

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET  
APPRAISAL STAGE**

**Report No.: ISDSA3844**

**Date ISDS Prepared/Updated:** 01-Oct-2014

**Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed:** 21-Oct-2014

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**1. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Brazil	<b>Project ID:</b>	P143334
<b>Project Name:</b>	FIP: Environmental regularization of rural lands in the Cerrado of Brazil (P143334)		
<b>Task Team Leader:</b>	Maria Bernadete Ribas Lan		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>		<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	18-Feb-2015
<b>Managing Unit:</b>	GENDR	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Specific Investment Loan
<b>Sector(s):</b>	Forestry (60%), Public administration- Agriculture, fishing and forestry (20%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (20 %)		
<b>Theme(s):</b>	Climate change (60%), Land administration and management (20%), Environmental policies and institutions (20%)		
<b>Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?</b>			No
<b>Financing (In USD Million)</b>			
Total Project Cost:	58.91	Total Bank Financing:	0.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
Borrower			26.43
Strategic Climate Fund Credit			32.48
Total			58.91
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B - Partial Assessment		
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

**2. Project Development Objective(s)**

The Project Development Objectives are to: (i) enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Environment (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, MMA) and nine State Environmental Agencies to receive, analyze and approve rural environmental cadastre entries and link them to the national system (Sistema de

Cadastro Ambiental Rural, SICAR); and (ii) support, in selected municipalities, landholding registration in the CAR system.

### 3. Project Description

Component 1: Strengthening the Environmental Agencies' capacity to implement the CAR system. The aim of this component is to: (i) empower OEMAs' to receive, analyze, and approve rural environmental cadastre entries and link them to the national electronic system (Sistema de Cadastro Ambiental Rural, SICAR), and (ii) establish the necessary conditions to implement or connect to the SICAR, in terms of staff training, maps, imagery and thematic bases, and operational infrastructure, including equipment and technical tools. This Component will include the following subcomponents:

- Subcomponent 1.1: CAR Developed, Implemented and Integrated in the States' Systems. This subcomponent includes: (i) the creation, adaptation and completion of computer systems, such as the CAR database, user interface modules, off-line modules for registration, electronic modules for automated analysis of registers into the CAR, to detect inconsistencies in the registration entries submitted, thus minimizing the need for manual analysis; (ii) field inspections; (iii) filed surveys; and (iv) "web-service" systems interconnecting state systems with the SICAR.
- Subcomponent 1.2: OEMAs and Teams Structured and Trained to Guide, Receive and Analyze Cadastres. This subcomponent includes: (i) carrying out studies, training and analysis for SICAR requirements, process flow, registry procedures, and mapping of beneficiaries, including the procurement of operational infrastructure, such as computers, vehicles, and equipment for field inspections, and (ii) design and development of OEMAs' related capacity, including dissemination and mobilization efforts, field visits, verification of enrollment, and supervision, with the support of equipment and vehicles.
- Subcomponent 1.3: Support to the OEMAs' Project Management Team. This subcomponent includes: (i) structuring of the project's management team working conditions to monitor dissemination and mobilization actions; (ii) field visits and verification of landholders' engagement; and (iii) carrying out studies and analysis related to operations and methodologies for CAR implementation.

This component would finance workshops and meetings, acquisition of equipment and other utilities, software, hardware, licenses, travel, studies and information technology assistance. The Component also includes the contracting, mobilization and training of OEMA teams for local management of the process.

Component 2: Registration of Landholdings in the Selected Municipalities. The aim of this component is to obtain up-to-date environmental cadastral data that contains information about smallholders, their landholdings, and their enrollment in the CAR system of the OEMAs, focused on 47 selected municipalities. This Component will include the following subcomponents:

- Subcomponent 2.1: Thematic Basis Available to the Municipalities. This subcomponent will focus on surveying, mapping and georeferencing of land use and rural holdings in each of the targeted OEMAs and municipalities.
- Subcomponent 2.2: Communications Campaign and Mobilization in the Selected Municipalities. The communication campaign and the mobilization will seek to inform, raise awareness, mobilize and engage local governments, stakeholder and landholder representatives in the

selected municipalities about the CAR, its purpose, what it involves, how it will be carried out, and its advantages for landholders and local governments.

- Subcomponent 2.3: Service Desks and Joint Efforts in the Selected Municipalities. In order to better serve small and large farmers, service desks will be established with the support of local governments, partner organizations and unions in the selected municipalities, with qualified staff and equipment, to guide farmers, to carry out the registration process, and to assist farmers with the documentation required to file the registration with the environmental agencies.
- Subcomponent 2.4: Cadastre of Small Landholdings. This subcomponent will focus on surveying, mapping, georeferencing and enrollment of small landholdings in the SICAR, in each of the targeted municipalities.
- Subcomponent 2.5: Recovery Plan for Degraded Areas. This subcomponent will focus on environmental assessment in each of the selected municipalities and, when necessary, recovery of degraded areas plans of the landholdings within the selected municipalities. It will prepare a diagnostic sampling with the environmental status of the rural landings in the selected municipalities, with emphasis on the APPS and RLs.

Under this Component, institutional arrangements will be sought with local partners to help create legitimacy for the Project, and to secure the active support of local governments, especially through the provision of logistical support in the selected states and municipalities.

This component would finance acquisition of satellite images, publications, communication consultants, communication materials, workshops, seminars, meetings, follow-up visits, travels, exchange visits and training. The Component also includes studies and field analysis, geoprocessing services, training, technical assistance, acquisition of computers and equipment, operational infrastructure, and special customized vehicles, and travel expenses.

Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation. The aim of this component is to support the Project's effective and efficient management and administration (in close coordination with other projects that support the CAR under MMA), monitoring and evaluation. This component will finance studies, training, travel, technical assistance, administrative services, limited acquisition of software and computers, and operating costs.

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

The Project is expected to have an overall impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of Federal and State-level environmental management. The Project core area will include a total of nine Federative Units: Goiás, Tocantins, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Maranhão, Paraná, and São Paulo States; and the Federal District.

The Cerrado biome, located in central Brazil, covers almost one quarter, or 2.04 million km<sup>2</sup>, of the country, with a mosaic of 23 types of vegetation consisting of tropical savannas woodland, grasslands and forest. It is considered one of the world's 34 biodiversity hotspots by Conservation International. The rapid expansion of agriculture in the Cerrado biome has caused the conversion of natural vegetation to alternative land uses (deforestation) and has also increased the use of slash-and-burn as an agriculture practice. The Cerrado had lost about 48% of its forest cover by 2010. Estimates indicate that deforestation in the Cerrado is proportionally more severe than that of the

Amazon.

Distributed over 11 States and 4 geopolitical regions (North, Northeast, Center-West and Southeast), the Cerrado biome is mostly occupied by private landholdings. Some 78% of about one million landholdings in the biome are small landholders (up to 4 fiscal modules), but occupy only 15% of the area of all landholdings, whereas 22% of the larger landholdings occupy 85% of the area.

The Ministry of Environment published Decree No 97, on March 22, 2012, which lists 52 municipalities that are deemed priorities under the PPCerrado that require immediate actions to prevent and control deforestation, as these are the municipalities with the highest levels of deforestation for the years of 2009-2010, and the ones that have an area of remaining native vegetation of more than 20% of their total area or have protected areas.

The Project's implementation strategy is to register the small landholdings in 47 selected municipalities. The following criteria were used to select the municipalities: (i) a deforestation rate greater than 25 km<sup>2</sup>, observed from 2009 to 2010; (ii) areas of remnant native vegetation larger than 20 percent of the municipality or existence of protected areas (Indigenous Lands, Quilombola Territories and Conservation Units); (iii) Decree 97/2012, which lists 52 municipalities deemed priorities under the Action Plan to Prevent and Control Deforestation and Fires in the Cerrado Biome (PPCerrado); and (iv) municipalities that are not financially supported by external funds or grants to carry out a landholding cadastre. The 47 selected municipalities cover an area of 285,479 km<sup>2</sup>, or 11 percent of the Cerrado Biome, where nearly 40 percent of the native vegetation has been cleared. . The population in these municipalities totals 4.55 million people, 11 percent of whom live in rural areas.

## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Alberto Coelho Gomes Costa (GSURR)

Maria Bernadete Ribas Lange (GENDR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01	Yes	The proposed Project is a conservation Project, and it is rated as Category B and is expected to have a positive impact on the environment because it seeks to promote the rural environmental cadastre of holdings by landholders. The nature and scale of the proposed investments in environmental regularization will not have significant adverse impacts. Potentially adverse social impacts are expected to be small, as they will be avoided or minimized through appropriate preventive and mitigation measures. Notwithstanding these positive impacts, the proposed Project will be working in some sensitive biodiversity and dry forest areas. The Brazilian Forest Code (Law 12.651 of 2012) requires landholders to retain natural vegetation on steep slopes, along watercourses (up to a given distance from the margin) or in the vicinity of

	<p>springs. These areas are APPs (Area of Permanent Preservation). In addition, the holdings must also set aside an area called Legal Reserve (Reserva Legal – RL). In this context, the Rural Environmental Cadastre (CAR) has been introduced as an additional tool to monitor and control forest deforestation and getting properties registered in the CAR is a first step towards bringing them into compliance with Brazil’s Forest Code.</p> <p>The CAR is an electronic system of geo-referenced identification of privately owned rural landholdings, containing the delimitation of the APPs, RL and remaining natural vegetation inside the landholding, for the purposes of control and monitoring.</p> <p>Based on the preliminary assessments undertaken and previous projects, no negative impact is expected since: (i) CAR promotes the compliance with existing laws without creating any additional conservation requirements and/or restrictions to the use of natural resources by landholdings; (ii) CAR, as defined by the law, cannot be used as an evidence for land regularization; and (iii) the Project will not work on land tenure issues. It is important to highlight that only private lands are going to be mapped, excluding all areas that overlaps with lands claimed for Indigenous Lands. Also, the Project will not register any landholding under dispute between private parties in the CAR system.</p> <p>To avoid misunderstandings and make sure that CAR process and implications are well understood among landholders the proposed Project’s approach includes wide-ranging outreach communication campaign to mobilizes all landholders and cover all landholdings in the selected municipalities. The experience gained with the MMA’s previous projects shows that conducting the process in close consultation and cooperation with the landholdings minimizes the potential conflicts and better responds to their needs and demands.</p> <p>Thus, the MMA prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), including social and environmental assessments, to provide guidance on potential issues that could</p>
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		<p>arise during Project implementation. The ESMF report was revised and approved by the Bank and has been disclosed and disseminated through MMA website since 1/21/2014. This report contains a detailed description of the environmental impacts of Project activities and identifies preventive/corrective measures. The ESMF also include measures to be taken to avoid potential social conflict that could result from project activities and an analysis of economic or social impact project activities might have on vulnerable groups, traditional communities or poor rural dwellers.</p> <p>Stakeholder consultations have been carried out and Project approach and activities proposed have received broad support by state governments, producers' organizations, as well as INCRA. As a result of these preliminary meetings it was agreed that the Project will adopt mechanism to keep stakeholders fully informed of Project implementation activities. Others meetings have been held in the target States and/or municipalities from March to June 2013, when the environmental and social issues that may potentially arise during implementation, and proposed actions to address any adverse Project impacts have been discussed.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>Activities under proposed Project should lead to positive impacts on natural habitats, such as their conservation and recovery). Given that OP 4.04 is triggered and therefore all planning activities must follow World Bank policies, identifying monitoring and management activities to prevent or mitigate any possible negative impacts. The rural environmental cadastre procedures will comply with: (i) the Brazilian Forest Code (law 12.651 of 2012); (ii) Brazilian legislation on protected areas (SNUC - Law 9,985 of 2000, Decree 4,340 of 2002 and Decree 5,758 of 2006); and (iii) national, State, and local laws on natural habitats.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	<p>This Project will contribute to the conservation of the Cerrado biome. It is expected to have a positive impact by avoid deforestation and maintenance of natural vegetation in parts of private privately owned rural landholdings (all land on steep slopes, along water courses (up to a</p>

		<p>given distance from the margin) or in the vicinity of springs, protecting environmental services and values of natural vegetation. These areas are Area of Permanent Preservation (APPs). The Project will also contribute to conserve and/or restore special areas in the private landholdings, which are to be set aside and preserved and are known as a “Legal Reserve” (RL).</p> <p>The ESMF consider the requirements of OB/BP4.36 whenever restoration and plantation activities are being planned.</p>
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	<p>This policy is not being triggered because the proposed Project will not support the purchase or increased use of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals and defined under the policy. The proposed Project will not include any support for forest plantations or other agriculture land use which would promote pest management.</p>
Physical Cultural Resources OP/ BP 4.11	No	<p>It is not expected that Project implementation activities would have any negative impact on archeological or physical cultural resources. This policy is not being triggered at this time.</p>
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	<p>The Project will be implemented in 67 selected municipalities at the Cerrado Biome and benefit private landholders. There are 19 indigenous lands in ten of these selected municipalities. They are: (i) In the state of Maranhão: Canabrava/ Guajajara, Rodeador, Porquinhos and Kanela Indigenous Lands (Barra do Corda municipality); (ii) In the state of Mato Grosso do Sul state: Kadiwéu (Porto Murtinho), Nioaque (Nioaque), Buriti and Buritizinho (Sidrolândia), and Jatayvari and Pirakua (Ponta Porã); (iii) In the State of Mato Grosso: Bakairi and Marechal Rondon (Paranatinga), and (iv) In the State of Tocantins: Parque do Araguaia, Inawebohona and Utaria Wyhyna/Iròdu Iràna (Pium), Palmas and Funil (Tocantínia), and Kraolandia (Itacajá and Goiantins).</p> <p>However, OP 4.10 is not triggered because: (i) the Rural Environmental Cadastre (CAR) is a tool for monitoring and controlling deforestation in private landholdings and the provisions in the Forest Code establish special procedures for registration of indigenous lands and quilombola territories that Rural Environmental Cadastre (CAR). Therefore CAR procedures do not fully</p>

		<p>apply to indigenous lands – as defined under the Federal Constitution, the Indigenous Statute and other national legal and administrative provisions, regardless of whether such areas have formally been demarcated or not – or public lands and (ii) the Project will not interfere with Indigenous Lands as the Rural Environmental Cadastre (Cadastro Ambiental Rural – CAR) will not be required from indigenous lands.</p> <p>The ESMF includes a summary assessment of Indigenous Peoples found at the selected municipalities and the potential impacts of implementing CAR in areas surrounding or nearby Indigenous Lands, which are deemed positive because CAR will contribute to the maintenance and/or recovery of APP and RL, the protection of water streams and the recovery of the vegetation cover around the Indigenous Lands.</p> <p>The ESMF has also set the screening process to identify and avoid overlaps between landholdings and indigenous lands as well as the procedures to be followed when (chances-finding) landholdings overlap with Indigenous Lands are found. In these cases, The National Indigenous Foundation (Fundação Nacional do Índio – FUNAI) will be notified and the landholding will not be registered in CAR until of information provided by the landholder are checked and unless the land tenure issues about the overlapping areas are solved. In short: no landholding will be registered in CAR if it is found to overlap with land claimed by indigenous peoples, even in cases where such land is not yet declared or registered as indigenous land. FUNAI will also have access to all the information and tools produced by the CAR system (SICAR).</p>
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	<p>The project does not involve the taking of land and, consequently, involuntary population displacement and/or negative impacts on livelihoods are not envisaged. In accordance with the Bank’s OP 4.12, the Involuntary Resettlement policy is not triggered because the proposed Project will not cause involuntary physical resettlement or economic displacement insofar as: (i) no person would be displaced or relocated from his/her landholding or lose any of his/her</p>

		<p>assets as APP and RL remain part of his/her private landholdings; (ii) the Rural Environmental Cadastre (CAR) focuses on regulating natural resources management on a national and State level (Presidential Decree 7029/2009); (iii) the Project would not restrict the management of natural resources; (iv) the Project will not register in the CAR system any land which is the subject of dispute between private parties; and, (v) the enforcement of restrictions will not affect access to natural resources in protected areas.</p> <p>The land use restrictions of Permanent Preservation Areas (APP) and Legal Reserves (RL) have been applied to private landholdings since 1965 and impose no access restrictions to natural resources. Activities supported by the project will comply with the Brazilian Forest Code and the Brazilian legislation on protected areas (SNUC - Law 9985 of 2000, Decree 4340 of 2002 and Decree 5758 of 2006). They will be carried out in accordance with addendum 2166-67 to the Brazilian Federal Law 4771/65, which allows for sustainable agroforestry activities in small rural properties as long as they do not change the overall character of the forest cover and do not alter ecosystem functions in the area, whereas allows larger landowners to compensate the productive use of areas in their landholdings that should be converted to APPs by establishing them in other areas. Accordingly to the Brazilian law, APPs and RL are not designated or treated as protect areas. Therefore, the Project will not affect the rights or welfare of landholders nor their dependence on, or interaction with, the forest.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The proposed Project will neither support the construction or rehabilitation of dams nor will it support other investments related with services of existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This policy is not triggered because the project will not affect any international waterways as defined under the policy.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered because the project will not work in any disputed areas as defined under the policy.

## II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

## A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p><b>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</b></p>
<p>This Project will focus on the most critical areas of the Cerrado Biome, enabling the scaling-up of the CAR to other municipalities and biomes through the implementation of the SICAR, and the application of lessons learned from its implementation.</p> <p>During Project preparation the team carried out a detailed assessment of potential impacts on private landholders from registering their landholdings in the CAR system. The assessment concluded that the legal framework gives special treatment to small landholdings or family agriculture landholdings, settlements, agrarian reform projects, demarcated Indigenous Lands, and traditional communities that make collective use of their territory. For these landholdings, the proposed Project will provide technical assistance to landholders in their cadastral statements. CAR registration for this group is covered by the government. Medium and large landholders will not receive direct assistance in preparing their entries in CAR, but can benefit from the service counters to be set up in the states and municipalities where they can receive guidance, ask questions and request geographic information.</p> <p>The assessment shows that the Project is expected to generate the following socio-economic benefits: (i) enabling landholders to access the resources and other assistance services provided under the ABC Plan; (ii) assurance to landholders that they are fulfilling part of the environmental legislation requirements, enabling them to undertake investment in agricultural products that will allow them to access a range of markets which require such compliance; (iii) establishment of enabling requirements for landholders, (including land reform settlers and traditional communities) to access target rural credit as PRONAF, and (iv) increase of both employment and income for landholders (including land reform settlers and traditional communities) and other partners in the business chain generated by farming activities, therefore contributing to poverty alleviation.</p> <p>The CAR certificate is not the same as the environmental licensing of economic activities on rural properties. However, without the CAR certificate, no license will be issued by the OEMAs after 2017. Car will not register any landholdings under dispute.</p> <p>The proposed Project is expected to have a positive environment impact as it seeks to promote the rural environmental cadastre of holdings by landholders. It is rated as Category B. The nature and scale of the proposed investments in environmental regularization will not have significant adverse impacts. Notwithstanding these positive impacts, the proposed Project will be working in various sensitive biodiversity and dry forest areas. Since 1964, the Brazilian Forest Code requires landholders to retain natural vegetation on steep slopes, along watercourses (up to a given distance from riverbanks) or in the vicinity of springs. In this context, the CAR has been introduced by the new Forest Code as an additional tool to monitor and control deforestation. Registration of properties in the CAR is a first step toward bringing them into compliance with Brazil's Forest Code.</p>
<p><b>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</b></p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse</b></p>

<b>impacts.</b>
N/A
<b>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.</b>
<p>During project preparation, the Bank team reassessed the institutional capacity of MMA and the other state agencies that will implement the project.</p> <p>MMA prepared the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to address safeguard compliance and propose actions, where needed, to ensure adequate technical capacity. The ESMF raised the positive and negative impacts of the environmental regulation process, considering the current Forest Law, state laws and Bank safeguards. The ESMF also defines a number of preventive and mitigating actions in the ten most relevant municipalities, and seeks to present alternatives to prevent or minimize the diagnosed impacts. Such measures do not represent direct actions of the CAR-FIP project; instead they indicate strategies to be adopted in order to complement actions and more effectively achieve the goals set out by the Project.</p>
<b>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</b>
<p>There are multiple stakeholders with different expectations for the timing of project execution and results achievement. Considering the specific activities, the main beneficiaries are the following: (i) public goods such as natural vegetation and dry forest; (ii) MMA, (iii) and OEMAs, because activities may affect cadastre and licensing practices. The Cerrado Biome's overall rural population is expected to benefit from Project implementation. Thus, there are an estimated six million indirect beneficiaries, i.e. people who live in rural areas of Brazil's Cerrado Biome.</p> <p>MMA prepared the Project's environmental and social management framework (ESMF). The ESMF raised the positive and negative impacts of the process of environmental regulation, considering the current Forest Law, the State Laws, safeguards. The ESMF also defines a number of preventive and mitigating actions in the ten most relevant municipalities, and seeks to present alternatives to prevent or minimize the diagnosed impacts.</p> <p>The consultation process was conducted in two stages. The first consisted of preliminary meetings to discuss the concept of the proposed Project. These meetings took place from May to November 2012 and included several meetings in Brasília with representatives from the states in the Cerrado Biome.</p> <p>The second stage included four information and four consultation workshops applying participative methodology for the design and survey of demands of each federation unit, taking into account aspects such as technical and institutional capacity, infrastructure and logistics, and previously established criteria in the scope of the BIP: (i) the first workshop took place in Palmas, Tocantins, on December 12, 2012, and was attended by representatives of the Governments of the States of Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul and Tocantins, as well as representatives of MMA; and (ii) the second workshop, held in Brasília on January 24, 2013, took advantage of the presence of entities representing agribusiness and state managers of the ABC Plan, in the ABC-FIP project consultation workshop (low carbon emission agriculture in the Cerrado). There were representatives of the Federation of Farmers of Goiás; the National Confederation of Agriculture (Confederação Nacional da Agricultura, CNA); the National Rural Learning Service (Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Rural, SENAR); the Organization of Brazilian Cooperatives (Organização das Cooperativas Brasileiras, OCB); the Banco do Brasil; the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento, MAPA);</p>

the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação, MCTI); the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária, EMBRAPA); and the CAR Steering Group of the Federal District and Bahia, among others; (iii) the third workshop was held on January 30, 2013, in Brasília with representative bodies of family farmers and traditional populations, NGOs and research institutions. There were also representatives of MMA, MAPA and INCRA, and (iv) the fourth workshop, held on January 31, 2013, in Brasília, was a public consultation with state environmental agencies, agricultural and rural technical assistance, land reform, environmental police and municipalities. There were also representatives of the Governments of the States of Goiás, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Piauí, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão and the Federal District. The activities proposed by the Project have received broad support by OEMAs, producers, community organizations based on consultations with representatives thereof. No major issues were raised, and the proposed project received strong support from the groups consulted.

### **B. Disclosure Requirements**

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	30-Oct-2013
Date of submission to InfoShop	13-May-2014
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Brazil	21-Jan-2014
<i>Comments:</i> <a href="http://www.mma.gov.br/images/arquivos/desenvolvimento_rural/car/avaliacao_socioambiental_car_fip_cerrado.pdf">http://www.mma.gov.br/images/arquivos/desenvolvimento_rural/car/avaliacao_socioambiental_car_fip_cerrado.pdf</a>	
<b>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.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:</b>	

### **C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level**

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>			
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]	No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]	NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats</b>			
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"/> ]
<b>OP/BP 4.36 - Forests</b>			

Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
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 [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
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:	Name: Maria Bernadete Ribas Lan	
<b><i>Approved By</i></b>		
Regional Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Glenn S. Morgan (RSA)	Date: 10-Oct-2014
Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: Emilia Battaglini (PMGR)	Date: 21-Oct-2014