FUNBIO (https://www.funbio.org.br/projeto-paisagens-

		sustentaveis-amazonicas/) since August 15, 2017, and at the Bank's external website since 23 August 2017. The documents can be downloaded from these websites.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The potential positive impact of the project for biodiversity is significant given the major focus of the project in the support of sustainable forest landscape management systems and forest restoration, and in the creation and consolidation of Protected Areas within the Amazon Basin. Support to sustainable productive landscapes and integrated landscape restoration should expand benefits to natural habitats to the private areas surrounding and between PAs, increasing connectivity and the availability of suitable habitat to biodiversity. Supported PAs should include parks, biological reserves, ecological stations, national forests, extractive reserves and sustainable development reserves. In the two latter types of area, traditional communities and indigenous groups can plan land use aiming at income generation through the continuation of their traditional practices, while averting deforestation. Traditional communities and indigenous peoples land management and production practices are generally compatible and benign in terms of impacts on biodiversity. The changing context surrounding community lands bring increasing pressure to carry out non-traditional forms of land use and management. Project activities and capacity-building will seek to foster conservation and sustainable management of natural resources while providing tools such as participatory diagnostics and planning activities, strengthening of local organizations, and participatory monitoring and evaluation that will generate an improved platform for community decision-making on a sustainable use of the available natural resources. The ESMF assesses potential negative impacts on natural habitats that might arise from project activities such as small infrastructure interventions in PAs, control of pests in seedling nurseries or agroforestry systems, and economic use of forest resources, and proposes preventive, monitoring and mitigation measures.

Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	The project is expected to have a positive impact on the forest in private lands through the support to vegetation restoration and the promotion of agricultural and landscape management practices that secure the conservation of forest patches in agricultural landscapes, such as agro-forestry, increasing connectivity in the landscape among PAs and private lands. The ESMF assesses possible negative impacts from these activities such as the introduction of potentially invasive plant species or the use of pesticides, and proposes preferred sustainable techniques, as well as preventive, monitoring and mitigation measures. Additionally, the creation and strengthening of Protected Areas is a valuable tool for the protection of long-term ecological integrity of biodiversity-rich areas, the containment of anthropogenic pressures on forests and the promotion of the sustainable use of natural resources. The PAs to be created and consolidated under the project include Extractive Reserves and Sustainable Development Reserves, in which traditional communities can plan land use aiming at income generation through the continuation of their traditional practices. Some of these activities might entail use of forest resources. However, any forest use in these PAs is expected to be small-scale or low-impact in nature and should follow restrictive national legislation compatible with the safeguard requirements in regards to community or small-scale forestry activities. The ESMF assesses the potential negative impacts from these activities, such as the unsustainable use of forest resources, and present the standards and methodologies for the sustainable use of forest resources that can be supported under the project, as well as for evaluating proposals and monitoring implementation. These would include the preparation of Forest Resource Management Plans, as required by Brazilian regulations. The ESMF also includes support for capacity-building in regards to the sustainable use of forest resources, both timber and non-timber. The ESMF includes guidance to complement national policies and ensure that all activities

		involving sustainable community forest management of timber or non-timber products in areas in which these activities are legal will comply with this policy's requirements on certification (e.g. timber products in National Forests) and procedures for small-holder and/or community forestry, to minimize risk of unsustainable use of forest resources. As the project will support the development and improvement of national policies and procedures for timber management in National Forests, the ESMF included guidance on the integration of specific aspects in relevant instruments to enhance the sustainability of timber concessions and their monitoring.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The project will support the adoption of a variety of sustainable landscape management practices within sustainable use PAs or in surrounding private lands, which can include: Conservation agriculture, Agroforestry systems, Fertility-boosting technologies, Terraces, Rainwater harvesting, Pastoralism and rangeland management, Improved grazing land management, Integrated crop-livestock systems, Natural resource management, Plantations and re-/afforestation, Catchment management, Protected Areas Management. Small-scale seedling production will also be financed to support reforestation activities. Although these activities should favor ecological methods for managing pests, some might require the use of pesticides or other agricultural chemicals. To reduce the risk of negative impacts from the eventual use of such pest control products, the project's ESMF includes guidance on favored methods to be supported under the project as well as preventive and mitigation measures for pest management compatible with OP 4.09 to guide these activities.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	It is not expected that project implementation would have any negative impact on physical cultural resources. However, chance findings during implementation activities are possible, even though no such occurrence came up in the previous similar ARPA 1 and ARPA 2 operations. To handle such findings, Brazil has a well-developed legislative and normative framework, which is under the

		oversight of the National Institute for Protection of Historical and Archeological Sites (IPHAN), and FUNAI also has established procedures for safeguarding historical or pre-historical heritage pertaining to indigenous peoples, via the National Indian Museum which is an agency of FUNAI. The screening and action procedures for chance finds, including sacred sites, were incorporated into the project's ESMF and into the environmental screening section of the project's Operational Manual.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	The project triggers OP 4.10 because it is located in the Brazilian Amazon and may support activities that interfere with Indigenous Peoples. Overall, these interferences are expected to bring benefits for Indigenous Peoples. About 60% of Brazil's indigenous population or approximately 420,000 indigenous persons live in the Brazilian Amazon Region (where they represent about 2% of the regional population). The Amazon Region comprises 98% of regularized Indigenous Lands in Brazil, covering almost 21% of the regional territory (approximately 90 million hectares). There is also evidence of some 70 isolated or non-contacted indigenous groups in the Amazon. Under Component 1 - Integrated Amazon Protected Area System, the creation, consolidation and management strengthening of Protected Areas may include existing PAs that overlap with Indigenous Lands. As overlaps between PAs and Indigenous Lands are common throughout the Brazilian territory and particularly in the Amazon, the project includes as a technical assistance objective the development of procedures and methodologies to assist the government’s work with these areas. The proposed methodology will aim to achieve the resolution of conflicts, the shared and integrated management of overlapping areas, and the enhanced protection for both biodiversity and indigenous peoples. Component 2 - Integrated Landscape Management and Component 3 - Policies for Protected and Productive Landscapes aim to foster innovative technologies and best practices of land management that may lead to

		ecosystem restoration and sustainable agricultural practices (including conservation agriculture, agroforestry systems, fertility-boosting technologies, terraces, rainwater harvesting, pastoralism and rangeland management, improved grazing land management, integrated crop livestock systems among others). These practices are expected to improve food security and address livelihood needs of forest-dependent people. Component 2 is mostly focused on private landholdings and it is not expected to have direct interference with Indigenous Lands, but better land use management in private landholdings may have indirect positive impacts in natural resources at buffer zones of Indigenous Lands. As the exact location for the implementation of the activities to be supported under the project have not yet been defined, the Client has carried out a social assessment paying special attention to Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon and the potential impacts of Protected Areas, landscape management, and biodiversity conservation on their traditional livelihoods. The Client has also prepared an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), which was publicly disclosed on May 12, 2017. As three weeks of on-line consultation and a face-to-face event in Manaus on May 30, 2017 did not result in significant participation of indigenous peoples' representatives, a second face-to-face consultation event was held specifically for indigenous peoples on August 01, 2017 at Rio Branco (capital city of the State of Acre) (see section IV-A-5 below). The IPPF sets (i) the principles and guidelines to be complied with when Project activities interfere with Indigenous Peoples as well as (ii) the Project's screening procedures that would ensure that it would not support activities in Protected Areas where the overlapping with indigenous lands or land claims has led to land tenure conflicts. The IPPF also includes a brief section on the issues related with conflicts due to overlapping between Indigenous Lands and Protected Areas. Finally, the IPPF includes information on procedures to avoid contact and

		interference with isolated and/or recent contacted Indigenous Peoples. With respect to the later, throughout its implementation, the Project will strictly follow FUNAI's procedures and protocols – which are one of the most advanced in the world – for avoiding unwanted contact and protect these Peoples. In compliance with the Brazilian Indigenous legislation and Bank policy, the IPPF states that the National Indigenous Foundation (Fundação Nacional do Índio – FUNAI) will always be contacted prior of the beginning of any activity interfering with Indigenous Peoples and engaged on these activities throughout their cycle of implementation. Prior, free and informed consultation about activities that interfere with Indigenous Peoples will always be hold with the relevant communities seeking to obtain their broad support (a precondition for such activities). The IPPF includes documentation summarizing the consultation process, the feedback obtained from Indigenous Peoples representatives and how issues raised by the Indigenous Peoples were addressed in the IPPF design. Three main points were made by the Indigenous Peoples participating in these rounds of consultation and were incorporated in the IPPF as well as in the Project design. They are: (i) supporting activities that promote the dialogue between indigenous peoples and the population living nearby indigenous lands; (ii) engaging indigenous voluntary environmental agents in the participatory arenas and consultative councils ordinarily held to discuss the creation and consolidation of protected areas; and (iii) providing technical support and financing for the elaboration of indigenous environmental and land use management plans as key element of the Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs). The Project will monitor the implementation of these IPPs.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project will not support any activity requiring the involuntary taking of land. All activities proposed to be supported by the project will be previously screened using an environmental and social impacts checklist (Ficha de Verificação Socioambiental – ESMF

		Annex 1), which will identify if the activity will or will not require land acquisition. Activities requiring land acquisition with potentially adverse impacts or involuntary resettlement will be screened out. Consequently, physical and economic displacement will be completely avoided. However, OP 4.12 is triggered because under Components 1 and 2, the creation, consolidation and management of Protected Areas as well as activities related with landscape management may potentially cause adverse impacts related to restrictions on land use and access to natural resources by traditional communities with customary tenure or recognizable usage rights. In order to mitigate these potential adverse impacts, a Process Framework (PF) was prepared and publicly disseminated prior to appraisal. This PF describes the participatory process by which communities and the project's authorities or other relevant implementing agencies will jointly recommend land- or resource-use restrictions and decide on measures to mitigate any significant adverse impacts of these restrictions. It also defines a range of approaches from participatory co-management to the development of alternative livelihood activities. During project implementation, Action Plans – describing specific measures to assist people adversely affected by restriction of access to natural resources they rely on in their livelihoods – will be submitted for approval by the Bank before the enforcement of these restrictions. The Project may also support the development of community fishing agreements to ensure sustainability of fisheries activities inside sustainable use protected areas. The PF includes principles and guidelines that will be followed by the Project when considering support for this activity. These principles and guidelines ensure that Project support to the establishment of community fishing agreements will be provided only when there is evidence that they have been defined through transparent and inclusive participatory community processes –

		following adequate decision-making processes that provide for identification of measures to mitigate adverse impacts on the most vulnerable members of the community (if any) and leading to broad community support – as requested for community-based projects, where the community decides to restrict access to natural resources (OP 4.12, footnote 6).
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	No dams exist in the protected areas created or supported under the two previous similar operations (ARPA 1 and ARPA 2), and the same situation is expected under the current project. None of the project activities should involve dam works or operation, or depend on the operation of any dam, and no construction or interference with farm ponds is foreseen. Therefore, OP 4.37 is not triggered.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	This policy is triggered, but an exception to the riparian notification requirement was requested. All components of the project will finance activities designed to protect and recover large expansions of biodiversity rich forests, which contain countless perennial and seasonal bodies of water, many of which fit the description of international waterways provided under OP 7.50 and account for one of the largest volumes of freshwater reserves on the planet. No negative impact is expected to such bodies of water. On the contrary, project activities should positively affect these waterways by conserving the forests that protect them, either within protected areas or within private lands in sustainably managed landscapes, thus maintaining or improving water quality and river flows. Supported activities that may use or involve water are part of on-going schemes: (i) watering of seedlings, and (ii) sustainable fisheries management. As part of the strategy for expanding forest cover and creating forest corridors under Component 2 – Integrated Landscape management, the project will support both reforestation activities and the adoption of agroforestry systems by local producers. Such activities in the Amazon are rain-fed, although negligible quantities of water might be needed for watering small-scale seedling production

		in the eventuality of prolonged dry seasons. Sustainable fisheries management of wild stocks may occur inside sustainable use protected areas involving activities such as the inventory of existing fish stocks and definition of sustainable extraction thresholds; definition of fishing rights; coordination with communities and establishment of fishing agreements to ensure the sustainability of fishing activities. This activity characterizes traditional fisheries management rather than aquaculture or fish farming, as it does not involve the introduction of alien species, nor installation of floating net enclosures, nor artificial or complementary feeding. It is also relevant to note that virtually all main rivers and tributaries in the Amazon Basin flow from neighboring countries, particularly from the Andes, into Brazil. Therefore, all project activities will be located inside the Brazilian territory downstream from the borders.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered as the project will not work in any disputed areas as defined under the policy. No PAs may be created or supported in disputed areas, and no activity will be supported in private areas under dispute.

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:
This is essentially a conservation project and no potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible negative impact is expected from the project. National environmental legislation is very robust and includes specific rules and procedure for the creation of Protected Areas, which aim at reducing social impacts and maximizing biodiversity benefits. The project's Environmental and Social Management Framework, Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework and Process Framework reinforce and complement the national legal framework, defining preventive procedures and mitigation measures to address key aspects that will require attention during implementation, such as community forest management for timber and non-timber products; pest management; application of consultation procedures for PA creation; integration of safeguard principles into national policies and procedures; and participation of indigenous peoples, among others.
2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
Long-term impacts expected from the project are positive and relate to increased ecosystem

and biodiversity protection and resilience, as well as increased sustainability of agricultural lands surrounding protected areas.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

N/A

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The borrower carried out an analysis of environmental and social impacts, which informed the preparation of the following safeguard instruments, which will be applied to Components 1, 2 and 3: an Environmental and Social Management Framework, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, and a Process Framework. During project implementation, Environmental Management Plans will be prepared and disclosed for specific activities supported under components 1, 2 and 3, or as annexes to Protected Area Management Plans prepared or revised under component 1.

The safeguard instruments were consulted with key stakeholders both on-line and in a face-to-face event in Manaus, and a second face-to-face event was held on August 01, 2017 in the State of Acre to maximize relevant participation. All inputs received from the on-line and both face-to-face consultation events were recorded, and explanation was provided on how the feedback was incorporated in the safeguard instruments, or justification for why not.

National environmental and indigenous peoples legislation is very robust and the borrower is experienced with the implementation of similar Bank-supported operations (ARPA 1 and 2, PROBIO 1 and 2, GEF Marine Protected Areas Project, among others), which did not cause negative impacts and generated significant and long-lasting positive results.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

This Project is part of the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL), which consists of four child projects: one in Brazil, one in Colombia, and two in Peru, in addition to a fifth project to promote regional collaboration in the Pan-Amazonian Region. The preparation process of these four national projects included three regional workshops with broad participation of governmental and non-governmental organizations. The minutes and lists of participants of these three regional events were included as annexes to the safeguard documents.

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) and the Process Framework (PF) were consulted with key stakeholders using direct mail to key actors (governmental and civil society organizations representative of the environmental sector, indigenous peoples and traditional communities, as well as relevant economic sectors) and the Ministry of Environment and other implementing agencies' website, where the relevant instruments were disclosed and disseminated. Three weeks were allowed for the sending of feedback on the framework documents before a first face-to-face consultation meeting was held on May 30, 2017 in Manaus. As the participation of Indigenous Peoples was limited at this first consultation, a second workshop was held on August 01, 2017 in the city of Rio Branco (capital city of the state of Acre), a strategic location in the Amazon to maximize participation (particularly of Indigenous Peoples and forest-dependent peoples, and their representative organizations). Both workshops were

organized and facilitated by the Ministry of the Environment and during the meeting, special sessions were held to give opportunity to indigenous peoples to receive information, assess and provide feedback to the Project's IPPF. The second workshop (Rio Branco) convened 32 participants, comprising 18 representatives of 10 Indigenous Peoples and several Indigenous Peoples Organizations – including: Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (COIAB), Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonia Colombiana (OPIAC), Associação dos Produtores Kaxinawa da Aldeia Paroa (APROKAP), Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (APIB), Comissão Pró-Índio do Acre (CPI/AC), Associação do Movimento dos Agentes Agroflorestais Indígenas do Acre (AMAAIAC), Organização dos Agricultores Kaxinawa na Terra Indígena Colônia 27 de Tarauacá (OAKATI27), and Organização dos Povos Indígenas do Rio Tarauacá (OPITAR).

COIAB (Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira/Coordination of Indigenous Organizations in the Brazilian Amazon) was created in 1989 and is the largest indigenous organization in Brazil. COIAB's membership comprises 75 indigenous organizations (regional federations, local associations, women and teachers' organizations, etc.), which represent about 160 different indigenous peoples who occupy a territory equal to 110 million hectares in the region. APIB is an agglutination instance and national reference of Brazil's indigenous movement, created in 2005 with the purpose of: strengthening the indigenous peoples' unity and the articulation among the different regions and indigenous organizations in the country; unifying the indigenous peoples political agenda; and mobilizing the indigenous peoples and organizations of the country against the threats and attacks to the indigenous rights.

All inputs received were recorded and an annex was included as part of the ESMF, where the feedback received was synthesized, and explanation was provided on how the feedback was incorporated as part of the assessment of impacts and the proposed mitigation measures of the project, and a justification provided when the feedback was not incorporated as part of the Project's ESMF, IPPF and/or PF.

This consultation approach was successfully applied during the preparation of framework safeguards documents for ARPA 1 and 2, as (i) it provides broad opportunity for diversified groups to participate in the consultation, without restricting the process to the same actors that usually participate in face-to-face type of events; and (ii) the previous experiences received significant feedback from varied actors.

The complete consultation process was carried out before appraisal.

The ESMF, IPPF and PF have been disclosed in the ARPA website (http://programaarpa.gov.br/documentos-fase-iii-do-arpa/) and Conservation International website (http://www.conservation.org/global/brasil/Pages/gef-paisagens-amazonicas.aspx) since August 16, 2017 and in the website of the project at FUNBIO (https://www.funbio.org.br/projeto-paisagens-sustentaveis-amazonicas/) since August 15, 2017. The documents can be downloaded from these websites.

The ESMF, IPPF and PF have been disclosed at the Bank's external website on August 23, 2017.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	19-Apr-2017

Date of submission to InfoShop	23-Aug-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Brazil	15-Aug-2017
*Comments:*The ESMF, IPPF and PF have been disclosed in the ARPA website (http://programaarpa.gov.br/documentos-fase-iii-do-arpa/) and Conservation International website (http://www.conservation.org/global/brasil/Pages/gef-paisagens-amazonicas.aspx) since August 16, 2017 and in the website of the project at FUNBIO (https://www.funbio.org.br/projeto-paisagens-sustentaveis-amazonicas/) since August 15, 2017. The documents can be downloaded from these websites. The ESMF, IPPF and PF have been disclosed at the Bank's external website on August 23, 2017.	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	19-Apr-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	23-Aug-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Brazil	15-Aug-2017
*Comments:*The ESMF, IPPF and PF have been disclosed in the ARPA website (http://programaarpa.gov.br/documentos-fase-iii-do-arpa/) and Conservation International website (http://www.conservation.org/global/brasil/Pages/gef-paisagens-amazonicas.aspx) since August 16, 2017 and in the website of the project at FUNBIO (https://www.funbio.org.br/projeto-paisagens-sustentaveis-amazonicas/) since August 15, 2017. The documents can be downloaded from these websites. The ESMF, IPPF and PF have been disclosed at the Bank's external website on August 23, 2017.	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	19-Jun-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	23-Aug-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Brazil	15-Aug-2017
*Comments:*The ESMF, IPPF and PF have been disclosed in the ARPA website (http://programaarpa.gov.br/documentos-fase-iii-do-arpa/) and Conservation International website (http://www.conservation.org/global/brasil/Pages/gef-paisagens-amazonicas.aspx) since August 16, 2017 and in the website of the project at FUNBIO (https://www.funbio.org.br/projeto-paisagens-sustentaveis-amazonicas/) since August 15, 2017. The documents can be downloaded from these websites. The ESMF, IPPF and PF have been disclosed at the Bank's external website on August 23, 2017.	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	NA
Date of receipt by the Bank	NA
Date of submission to InfoShop	NA

"In country" Disclosure
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats						
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes	[]	No	[X]	NA	[]
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes	[]	No	[]	NA	[X]
OP 4.09 - Pest Management						
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes	[]	No	[X]	NA	[]
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design?If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes	[]	No	[]	NA	[X]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources						
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]

OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples						
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes	[]	No	[]	NA	[X]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	[]	No	[X]	TBD	[]
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	[]	No	[X]	TBD	[]
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests						
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes	[]	No	[]	NA	[X]
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways						
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes	[]	No	[X]	NA	[]
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]

Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes	[]	No	[]	NA	[X]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
All Safeguard Policies						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]

V. Contact point

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VII. Approval

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Approved By:		
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Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: Ismael Fernando Loayza Careaga (PMGR)	Date: 25-Aug-2017
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