

<b>Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (ISDS)</b>	
<b>Section I – Basic Information</b>	
Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: September 2, 2004	Report No.:AC1020
<b>A. Basic Project Data</b>	
A.1. Project Statistics	
Country: Kyrgyz Republic	Project ID: P049724
Project: KYRGYZ AGRIBUSINESS AND MARKETING PROJEC	TTL: Edward C. Cook
Total project cost (by component):	
Appraisal Date: September 8, 2004	Loan/Credit amount(\$m): IDA: 8.5
Board Date: February 15, 2005	
Other financing amounts by source:	(\$m.)
FOREIGN MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS	4.75 PHRD Cofinancing Grant
Managing Unit: ECSSD	Sector: Agricultural marketing and trade (85%);Agro-industry (15%)
Lending Instruments: Specific Investment Loan	
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency recovery)? Yes? <input type="checkbox"/> No? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Environmental Category: B	
<p>A.2. Project Objectives</p> <p>The direct project development objectives will be to expand the level of activity of processing, marketing, and trade enterprises downstream of the farmgate, to increase the number and economic importance of producer organizations, and to improve the functioning of markets and trade linkages between producers, and primary and secondary level trade organizations. The Project will work directly with private enterprises and producer and other commercial organizations to improve the competitiveness of Kyrgyz products. It is important that the Project be responsive to the needs of the private sector in achieving this goal. Best practice from around the world shows that there needs to be an integrated effort along the supply chains in question if real results are to be achieved. If project interventions are not targeted in this manner, the chances of achieving the ultimate objective of increased sales will decline.</p> <p>The ultimate objective of these efforts will be to increase the amount of value added to Kyrgyz agro-food commodities, to increase sales of those commodities both domestically and abroad, and to improve the operation of domestic agricultural markets.</p> <p>Key outcome indicators for the Project will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased share of agricultural production being processed</li> <li>• Increased role of producer organizations in agricultural marketing</li> <li>• The repayment performance of loans extended (repayment rate, etc)</li> <li>• Increased institutional lending to agro-industry clients</li> </ul>	

Key output indicators for the Project will be:

- Increase in sales of enterprises and organizations supported by the Project
- Increase in profits of enterprises and organizations supported by the Project
- The number and volume of loans to agricultural producers, agro-processors and agribusiness
- The number of PFIs participating in the Project

The Country Assistance Strategy, approved on May 15, 2003, focuses on three key priorities, each corresponding to a priority focus of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS). The Project will directly address the number one priority identified in the CAS, namely promoting private sector-led growth. The CAS identifies three key drivers of economic growth for Kyrgyzstan -- agriculture and agro-processing, industry and energy, and small and micro enterprises. The Project will be a key element in addressing these. At the time of the CAS presentation, the Project was included with a new irrigation project under the title "Agriculture Modernization and Marketing Project". Subsequently, the Country Unit took the decision to split the project in two, allowing the processing of the Agribusiness and Marketing Project to move ahead separately and to simplify project design and implementation arrangements.

### A.3. Project Description

The Project will work with commodities for which viable import substitution, export development opportunities, or inefficient functioning of domestic markets has been identified. This information will be generated through direct interaction with enterprises and organizations involved in those supply chains. The approach of the Project will be to work with those business opportunities that are relatively closer to achieving higher sales of commodities or improved market functioning, rather than to take on higher-risk areas where a greater number of issues would need to be addressed. Working directly with private sector organizations involved in commodity supply chains will ensure that interventions included in the Project are targeted to real business needs rather than to assumptions of what those business needs might be.

Component 1: Market Development Component (\$6.65 million of which PHRD Cofinancing Grant \$4.05 million and IDA Credit \$2.6 million)

The Market Development Component is designed to address constraints to improved functioning of commodity supply chains through interventions in both the private and public sectors. The focus of this component will be on building business capacity of the

parties involved in marketing chains of agricultural commodities and providing them the foundation to work together more effectively.

The sub-components are: (i) Supply Chain Management (\$4.5 million of which PHRD Cofinancing Grant \$3.95 million and IDA Credit \$0.55 million); (ii) Export Promotion (\$1.05 million, all IDA Credit); (iii) Public Sector Investment Program (\$1.0 million, all IDA Credit); and (iv) Public Sector Capacity Building (\$0.10 million, of which PHRD Cofinancing Grant \$0.10 million).

### ***Supply Chain Management Sub-Component***

The goal of this sub-component is to directly support institutional and overall capacity building among private sector actors involved in the marketing of Kyrgyz agricultural and food commodities. An Agribusiness Competitiveness Center (ABCC) – with strong business and language skills – will be established by the Project to manage the work under the Market Development Component. This will be modeled on the basis of similar private sector development organizations set up in Georgia, Moldova, and Slovenia. The ABCC will engage directly with the following types of private sector clients: producer organizations, processing enterprises and traders. The ABCC will serve as both a channel for providing technical assistance to these clients and for collecting feedback from the private sector concerning limitations on competitiveness and efficiency that would entail changes in the policy and regulatory environment and/or investment in public sector infrastructure.

The ABCC will need to be a fair and objective player in dealing with marketing chain issues, have top level business and professional skills, and be free from political interference in its work. *Agreement on criteria for selection of staff of the ABCC will be reached during appraisal. Issuing of a Government resolution legally establishing the ABCC will be a condition of negotiations.* Legal analysis of the appropriate form for the ABCC has been carried out. The ABCC will be established as an entity (uchrezhdenie) with the Government as its founder. A Supervisory Board consisting of the MAWRPI, the Ministry of Economy, Industry, and Trade, and the Ministry of Finance, and representatives of the private sector and donors will be established to oversee the work of the ABCC.

The ABCC will provide business and technical advice to private sector clients through contracting with international business consulting firms and teaming these with local consultants to be hired on a per-contract basis. The business and technical services will be provided on a matching grant basis, with the clients obligated to contribute toward partial covering of these costs. Based on experience in comparable interventions elsewhere in the region, the client co-financing shares are expected to be 20 percent or less. *Agreement on the minimum cofinancing shares for clients will be reached during appraisal.* Because of the relatively high share of grant financing, the lessons learned through the work with the private sector clients will be available to others as a public good.

Within the ABCC capability needs to be established to handle market development and trade promotion in the Kyrgyz Republic in a pro-active and results oriented approach. The approach taken heretofore in the Kyrgyz Republic has been primarily reactive in that markets have to be found for what has been produced, without sufficient feedback from the markets themselves about the appropriate product profile. It has been identified that both agro-processors and primary producers are currently suffering from a severe lack of market information and have also not been successful in developing trade contacts and trading links with consumers of their goods. For these reasons, a **Market Development Service (MDS)** will be established within the ABCC. The functions and structure of the MDS are described in Annex 4.

The strategy behind establishing the ABCC is to create skills and capacity within Kyrgyzstan to collaborate effectively with foreign TA providers and to take over leadership of technical assistance functions in the area of business development by the end of the Project. To support this objective, a program of capacity building for the ABCC will be undertaken with focus in the first two years of Project implementation. This will consist of a program of foreign training at relevant models both within the CIS and in the West. There will be a program of training and assistance internally for ABCC staff carried out by consultants from other countries in the CIS that have developed skills under related enterprise development projects, as well as by closely-focused international TA.

Once the ABCC is well-established, a program of technical assistance for processing and trading enterprises, as well as for producer organizations and marketing cooperatives, will be provided. The scope and depth of the interventions will differ depending on the nature and needs of the clients. After an initial review of prospective clients, TA packages will be defined and bid competitively. There will need to be flexibility in the number and type of clients in each package, and the phasing of the packages. The Project will be working actively with other donors and relying on analysis done during preparation of the Project by the team from AFC to identify potential clients for participation. For producers organizations and marketing cooperatives, the ABMP will rely on the work of other donors active in this area, most notably the GTZ, and on the Village Investment Project to identify potential clients of this type. The first package will be critical for establishing the credibility of the ABCC and the Project and will be given particular attention. (A description of the phasing of this work is provided in Annex 6). It will be important that the first package includes a representative cross-sample of private sector clients and that there is diversity in the commodity composition. On the basis of the experience from the first package, subsequent packages will be put together and tendered.

The ABCC will have the role not only of working with individual private sector clients, but of serving as mediator and forum for bringing together agents in the marketing chains of agricultural and food commodities to address overriding efficiency and competitiveness issues, to communicate more effectively, and to identify opportunities for 'win-win' business collaboration. The ABCC will work to identify opportunities for supply chain integration for specific commodities and to structure subsequent TA

packages to incorporate this. Through its work with the private sector, the ABCC will be responsible for identifying marketing inefficiencies that can and should be addressed either through policy and regulatory reform or through investment in public or mixed public private infrastructure.

For this sub-component, the PHRD Cofinancing Grant will finance the costs of consultant services. The IDA Credit will finance the operating and equipment costs of the ABCC, as well as a program of foreign training for local consultants and ABCC staff.

### ***Export Promotion Sub-Component***

The export link is sufficiently critical for the Project that targeted interventions in this area, in addition to the efforts of the ABCC, may be required. For this reason the Project would hire a trade linkage contractor (TLC) with the purpose of reinforcing the efforts of the ABCC to link domestic sellers of Kyrgyz agricultural and food commodities with foreign buyers. The TLC will have demonstrated success in the promotion of agricultural and food commodity exports, preferably in the ECA region, and will have incentives built into their contract to link their payments to actual increases in exports.

The TLC will be responsible for identification of specific barriers to increased sales of Kyrgyz commodities at specific markets, in particular inconsistencies in grades and standards, packaging and presentation, volume and quality consistency. The TLC will provide this information to the ABCC. One option is to target Russian firms for this assignment, given that: (i) this will be the most important export market; (ii) the Russian food processing industry is developing strongly with growing trade expertise; and (iii) there are advantages to interaction without a language barrier and having a shared socio-cultural link through their shared status as ex-Soviet republics.

All costs under this sub-component are to be financed by the IDA Credit.

### ***Public Sector Investment Program***

Significant infrastructure and technology weaknesses are likely to be encountered in the supply chain work under this Component. For private sector investment requirements, the Access to Credit Component (see below) will be available to address those needs. For public sector investment requirements, funds will need to be set aside. These may include market information systems, grading and standards, and municipally-owned marketing infrastructure. There may be cases of mixed public-private infrastructure, where a push from the public sector is necessary to overcome existing hurdles to development. The Project will be able to address these constraints as well on the condition that control arrangements for these infrastructural elements adequately reflect their private sector content. Any proposals for public sector or mixed public-private infrastructure investment will have to be generated from the work with private sector clients and be tied to real business needs as demonstrated in the supply chain work. This is consistent with the demand-driven orientation of the Project and the need for well-targeted interventions.

All costs under this sub-component are to be financed by the IDA Credit.

### ***Public Sector Capacity Building***

The Supervisory Board of the ABCC will serve as the vehicle for bringing together stakeholders in the Project. The Board, in addition to its members – the MAWRPI, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, the Chamber of Commerce and two other privated sector representatives – will allow for participation of non-member representatives in its meetings and an ‘open house’ framework for airing views and issues of concern to the Project. The Supervisory Board will play an important role in addressing a number of public sector issues under the Market Development Component. These are: (a) strengthening of the public sector’s ability to carry out functions appropriate for a market system, and to build appropriate public-private linkages in the agro-food sector of the economy; and, (b) raising for consideration by Government identified policy and regulatory constraints to improved competitiveness of Kyrgyz commodities that are identified by the ABCC and by other Board representatives. Under point (a) the following activities are foreseen: (i) workshops and short training sessions for Government staff on the strategy of the Project and status of its implementation; (ii) appropriate models for public-private partnerships; and (iii) other topics relevant to efficient market operation, such as roles for the private sector in price risk management. Activities foreseen under point (b) include: (i) reconciliation of existing grades and standards to international standards for identified export markets; (ii) legal facilitation of commodity-based financing mechanisms; (iii) improvement in VAT administration and practices; and (iv) improvement in customs procedures, and others.

The costs of this sub-component are to be financed by the PHRD Cofinancing Grant.

### ***Component 2: Access to Credit Component (\$5.9 million, of which PHRD Cofinancing Grant \$0.6 million and IDA Credit \$5.3 million)***

The objectives of the Access to Credit Component are to: (a) address key constraints associated with access to capital by enterprises in the agricultural and food sector of the economy, and (b) expand lending to agricultural and food processing sector by the formal banking sector through introduction of risk mitigating tools for commercial banks.

The Component will be implemented through eligible commercial banks and other financial institutions. The Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs), selected on the basis of specific eligibility criteria, will sign a Subsidiary Loan Agreement (SLA) with the MOF. After the initial training and technical assistance provided by the project, the PFIs will be responsible for identifying prospective sub-borrowers, and have full autonomy in sub-project approval. Detailed eligibility criteria for sub-borrowers, and terms and conditions for borrowing the proceeds of the Credit Facilities and on-lending to the final beneficiaries are specified in the Lending Guidelines.

The Component is designed as a combination of capacity building in the participating financial institutions, and a credit line for investment and working capital loans, to help

the commercial banks to mitigate the risks involved in lending to agriculture. The component will encourage the banks to expand their rural lending activities, as, except for some of the larger food processors in Kyrgyzstan, enterprises in the agricultural sector are currently not able to access credit from financial institutions.

The Component will be composed of the following parts: (i) Technical Assistance to the commercial banking sector, including PFIs (US\$ 0.66 million, of which PHRD Cofinancing Grant US\$ 0.5 million); (ii) Investment Credit Facility (US\$4.0 million, all financed from the IDA Credit); (iii) Structured Finance Facility (US\$1.0 million, all financed from the IDA Credit); and (iv) Credit Line Management Unit (US\$0.265 million, of which \$0.105 million financed from the PHRD Cofinancing Grant).

***Technical Assistance to the Commercial Banking Sector, including Participating Financial Institutions (US\$ 0.66 million, of which US\$0.5 million financed from the PHRD Co-financing Grant and US\$0.16 million financed from the IDA Credit)***

The project will undertake capacity building of the PFIs, to help them deal with entering the relatively new markets of lending to agricultural and rural sectors. After participation in the training, qualified participating financial institutions will have access to a credit facility, for lending for viable business activities. The training will be provided on two subjects:

- *Investment lending.* The training will be designed to address the limited knowledge and skills in the banking sector as to appraisal and risk management of long-term investment lending, especially with respect to agriculture. The training will include specifics of agricultural lending (such as seasonality of agricultural production, impact of external factors, introduction to agricultural technologies, etc); appraisal of financial and operational sustainability of long-term investment proposals, including commercialization opportunities; identification and mitigation of risks in investment lending; and loan pricing methodologies.
- *Risk mitigation tools for lending to agricultural production and processing.* The training will focus on teaching loan officers in the participating financial institutions to identify risks involved in lending to agricultural production and processing, and introduction of selected risk mitigation tools, such as:
  - (i) the use of price risk mechanisms, such as contractual farming arrangements, and warehouse-backed working capital financing (marketing efficiency improvements) by those involved in agro-food supply chains and the role of banks in the operation of those mechanisms; and
  - (ii) the use of transaction finance, such as warehouse receipts and other commodity-based financing mechanisms as a means of risk reduction and expanding the collateral base.

***Investment Credit Facility (US\$4.0 million, all financed from the IDA Credit)***

This sub-component will provide access to investment capital for the emerging producer organizations and private businesses in any legal form, involved in processing and marketing of agricultural commodities, which will also allow the PFIs to apply the improved knowledge in appraisal of such investment proposals.

Eligible investments will include a wide range of agriculture-related activities, such as investments in development of storage, grading, packing and marketing of agricultural produce, investments in processing facilities and domestic marketing and export of agricultural products. Proceeds of the IDA funds will be on-lent through Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) - commercial banks and KAFC, which be selected on the basis of specific eligibility criteria, and will be responsible for identifying prospective sub-borrowers.

***Structured Finance Facility (US\$1.0 million, all financed from the IDA Credit)***

This sub-component will be the “learning” part of the credit line, and will test innovative financing schemes for Kyrgyzstan, through: (a) facilitating establishment of contractual arrangements throughout agricultural value chains, in particular, between producer organizations, agro-processing companies and marketing companies, and (b) introducing banks to transaction finance, such as warehouse-backed risk mitigation tools.

The structured finance sub-component will have two main products. The first product will be transaction finance working capital loans to agro-processing companies, involving *managed warehouses and insurance of goods* as risk management tools for the participating financial institutions. An option of using warehouses as price risk management tool to finance working capital loans for improvement of marketing efficiency, both for agro-processors and producer organizations, will also be considered.

In principle, such transaction financing is very relevant for commodity companies without track records, as it allows the lenders to reduce the risk profile of the transaction they are financing, as well as allows to expand the borrower’s collateral base. The credit enhancement provided by structured finance lies in the fact that banks have greater control over the commodity and financing flows. The traditional balance-sheet lending requires knowing the real value of the balance sheet, while in structured finance deals much less emphasis is placed on the value of the balance sheet, enabling banks to isolate the financing of sound transactions from the overall accounts of the company. It is expected that the training and piloting of deals with the PFIs will work as a catalyst for future development of structured finance in Kyrgyzstan.

The second product will provide seasonal working capital loans to allow pre-financing agricultural production in contractual farming schemes, financing of marketing contracts, and other similar types of contractual arrangements with agro-producers. A precondition for beneficiaries under this sub-component will be a signed / preliminary agreed forward contract. The maximum loan amount will be US\$ 200,000 equivalent (aggregate of sub-loans A and B).



***Credit Line Management Unit (US\$0.265 million, of which \$0.105 million financed from the PHRD Cofinancing Grant and US\$0.16 million financed from the IDA Credit)***

A separate management unit - Credit Line Management Unit (CLMU) - will be used for implementation of this component. The Component will use the PMU of the Second Rural Finance Project (RFP II), as during its operation, the PMU has developed the necessary capacity and specific skills to administer implementation of all aspects of credit lines. The PMU has been staffed and supplied with the necessary equipment and software, and fully equipped to assume management of the credit line component, liaising with the commercial banking sector, financial management, disbursement, and other day-to-day administrative tasks. (For more details on the implementation arrangements please see Annex 4.)

***Component 3 : Project Monitoring and Advisory Office (\$0.15 million, of which \$0.11 million financed from the PHRD Cofinancing Grant and \$0.04 million from the IDA Credit)***

A Project Monitoring and Advisory Office (PMAO) will be established in the MAWRPI on the basis of the existing Project Preparation Unit. Its functions will include overall monitoring of the Project and management of the public-sector capacity building activities included in the Project. As part of its monitoring functions, the PMAO will carry out environmental monitoring for the Project as specified in the ABMP Environmental Impact Assessment. The PMAO would be responsible for identifying issues related to implementation of the Project that might require attention and possible follow up action by Government and/or IDA. The PMAO will also be responsible for summary reporting on the Project, based on reports provided by the ABCC and the CLMU, and other sources. The PMAO would have a staff of three, with a Director, Project Monitoring Officer, and Office Assistant.

A.4. Project Location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis:

***B. Check Environmental Category A , B , C , FI***

*Comments:*

***C. Safeguard Policies Triggered***

	Yes	No
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<a href="#">Environmental Assessment</a> (OP/BP/GP 4.01)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Natural Habitats</a> (OP/BP 4.04)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Pest Management</a> (OP 4.09)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Cultural Property</a> (draft OP 4.11 - <a href="#">OPN 11.03-</a> )	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Involuntary Resettlement</a> (OP/BP 4.12)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Indigenous Peoples</a> (OD 4.20)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Forests</a> (OP/BP 4.36)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Safety of Dams</a> (OP/BP 4.37)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Projects in Disputed Areas</a> (OP/BP/GP 7.60)*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<a href="#">Projects on International Waterways</a> (OP/BP/GP 7.50)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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\* *By supporting the proposed project, the Bank does not intend to prejudice the final determination of the parties' claims on the disputed areas*

<b>Section II – Key Safeguard Issues and Their Management</b>
<b><i>D. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues.</i></b>
<p>D.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>As it was agreed at the PCN Review Meeting, no safeguard measures are triggered by the Project. No land expropriation is expected in any of the physical investments for which funds may be borrowed by enterprises under the Credit component. Land transactions, if any, will be private, on a willing-seller willing buyer basis. Under the Public Infrastructure sub-component, there will be no new construction requiring acquisition of land through eminent domain, and will be limited to rehabilitating existing structures, if any.</p>
<p>D.2 Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area.</p>
<p>D.3. Describe the treatment of alternatives (if relevant)</p>
<p>D.4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.</p>
<p>D.5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</p>

<b><i>F. Disclosure Requirements Date</i></b>		
<i>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other:</i>		
Date of receipt by the Bank	04/15/2004	
Date of “in-country” disclosure	04/30/2004	
Date of submission to InfoShop	05/26/2004	
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	.../.../...	or Not Applicable
<i>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process:</i>		
Date of receipt by the Bank	.../.../...	or Not Applicable
Date of “in-country” disclosure	.../.../...	or Not Applicable
Date of submission to InfoShop	.../.../...	or Not Applicable
<i>Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework:</i>		
Date of receipt by the Bank	.../.../...	or Not Applicable
Date of “in-country” disclosure	.../.../...	or Not Applicable
Date of submission to InfoShop	.../.../...	or Not Applicable
<i>Pest Management Plan:</i>		
Date of receipt by the Bank	.../.../...	or Not Applicable
Date of “in-country” disclosure	.../.../...	or Not Applicable
Date of submission to InfoShop	.../.../...	or Not Applicable
<i>Dam Safety Management Plan:</i>		
Date of receipt by the Bank	.../.../...	or Not Applicable
Date of “in-country” disclosure	.../.../...	or Not Applicable
Date of submission to InfoShop	.../.../...	or Not Applicable
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why.		
<b>Section III – Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (To be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)</b>		
<b><i>OP/BP 4.01 - Environment Assessment:</i></b>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report? If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit review and approve the EA report? Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?		
<b><i>OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats:</i></b>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats? 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?		
<b><i>OP 4.09 - Pest Management:</i></b>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues? Is a separate PMP required? If yes, are PMP requirements included in project design?		

<b>Draft OP 4.11 (OPN 11.03) - Cultural Property:</b>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Does the EA include adequate measures?		
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on physical cultural resources?		
<b>OD 4.20 - Indigenous Peoples:</b>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Has a separate indigenous people development plan been prepared in consultation with the Indigenous People?		
If yes, then did the Regional Social Development Unit review and approve the plan?		
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit?		
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement:</b>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Has a resettlement action plan, policy framework or policy process been prepared?		
If yes, then did the Regional Social Development Unit review and approve the plan / policy framework / policy process?		
<b>OP/BP 4.36 – Forests:</b>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?		
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?		
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?		
<b>OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams:</b>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Have dam safety plans been prepared?		
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?		
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?		
<b>OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways:</b>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?		
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, then has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?		
What are the reasons for the exception?		
Please explain:		
Has the RVP approved such an exception?		
<b>OP 7.60 - Projects in Disputed Areas:</b>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Has the memo conveying all pertinent information on the international aspects of the project, including the procedures to be followed, and the recommendations for dealing with the issue, been prepared, cleared with the Legal Department and sent to the RVP?		
Does the PAD/MOP include the standard disclaimer referred to in the OP?		
<b>BP 17.50 - Public Disclosure:</b>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World		

<p>Bank's Infoshop?          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?</p>		
<p><b><i>All Safeguard Policies:</i></b></p>		<p><u>Yes</u>      <u>No</u></p>
<p>Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of the safeguard measures?          Have safeguard measures costs been included in project cost?          Will the safeguard measures costs be funded as part of project implementation?          Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures?          Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?</p>		
<p><i>Signed and submitted by:</i></p>		
	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
Task Team Leader:	Edward C. Cook	
Project Safeguards Specialist		
1:		
Project Safeguards Specialist		
2:		
Project Safeguards Specialist		
3:		
<p><i>Approved by:</i></p>		
	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
Regional Safeguards		
Coordinator:		
Comments:		
Sector Manager:		
Comments:		