

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA12699

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 05-Apr-2015

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 06-Apr-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Malawi	Project ID:	P154803
Project Name:	Malawi Flood Emergency Recovery (P154803)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Ayaz Parvez, Francis Samson Nkoka		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	02-Mar-2015	Estimated Board Date:	07-May-2015
Managing Unit:	GSURR	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Irrigation and drainage (20%), General education sector (20%), Rural and Inter-Urban Roads and Highways (20%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (20%), General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (20%)		
Theme(s):	Water resource management (20%), Natural disaster management (50%), Social Safety Nets/Social Assistance & Social Care Services (20%), Climate change (10%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			Yes
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	80.00	Total Bank Financing:	80.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			80.00
Total			80.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to “sustainably restore agricultural livelihoods, reconstruct critical public infrastructure to improved standards in the flood-affected districts, and improve the

Government of Malawi's disaster response and recovery capacities".

3. Project Description

Component 1: Livelihoods Restoration and Food Security (US\$24.5 million)

Sub-component 1.1: Labor-Intensive Community Infrastructure Repair – US\$14 million: This sub-component will provide immediate assistance for livelihood-supporting and income-generating activities. It will enable beneficiaries to meet their basic requirements by providing farm inputs for the next season and possibly other in-kind assistance in return for their participation in labor-intensive community infrastructure repair schemes. It will also provide a cash for work option for non-farmers following the MASAF modalities. These interventions will create jobs while simultaneously repair and restore community infrastructure as well as indirectly regenerate farmers' agricultural production. The cash for work option will also allow beneficiaries to utilize their earnings for food and basic household needs.

Sub-component 1.2: Restocking of the Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) – US\$10.5 million: An estimated 150,000 to 200,000 households could be in need of food assistance for part or all of next year. It is therefore anticipated that an additional 20,000 to 25,000 tons of maize should be released from the SGR for food assistance. To maintain the SGR at its optimal level, the project will contribute to its replenishment for an estimated amount of 40,000MT. This quantity is however adjustable depending on prices during the periods of procurement. Purchase of maize will be done through the existing national mechanisms in compliance with the Bank's guidelines for procurement of goods. Release of maize for food assistance will follow existing procedures based on the PDNA and Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) estimates. Distribution will be done through the existing modalities using World Food Programme (WFP) under the supervision of the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA).

Component 2: Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (US\$47.5 million)

Sub-component 2.1: Repair and Reconstruction of Roads and Bridges – US\$26.5 million: This sub-component will support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of selected critical access infrastructure, including secondary roads, bridges and other drainage structures.

Sub-Component 2.2: Irrigation and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation – US\$5 million: This sub-component will fund the operational restoration of selected and prioritized irrigation and water supply schemes that have been destroyed or damaged by the floods. This will entail the repair and rehabilitation of: (i) Critical irrigation schemes and infrastructure, and, (ii) Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes and infrastructure.

Sub-Component 2.3: Water Resource Management – US\$8 million: This sub-component will finance flood mitigation works, including: (a) river training works; (b) river bank protection, afforestation of river banks and localized embankment repair works in critical flooding rivers; (c) creation and restoration of storm-water drainage; (d) restoration of riparian forests; and (e) flood protection bunds around critical infrastructure – designed to reduce risk levels and in line with the Flood Risk Management Action Plan for the Shire Basin.

Sub-Component 2.4: Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Education and Health Facilities – US\$8 million: This sub-component will primarily include the rehabilitation and in-situ reconstruction of a proportion of the schools and health facilities damaged or destroyed by the floods. In line with

PDNA results, the sub-component will seek to reconstruct and restore the functionality of damaged schools and health facilities (including their upgrading) as well as finance the replacement of school learning materials and furniture, medical equipment and medical supplies.

Component 3: Promoting Disaster Resilience (US\$4 million)

Sub-Component 3.1: Institutional Strengthening of DoDMA – US\$2 million: This sub-component will provide technical assistance to strengthen the institutional set-up and operational capacities of DoDMA for post-disaster response and recovery. This will include: (a) improving data preparedness and capacity development for post-disaster needs assessment; (b) strengthening recovery planning and implementation; and (c) enhancing disaster response systems.

Sub-Component 3.2: Multi-sector Design of Disaster Resilient Infrastructure – US\$2 million: This sub-component will provide technical assistance to different departments and ministries for the development and institutionalization of disaster and climate-resilient design standards for infrastructure construction in the future. This could include the design of roads and drainage infrastructure and public buildings, such as schools, health centers and government offices.

Component 4: Program Management (US\$4 million)

This component will finance the following activities: (a) incremental operating costs of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU); (b) technical designs for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure included under various Project components; (c) supervision quality control and contract management of reconstruction and rehabilitation subprojects; (d) audit, studies and assessments required under various Project components.

4. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The Malawi Floods Emergency Recovery Project (MFERP) will be implemented nation-wide precisely in selected flood affected and flood prone areas located in various poor geographic regions and districts in the country. The selection of priority geographic areas of intervention is awaiting outcomes of the post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA), which is still underway, and will likely occur during project implementation given the emergency nature of the project. Nonetheless, current available data indicate that some of the foreseen sub-projects activities will cover a range of still unknown physical locations but likely to be rehabilitation of basic social infrastructures and viable socioeconomic infrastructures such as rivers crossing and/bridges, rural trading centers, irrigations schemes, etc.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Cheikh A. T. Sagna (GSURR)

Hastings Solomon Mumba (GWADR)

Kisa Mfalila (GENDR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The policy is triggered because the project will involve, under its components 1 and 2, some small to medium size civil works (rehabilitation and reconstruction of sections of roads, bridges, railway lines, school blocks, health

		centers, canals and head works of irrigation schemes) of public infrastructure, and livelihood restoration and food security in flood affected areas. Civil works may generate potential negative site specific externalities such as: soil erosion and siltation, loss of trees, pollution to surface and ground water resources, soil erosion, dust emissions, solid and wastes on these selected flood affected areas. Given the nature and magnitude of foreseen project impacts, the project has been categorized as B. Likewise, since at this very juncture the exact location, scope and scale of specific sub-project investments are not known, the recipient country will, using the existing ESMFs from the Shire River Basin Management Project (SRBMP), Agriculture Sector-Wide Support Project (ASWAp-SP) and IRLAD, prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that will provide the basic criteria and procedures for screening sub-project investments, and guide the preparation of site-specific environmental and social management plans (ESMP). As prescribed in the policy, the ESMF will also assess the institutional capacity of the implementing agency and provide measures for capacity building, and an estimate of the budget needed for the implementation of the ESMF. The ESMF will be consulted upon, reviewed and cleared by the Bank and ultimately disclosed both in-country and at the InfoShop prior to project implementation.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The Policy is triggered because of the sensitivity of the Lower Shire area (being within the proximity of natural reserves, its flood prone area, etc.) near which most of small to medium size civil works (rehabilitation and or reconstruction of bridges, roads, railway, basic social services, etc.) in this flood-affected area might occur and thus likely affect the ecological balance of the area including the natural reserves. Restoration of some livelihoods and food security activities such as bee keeping and natural based enterprises may affect some protected wildlife reserves in rural communities. Rehabilitation of services and access roads to flood affected wildlife reserve may affect conditions natural habitats e.g. in Mwabvi Game Reserve/Lengwe National Park, etc. Although these are expected to be site specific and easily manageable, provision will be made in the ESMF and sub-project ESMPs, through community consultation, sensitization and participation, to ensure adequate mitigation and management of these natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	The project is expected to involve clearing of trees. The

		ESMF will include measures to manage the clearance, including possible reforestation in some areas.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	Some of the proposed activities in components (1) and (2) suggest the triggering of OP 4.09 due to the likely usage of Pesticides during project implementation; precisely some investments in the agriculture sector that will enhance production and might likely increase the use of pesticides. However, the project will not finance procurement of pesticides. More likely, irrigation schemes may use pesticides to control pests on schemes. In cases where pesticides are used within existing production systems, the project will promote the use of integrated pest management and the safe use, storage, and disposal of agro-chemicals. Though details of the nature, scope and physical footprint of the proposed project activities are unknown at this very juncture, the Borrower will, using the existing PMPs from Shire River Basin Management Project (SRBMP), Agriculture Sector-Wide Support Project (ASWAp-SP) and IRLADP, prepare, consult upon and disclose an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) to guide the safe and secure usage of pesticides during project implementation; with the view to reduce, minimize and adequately mitigate its adverse potential impacts while maximizing its potential positive impacts on beneficiary communities. The IPMP will be fully consulted upon, reviewed and cleared by the Bank prior to its public disclosure both in-country and at the InfoShop prior to project implementation.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The policy is triggered because the proposed project activities may be implemented in areas that contain archaeological sites, historical sites, or other physical cultural resources. The ESMF will include chance finds procedures to guide private contractors on the proper management of physical cultural resources once discovered during project implementation.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The Involuntary Resettlement policy is triggered due to foreseen low to medium civil works activities (i.e. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of roads, bridges, basic social services such as health facilities and schools, and irrigation schemes, etc.) may require land for temporary or permanent usage. The land acquired for this purpose may lead to loss of asset, sources of income or means of livelihoods for some poor households, especially in rural communities whether or not project affected people (PAP)

		must move to another location. To ensure proper mitigation measures are set forth, especially at this very juncture where details of project footprint are still unknown, the Borrower will, using the existing RPFs from the Shire River Basin Management Project (SRBMP), Agriculture Sector-Wide Support Project (ASWAp-SP) and IRLADP, prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to guide the preparation of site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) once such details are known. Just as the ESMF and IPMP, the RPF will be consulted upon, reviewed and cleared by the Bank and publicly disclosed both in-country and InfoShop prior to project implementation.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project does not involve dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique are co-riparian countries of the Shire River. Namibia, Angola, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia are co-riparian countries above the confluence of the Shire and Zambezi Rivers in the greater Zambezi Basin. However, the project will only be financing rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and therefore an exception under paragraph 7(a) OP 7.50 has been requested from the regional Vice President.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is not being implemented in disputed areas.

II. 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 project is designed to benefit the communities affected by the disaster and who are further exposed to such risks. Through strengthening of disaster risk management systems and institutions, the project has the potential to benefit the entire 15 affected districts of Malawi. The implementation of the proposed components (1) and (2) of the Project may result in adverse impacts on people and land, if not mitigated appropriately. Considering the environmental and social vulnerability of the affected regions of Malawi the proposed investments on the rehabilitation or reconstruction of existing infrastructure, and building under component (3) disaster management capacity of the state government, needs to be planned carefully to avoid significant and/or irreversible impacts. Some of the key environmental impacts that may arise due to the proposed project could be (i) loss of trees, pollution of surface and ground water resources, dust emissions, soil erosion, solid wastes; (ii) loss of customary land, loss of crops, loss of trees, loss of access to natural resources, blockage of footpaths/roads/walkways, loss of trees, loss of social cohesion; (iii) water logging and salinization, increase in waterborne diseases and pests in sites, conflicts in use of water between irrigation farmers and upstream and downstream water users, and spread of weeds; and (iv) potential impact on physical cultural resources during

<p>rehabilitation and re-construction within some parts of flood affected areas. Moreover, these potential impacts have been fully summarized in the below safeguards section, hence the triggering of key safeguards policies and related safeguards instruments.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p>
<p>The proposed rural road connectivity activities of the project could have long-term impacts on the flora and fauna and the local natural ecosystem. However, most of these will involve rehabilitating or reconstructing previously existing facilities. The required safeguards instruments namely ESMF, IPMP and RPF will be prepared, consulted upon and disclosed by the borrower using the existing safeguards instruments from the Shire River Basin Management Project (SRBMP), Agriculture Sector-Wide Support Project (ASWAp-SP) and IRLADP. These safeguards instruments will be consulted upon, reviewed and cleared by the Bank and ultimately disclosed both in-country and at the InfoShop prior to project implementation. This will ensure that any adverse impacts are identified early enough in the project planning stage and suitably addressed through mitigation measures as prescribed in these instruments.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>The project support investments in the rehabilitation or reconstruction of the existing infrastructure network, including basic social services; thus minimizing potential negative social and environmental impacts and increasing efficiency of the investments. In addition, during the design and preparation of specific project sub-components related to re-construction of housing, public buildings, roads and bridges, alternatives to minimize adverse impacts will be further explored. These could include minimum adjustments in the existing alignments, and/or use of alternative materials to enhance the sustainability of infrastructure created.</p>
<p>The implementation of project components (1) and (2) will include several construction activities, which have a potential to create adverse social and/or environment impacts, particularly if such activities are not properly structured and managed. Although the general thrust and broad project interventions seem to be known at the time of project appraisal, the specific details pertaining to planning and designing of multiple sub-projects that the project envisages to support, will be known only at a later stage. In such a situation, where multiple sub-projects will be located across the targeted fifteen (15) districts; an Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) approach have been adopted, using the existing safeguards instruments from Shire River Basin Management Project (SRBMP), Agriculture Sector-Wide Support Project (ASWAp-SP) and IRLADP, to adequately guide the project during implementation stage. While the project itself is designed to benefit the disaster hit communities, especially the poorest ones, the management of unwarranted/ adverse impacts is proposed to be managed through the application and implementation of the above mentioned safeguards instruments (ESMF, RPF and IPMP) principles, prerogatives and applicable site specific Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments/Environmental and Social Management Plans, and Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) for the sub-projects.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>The project is being implemented under OP 10.00, paragraph 12, and thus the safeguards instruments will be prepared after appraisal but prior to project implementation.</p> <p>The institutional and implementation arrangements are as follows:</p>

- Requirements of Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01: Government of Malawi will prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which will provide the criteria and procedures for screening sub-project investments and guide the preparation of site-specific environmental and social management plans. The ESMF including its ESMP will also assess the institutional capacity of the implementing agency and provide measures for capacity building, and an estimate of the budget needed for the implementation of the ESMF. The ESMF will also provide a list of activities that could be financed by the project and screen out activities that correspond to Category A projects.
- Requirement of Involuntary Resettlement Policy OP/BP 4.12: Government will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to guide on resettlement planning and possible compensation issues if they occur during project implementation.
- Requirement of Natural Habitats OP 4.04: Rehabilitation of services and access roads to flood affected wildlife reserve may affect conditions natural habitats e.g. in Mwabvi Game Reserve/ Lengwe National Park, etc. Although these are expected to be site specific and easily manageable, provision will be made in the ESMF and sub-project ESMPs, through community consultation, sensitization and participation, to ensure adequate mitigation and management of these natural habitats.
- Requirement of Pest Management OP 4.09: Government of Malawi will prepare, consult upon and disclose an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) to guide on the procurement, distribution, use storage of pesticides on irrigation schemes to be rehabilitated under this project. The plan will also contain guidelines to promote Integrated Pest Management in irrigation schemes.
- Requirement of Physical Cultural Resources OP 4.11: The proposed project activities may be implemented in areas that contain archaeological sites, historical sites, or other physical cultural resources. The ESMF will include chance finds procedures to guide private contractors on the proper management of physical cultural resources once discovered during project implementation.
- Requirement of Forests OP/BP 4.36: The ESMF will include measures to manage the clearance of trees, including possible reforestation in some areas.

Capacity for implementation of safeguards.

Recently Government of Malawi through IDA funded IRLAD Project established an effective safeguard Implementation unit which spearheads the implementation of environmental and social safeguards in the projects activities. The Government of Malawi intends to use the same systems in order to maximize the best practices from the systems. Furthermore, the Environmental Affairs Department (District Environmental officers) has technical capacity to prepare detailed environmental and social management plans for sub-projects. Environmental District officers will be supported by senior Staff from IRLAD Project Implementation Unit. The Government has Environmental Districts Officers and Environmental District Inspectors and district environmental sub-committee throughout flood affected districts. These staff and structures will provide technical advisory services on implementation of environmental and social measures to be outlined in the site specific environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA)/environmental and social management plans (ESMP). These various key stakeholders will be technically supported by the project social and environmental safeguards specialist and materially by the project to ensure proper handling of social and environmental aspects of the project, as well as material support from the project to undertake their respective tasks and enhance monitoring implementation of safeguard measures in the field.

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

Social and environment safeguards management related impacts and risks are as follows: (i) lack

of coordination between the key implementing government agencies may lead to a delay in the preparation of required project documentation; (ii) insufficient attention/delays in effective implementation of site specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIAs)/ Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and the IPMP; (iii) Obstacles and delays in obtaining statutory clearance; (vi) improper monitoring and irregular reporting of compliance by line agencies, and (iii) potential non-compliance with Bank environment and social safeguard policies/guidelines due to lack of proper social and/or environmental safeguards focal points and technical capacity.

Key stakeholders of the project include the state government, local governments, and citizens living in the disaster affected/prone districts in the 15 districts. However, given the high profile of the project and the number of stakeholder groups, potentially there are certain groups that could feel negatively affected. All stakeholders have a strong interest in the rehabilitation or reconstruction of infrastructure that will lead to increased opportunities. To achieve this goal, the project emphasizes the need for synergies among state level sectors and local stakeholders to maximize the impact of investments in housing, transportation and disaster management. The project's physical investments are aimed at improving disaster preparedness at the local level. Technical reviews will be undertaken to ensure that critical works and activities related to flood management and rehabilitation or reconstruction of the transport network and key basic social services do not have a negative impact on local residents. Prior to/Once the implementation begins, environmental and social safeguards experts will disseminate relevant information to local communities living in flood prone areas to further increase awareness raising of the project.

The new PIU (ex-IRLAD PIU) will coordinate project components among state level departments and the implementation of the components at the local level. It will address governance, transparency, and accountability issues among the stakeholders throughout the process and institute necessary arrangements mechanisms to address grievances. This approach will help stakeholders manage expectations, while keeping various implementation agencies accountable for their work. Community meetings will be held in each affected village of the project and also to inform the local population of their rights to compensation and options available in accordance with the set-forth safeguards policies guidelines. The ESMF, RPF and IPMP will have specific guidance on carrying this out in the context of the experience of ongoing projects in Malawi. These instruments and their subsequent implementation plans, as well as studies for investments, will be publicly disclosed on the government websites and other public places accessible to the local people and NGOs in English and local language. In case of a potential dispute on compensation, after exhausting all the available local grievance redress mechanisms including third-party involvement, the claimant, as a last resort, could reach out to the Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) in the local tribunal shall hear and resolve the case in presence of (a) the project affected party, (b) the in charge of line department who is acquiring the land/ in-charge of the sub-project activity, and (c) the local representative/chief of the village where the sub-project is being implemented. However, in case of non-satisfactory solution, the matter will be brought to the notice of the District Collector and he/she is the final authority to decide the case. In addition a well thought communication strategy will create more awareness raising to properly inform communities about the various project components, and incorporate a comprehensive grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The Decision Support System (DSS) will integrate and analyze information from multiple sources and will display it in user-friendly ways for i) tracking and reporting financial and physical progress towards achievement of the targets set, and ii) communities in the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction program. A Monitoring Information System (MIS) will assist the monitoring of safeguards, procurement, financial and public

disclosure performance and outcomes of PIU on a regular basis and facilitate proper handling of grievance redress mechanisms at the PIU Level.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	////
Date of submission to InfoShop	////
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	////
"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	////
Date of submission to InfoShop	////
"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	NA
Date of receipt by the Bank	////
Date of submission to InfoShop	////
"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
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:	
The project is being processed under OP 10.00. The preparation of all safeguard instruments is being deferred. However, they will be prepared, consulted, finalized, approved and disclosed prior to project implementation.	

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 [] No [] NA [×]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [] No [] 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 [×]

OP 4.09 - Pest Management			
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes []	No []	NA [×]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes []	No []	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 [×]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources			
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes []	No []	NA [×]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes []	No []	NA [×]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement			
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes []	No []	NA [×]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes []	No []	NA [×]
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests			
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes []	No []	NA [×]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes []	No []	NA [×]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes []	No []	NA [×]
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways			
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes []	No []	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 [×]	No []	NA []
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes []	No [×]	NA []
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information			
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes []	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 []	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 [×]	No []	NA []
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [×]	No []	NA []

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Ayaz Parvez, Francis Samson Nkoka	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Maria Angelica Sotomayor Araujo (PMGR)	Date: 06-Apr-2015