

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA13726

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Mozambique	Project ID:	P149620
Project Name:	Moz Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project (P149620)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Mark A. Austin, Andre Rodrigues de Aquino, Pedro Arlindo		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	31-Mar-2016	Estimated Board Date:	19-May-2016
Managing Unit:	GFA07	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Agro-industry, marketing, and trade (40%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (40%), Rural and Inter-Urban Roads and Highways (20%)		
Theme(s):	Rural markets (45%), Rural services and infrastructure (35%), Land administration and management (12%), Other environment and natural resources management (8%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
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 proposed project development objective is to integrate rural households into sustainable agriculture and forest-based value chains in the Project area and, in the event of an Eligible Crisis or

Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response to said Eligible Crisis or Emergency.

3. Project Description

The Project aims to contribute to integrating rural households into sustainable agriculture and forest-based value chains in the project area, which comprises a jurisdictional landscape formed of five districts in Nampula Province and five districts in Zambezia Province. The Project will be structured as a Series of Projects (SoP) and Investment Project Financing, funded by an IDA credit.

This Project design recognizes that contributing to integrated sustainable rural development in Mozambique requires simultaneous interventions on several fronts – from addressing barriers to income generation and integration of rural households into agriculture and forest-based value chains (access to finance, technical assistance limited rural infrastructure), to securing land tenure and ensuring the sustainability of natural resources on which rural livelihoods depend. Rural development activities based on agriculture and forestry depend and impact on natural resources, and have to be managed as part of the larger landscape within which local communities, smallholders and investors live and derive their livelihoods from. This requires participatory forms of local land use planning and the promotion of inclusive business models that link communities, small emerging commercial farmers, and investors into sustainable value chains. Practical tools include spatial planning tools (such as GIS-based tools), multi-stakeholder forums to facilitate the construction of common visions on land use, and participatory planning and monitoring tools. All these aspects are embodied in the value chain-focused integrated landscape management approach adopted by the Project in the targeted landscape..

The Project would implement this value chain-focused integrated landscape management approach in the targeted area by: (a) promoting households' integration into agriculture and forests-based value chains with significant market-driven potential as a strategy to promote rural development and raise incomes through the expansion of the SECF network and key agribusiness investments; (b) addressing key financial and infrastructure access constraints related to feeder roads, irrigation and warehousing for relevant stakeholders in the landscape; (c) securing land tenure for communities and rural households in the Project areas; and (d) promoting the adoption of sustainable land use practices (including climate-smart and conservation agriculture), restoring degraded lands in critical areas for the VCs, and improving spatial planning and multi-stakeholder coordination for better management of land use trade-offs.

The Project's components and their specific objectives thus are:

1) Agriculture and Forest-Based Value Chain Development – aimed at increasing smallholder and small emerging commercial farmers' participation in key agriculture and forest-based value chains, as well as enhance targeted value chains' overall competitiveness, sustainability and resilience. In order to meet the above objectives, the component will support the following activities which will be launched in year 1 of Project implementation:

- Provision of training and technical assistance to Small Emerging Commercial Farmers and key rural SMEs Agribusinesses
- Agribusiness finance to value chain actors. SECFs, Agribusinesses, Weather based insurance.
- Improving rural infrastructure

2) Securing Land Tenure Rights and Increasing Natural Resources Resilience – aimed at promoting integrated landscape management, securing land tenure rights of communities and individuals, and protecting, enhancing and restoring critical natural habitats in the targeted landscape. This would be achieved by: (a) strengthening Provincial and District capacity to pursue integrated landscape

management, including multi-stakeholder platforms, spatial planning and joint planning and monitoring tools; (b) supporting community land delimitation and individual land tenure titling; (c) streamlining land delimitation and titling processes at the Provincial and District levels and strengthening the capacity of Provincial and District offices to issue CDCs and DUATs; and (d) protecting and restoring natural habitats critical for the value chains in the landscape. This component would finance consultants (service providers), goods and operational costs related to delimiting communities and carrying out land titling work, providing needed inputs, equipment and training for landscape restoration, operational costs, and priority civil works in the targeted landscape.

3) Project Coordination and Management – aimed at effectively performing the functions of Project coordination and management, fiduciary management, safeguards management, M&E, communications and others. A Project Coordinating Unit (Unidade de Gestão de Fundos Internacionais, UGFI) has been established at MITADER, with significant capacity at the national level. Provincial Implementation Units (PIU) of 4 technical staff have been hired to oversee the implementation of the operation in each Province. A team of decentralized Landscape Facilitators at the provincial and district levels will be deployed at the start of the project.

4) Contingency Emergency Response – designed as a “zero-dollar” component to allow the Government of Mozambique, following an adverse event that causes a major disaster, to request the Bank to channel resources from this component into an Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM) by following agreed established procedures. Following an adverse event that causes a major disaster, the GoM may request the Bank to channel resources from this component into an Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM). The IRM would enable the use of a portion of uncommitted funds from the overall IDA portfolio to respond to emergencies. Specific details around this component (including activation criteria, eligible expenditures, and specific implementation arrangements, as well as required staffing for the Coordinating Authority) will be defined in greater detail an IRM Operations Manual, which would go through a consultation and clearance process by project effectiveness.

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

The Project area comprises ten districts in Zambézia (Alto Molocue, Ile, Gile, Mocuba and Gurue) and Nampula (Rapale, Lalaula, Mecuburi, Malema and Ribau), and is characterized by humid mesothermal and sub-humid climates. Three among the thirteen major water basins of the country are located in the Landscape – Lúrio, Ligonha and Licungo. Other water basins found in the Landscape include Mecubúri, Monapo, Mongincual, Monotomo, Meluli, Molócue, Mulela, Nipiode, Raraga and Mungueze. The targeted Landscape coincides also with areas of elevated erosion hazard, based on factors such as slope, soil erodibility, soil erosivity and land cover. There are about 2.9 million ha of forest area within the landscape (2014), which is equivalent to about 45% of the Landscape’s total area. From 2000 to 2014, annual deforestation rate has been 0.64 percent, which is well above the national average of 0.58%. The area also encompasses several biodiversity hotspots, having protection status the Gile National Reserve (GNR), managed by the National Conservations Areas Agency (ANAC), and the Mecuburi Forest Reserve, under the responsibility of DINAF in MITADER. Biodiversity hotspots currently with no protection status include Mounts Namuli (Gurue District) and Inago (Malema District).

The proposed Project rating is category B type, owing to the nature of its foreseen environmental and social impacts, which are localized and easily manageable. More specifically, the Project triggered the following environmental safeguards: OP/BP 4.01 Environment Assessment, largely because proposed activities under Component 1 and 2 are likely to lead to some environmental and social impacts that would require due safeguards attention. Expected negative impacts can be associated to

the proposed clearing and rehabilitation of access roads, irrigation infrastructures, storage facilities, water storage infrastructures, irrigations schemes and use of pesticides, including promotion of small-scale farming and land delimitation. Some of the potential foreseen adverse environmental and social impacts resulting from the aforementioned activities may lead to soil erosion and degradation, decreased water quality, loss of vegetation, fauna disturbance, deposition of solid wastes, dust emission, social impacts related with loss of land, resource use conflict, impacts on vulnerable and marginalized groups, health and safety of construction workers/artisans. OP/BP 4.36 on Forests was triggered because some of the proposed activities under Component 2 will promote sustainable management of natural forests and forest restoration. Notwithstanding, the Project will not have any direct or indirect negative impacts on health and quality of forests, or the health and safety of people who depends on forests. Likewise, project activities are expected to have significant positive impacts on natural habitats, as the project will promote integrated sustainable natural resource management. OP/BP 4.04 Natural Habitats was triggered owing to the investments aimed at streamlining land delimitation and titling processes while protecting and restoring natural habitats critical for the value chains in the landscape. OP 4.09 on Pest Management was triggered since the Project inputs under Component 1 and 2 may include the use of small quantities of pesticides to boost agriculture productivity, though expected only at a small scale. The Project also preemptively triggers OP/BP 4.37 Safe of Dams due to foreseen investments in the rehabilitation of irrigation systems, small water storage and water canals.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Alfredo Ricardo Zunguze (GPSQP)

Bruno Alcantara Cardoso (GSU07)

Eden Gabriel Vieira Dava (GSU01)

Paulo Jorge Temba Sithoe (GEN01)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The proposed activities under Component 1 through 4 are likely to lead to some adverse environmental and social impacts that would require due safeguards attention. Expected project's environmental and social impacts will largely result from activities that include clearing and rehabilitation of access roads, irrigation infrastructures, storage facilities, water storage infrastructures, irrigations schemes as well as the promotion of small-scale farming and land delimitation. Such activities may contribute to soil erosion and degradation, decreased water quality, loss of vegetation, fauna disturbance, deposition of solid wastes, dust emission, social impacts related with loss of land, resource use conflict, impacts on vulnerable and marginalized groups, health and safety of construction workers/artisans. Consequently, OP/BP 4.01 was triggered to set forth the basic principles and prerogatives to be followed to comply with safeguards requirements. The borrower have prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to provide detailed guidance for project activities/sub-activities

		<p>implementation. In addition to the normal outline as specified in the policy, the ESMF includes both an environmental and social screening form (ESSF) and a set of Environmental and Social Clauses (ESC) for project implementers. The implementer, the Ministry of Environment, Land and Rural Development (MITADER) responsible for screening of subprojects and ensuring adequate usage of ESC by contractors will also prepare site specific ESMP/ESIAs for subproject activities. The ESMF was consulted upon and ultimately disclosed both in-country and at the InfoShop prior to appraisal. Likewise, during project implementation the site specific ESMP/ESIAs will be duly consulted upon and disclosed accordingly prior to the physical implementation of project activity/sub-activity.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>Overall, ANRLMP activities are expected to have significant positive impacts on natural habitats, as the project will support legal and institution reform in order to tackle critical issues related to natural resource management. Nevertheless, OP 4.04 is triggered as the project will promote activities aiming at protecting the natural resources (soil, water and forests) and restoring degraded lands that are critical for the value chains promoted by the Project. Such activities may involve promotion of assisted natural regeneration and active enrichment planting with natural and exotic species and natural species planting for domestic and commercial uses in priority areas within the landscape while promoting awareness raising focusing on the importance of critical natural habitats. Such activities may lead to natural habitats degradation, loss of basic ecosystem services and functions. The borrower prepared an ESMF that includes specific provisions for mitigation of impacts on natural habitats. Hence, ESMPs will include specific considerations including general guidance and procedures to address OP/BP 4.04 basic requirements.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	<p>Some of the proposed activities under component 2 will promote sustainable management of natural forests for, fuelwood and wood products. However, the Project will not have any direct or indirect impacts on health and quality of forests, or the health and safety of people who depends on forests. There is no intention to change management, protection, or utilization of forests, but rather to encourage a sustainable management of forest services and products. The borrower has prepared an ESMF that incorporates community-driven mechanisms for screening of risks and impacts as well as for the</p>

		sustainable management of forest resources and products.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	Provision of improved inputs under Component 1 and 2 may include the use of small quantities of pesticides to improve agriculture productivity. Despite that activities to be supported by the project do not necessarily involve the massive use of pesticides OP/BP 4.09 was triggered. Borrower have therefore prepared an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) respective of both the FAO and SADC authorized list of pesticides to mitigate possible negative impact of any increase in the use of agrochemicals, particularly chemical pesticides by promoting ecological and biological control of pest management within beneficiary groups. The IPMP was duly consulted upon and disclosed both in-country and at the InfoShop prior to appraisal.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The policy is not triggered as project activities will not finance major civil works or large movements of earth in areas containing sites deemed physical cultural resources by communities living there (e.g. holy sites such as sacred groves, sacred forests, etc.). To ensure due diligence, Chance Find procedures were included in the ESMF and ESMPs to address OP/BP 4.11 basic requirements.
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project will likely finance activities such as land delimitation, which could generate potential short-term conflicts within the community over land ownership, and/or agriculture-related land expansion, land use planning, rehabilitation of small scale irrigation schemes and of small-scale infrastructure (storage and roads) that could necessitate involuntary land acquisition resulting in involuntary resettlement of people and/or loss of (or access to) assets, means of livelihoods or resources. To ensure due diligence is done, the Borrower has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to adequately deal with issues of land acquisition resulting with compensation and/or the physical displacement of peoples. The RPF was duly consulted upon, cleared by the Bank and adequately disclosed both in-country and at the InfoShop prior to appraisal. The RPF includes specific provisions to guide the borrower in the preparation of site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) prior or during project implementation. Such RAPs will also be consulted upon and adequately disclosed prior to the physical implementation of any of such given activity.
Safety of Dams OP/BP	Yes	OP/BP 4.37 Safe of Dams is triggered due to foreseen

4.37		investments in the rehabilitation of irrigation systems, small water storage and water canals. Nonetheless, it's not expected that the project will be involved in any new investments in large dams (15 m or higher and/or water storage infrastructure of 3 million m3 reservoir capacity). The irrigation systems may include small gravity fed irrigation schemes and possibly simple small-scale water control structures. Hence, site specific ESMPs will include provisions to mitigate impacts arising from of any new infrastructure. The ESMPs will be binding to the contractor's contract and to ensure that safeguards recommendations are complied with during project cycle. Moreover, any dam-related activity will be undertaken following the guidelines of FAO.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The proposed project is not expected to engage in large scale irrigation activities or other activities that would adversely affect the quality or quantity of water flow within international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered. The area in which the Agriculture and Natural Resource Landscape Management Project will be implemented is not known to include any disputed areas.

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>The ANRLMP has been rated as a Category B project due to the site specific nature of its foreseen environmental and social impacts likely to be caused under Component 1 and 2 which require safeguards attention. The project will not finance activities that may result in major land use changes or natural habitats transformation. The Project triggered the following environmental and social safeguards: OP/BP 4.01 Environment Assessment ; OP/BP 4.36 on Forests because some of the proposed activities under Component 2 will promote sustainable management of natural forests and forest restoration. Notwithstanding, the Project will not have any direct or indirect negative impacts on health and quality of forests, or the health and safety of people who depends on forests; OP/BP 4.04 Natural Habitats was triggered due to the investments aimed at streamlining land delimitation and titling processes while protecting and restoring natural habitats critical for the value chains in the landscape; OP 4.09 on Pest Management triggered since the Project inputs under Component 1 and 2 may include the use of small quantities of pesticides to boost agriculture productivity, though expected only at a small scale; also preemptively the project triggered OP/BP 4.37 Safe of Dams due to foreseen investments in the rehabilitation of irrigation systems, small water storage and water canals; OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement was triggered since project will finance activities associated with land delimitation and/or expansion, land use planning, rehabilitation of small scale irrigation schemes for horticulture construction/ rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure (storage and administrative facilities) that could necessitate involuntary land acquisition resulting in involuntary resettlement of people and/or loss of access to natural resources and involuntary restriction of access to parks and protected areas.</p>

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

The physical interventions of ANRLMP will result from proposed rehabilitation of access roads, irrigation infrastructures, storage facilities, water storage infrastructures, irrigations schemes. The likely environmental and social impacts could include: soil erosion and degradation, decreased water quality, loss of vegetation, fauna disturbance, deposition of solid wastes, dust emission, social impacts related with loss of land, resource use conflict, impacts on vulnerable and marginalized groups, health and safety of construction workers/artisans.

The ESMF already includes a list of potential impacts and mitigation measures to be implemented for infrastructure & construction works, such as storage facilities, water storage infrastructures, small and medium irrigation schemes to be reviewed during the subprojects conception in order to include specific mitigation measures in planning and design phases to ensure environmental and social sound designs, as well as during construction and operation phases to avoid or minimize to the maximum possible any adverse impacts.

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

All expected project impacts should be easily managed within the context of specific ESMPs to be developed during Project implementation. However, it should be noted that MITADER has recently created AQUA (Agencia de Controlo de Qualidade Ambiental) in order to strengthen the Ministry's capacity to monitor and control any environmental, natural resources and land-related impacts from projects licensed in Mozambique, separating licensing from inspection functions within the Ministry. This represents another action that will contribute to avoiding or minimizing any potential Project adverse impacts.

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.

MITADER has assigned the International Financing Management Unit (UGFI) to function as Project Coordinating Unit. A dedicated Environmental and Social Safeguards Focal Point (ESSFP) has been hired specifically for the Project and will also work collaboratively with the UT-REDD+, which is also part of UGFI and has another dedicated ESSFP working under WB-financed projects. The ESSFP hired for the Project will also work with UGFI's Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist and Provincial project coordinators and their teams to ensure systematic compliance with both Safeguards, Gender and Vulnerability guidelines, as well as with national environmental regulations. It should be noted that the Government's Project's ESSFP is also tasked in her ToRs to build the capacity of all Government staff relevant to the Project, including at Provincial and District levels. Despite the fact that Borrower has long lasting, proven experience and expertise in managing World Bank-funded operations, both in the agriculture and natural resources management sectors, the World Bank Environmental Specialist will provide additional series of environmental and social safeguards trainings to further strengthen Borrower capacity and improve both the perception of safeguards policies, as well as gender and vulnerable groups inclusion.

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

The ESMF, RPF and PMP included extensive and participatory public consultations which ensured that all stakeholders' views and concerns, in particular of women, were considered in project design and implementation mechanism. Key stakeholders include: smallholder and small emerging commercial farmers; local leaders; District and Provincial Government institutions;

NGOs active in agriculture, rural development, and conservation. All safeguards documents have been/will be disclosed publicly in-country by the Borrower and in the Bank info-shop.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	13-Mar-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	05-Apr-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Mozambique	05-Apr-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	13-Mar-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	06-Apr-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Mozambique	06-Apr-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	13-Mar-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	05-Apr-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Mozambique	05-Apr-2016
<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:	

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 [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
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 [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
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 4.12 - 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 []
Is physical displacement/relocation expected? Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [] No [×] TBD []
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods) Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [] No [] TBD [×]
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/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams	
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes [] No [×] NA []
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	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 [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Mark A. Austin, Andre Rodrigues de Aquino, Pedro Arlindo	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 07-Apr-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Dina Umali-Deininger (PMGR)	Date: 07-Apr-2016