

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA17413

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 22-Aug-2016

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	China	Project ID:	P153541
Project Name:	Shaanxi Poor Rural Areas Community Development Project (P153541)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Guangming Yan, Wendao Cao		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	25-Oct-2016	Estimated Board Date:	09-Feb-2017
Managing Unit:	GFA02	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
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:	150.04	Total Bank Financing:	100.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
Borrower			50.04
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			100.00
Total			150.04
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to increase income opportunities of targeted beneficiaries in selected poor rural communities of Shaanxi province.

3. Project Description

The project comprises four components, which are summarized below.

Component A: Farmer Cooperative and Value Chain Development (US\$91.65 million, of which IBRD US\$45.24 million). This component aims to support the improvement of value chains for

selected agricultural products with local competitive advantage, establish new farmer cooperatives or strengthen existing cooperatives to become effective business entities and strengthen forward and backward linkages. The specific activities supported under this component are arranged in three sub-components:

- a) **Cooperative Establishment and Development.** This sub-component will support the establishment and business operation of farmer cooperatives, including construction of management facilities and procurement of basic office equipment. It will also support training in cooperative management and business operations, financial, technical and other training related to the establishment or improvement of farmers cooperatives; training and capacity building for other community groups.
- b) **Cooperative Development Fund (CDF).** This sub-component would provide conditional grant financing support to eligible new or existing cooperatives. Funds would be used to implement cooperative investment plans in: new production systems; improved seedlings and improved breeding stock; facilities for processing agricultural products; storage and marketing facilities; technical and advisory services for market analysis and development; and civil works, goods and services related to upgrading quality standards, labeling, certification, branding, logistics, food safety and other investments at the cooperative level.
- c) **Competitive Grant for Enterprises (CG).** This sub-component, amounting to some 10% of project investment would provide matching grants to finance enterprise investments individually or in partnership with farmer cooperatives which demonstrate linkages and benefit sharing with poor farmers/households. Grants would focus on the investments which increase the value of agricultural output, extending activities either upstream or downstream in the value chain and create income-generating activities for poor farmers.

Component B: Economic Infrastructure and Services Support (US\$37.52 million, of which IBRD US\$33.89 million). This component aims to improve the economic infrastructure connecting project communities to large value chains. It would provide investments for (i) improving connectivity within selected villages, inter-villages, between villages and central small towns; (ii) upgrading production infrastructure, including construction and rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage infrastructure; establishment of communications and information infrastructure; provision of cold storage and other post-harvest facilities, market facilities, etc.; (iii) strengthening other infrastructure serving farmers ➤ (income increasing activities.

Component C: Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Support (US\$4.17 million, of which IBRD US\$4.17 million). This component aims to support both technical and institutional capacity building for participating farmers, village committee members, community economic groups, farmer cooperatives/associations and advisors, agricultural technicians, agro-enterprises and companies, etc. This will be achieved through training, extension services, study tours, skill development programs, consultations and project awareness raising campaigns and dissemination of project lessons. This component will include recruitment of cooperative facilitators and support for the Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs) to review and improve the Cooperative investment plans. Applied research and analysis will also be carried out under this component.

Component D: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) (US\$4.39 million, of which IBRD US\$4.39 million). This component aims to strengthen and develop the administrative and technical capacity of PMO staff through (i) capacity building for the provincial, county PMO and

cooperatives to strengthen project management; and (ii) development of Management Information System (MIS) and an, M&E system for project activities which includes monitoring physical project progress, compliance with environmental and social safeguards, and project impact monitoring. (iii) supporting the establishment of institutional arrangements for the operation and maintenance of infrastructure.

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

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Feng Ji (GEN2A)

Songling Yao (GSU02)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>It is confirmed that OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment) is triggered. The project will bring about positive impacts and benefits on the environment and the targeted communities in the project areas, and have limited adverse impacts. The project will cause short-term construction nuisance associated with the construction/rehabilitation/upgrading of basic infrastructure. During operation, livelihood improvement interventions and infrastructure facilities would generate waste, wastewater, air emission, noise etc. However, these impacts are not expected to be significant given that these investments are of small scale and scattered in eleven counties in the Province.</p> <p>The project is classified as a Category B project due to the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts.</p> <p>(See Section II.A(1) for detail.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	<p>The project aims to increase income opportunities of targeted beneficiaries in the selected existing poor rural communities. The project activities include small scale civil works on existing agricultural land or construction farmland. None of these activities would have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse or unprecedented. None of the project influence areas is the land or water areas located in natural habitats as defined by the World Bank policy OP 4.04 on Natural Habitats. As such OP 4.04 is not triggered. Although not anticipated any sub-project screened that triggers OP 4.04 on Natural Habitats is not eligible for financing under the project.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	<p>The project will not finance activities that would involve</p>

		any conversion or degradation of critical forest areas or related critical natural habitats as defined under the policy.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The project may finance non-grain agricultural operations which likely lead to the limited use of pesticide or herbicides. This policy is triggered(See Section II.1.A for detail).
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project will not involve significant excavations, demolition, and movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes; not be located in, or in the vicinity of, a physical cultural resources sites As such, OP4.11 is not triggered. Although not anticipated any sub-project screened that triggers OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources is not eligible for financing under the project.
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	No	The TT implemented screening on minority people via desk review, site visits and check with provincial minority authority, and did not found there is no minority village/ community present in or collectively attached to the project areas. The prepared social assessment of the project also concurred with the TT's conclusion. Therefore the policy is not triggered.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>The project activities, in relatively small scale and with flexible locations, do not result in any demolition or relocation of structure or facilities. However, the project implementation do entail land use, relying mostly on land transfer and rural land renting market, and and possibly on limited land acquisition. Most of the land will be used for agriculture related activities by villagers themselves within their villages, which does not trigger land acquisition. Only a limited amount of land is permanently to be occupied by enterprises, market facilities, etc., and needs to be acquired, about 36 mu in the first tranche of the project. There is no land donation or land adjustment. The resettlement impact seems minor.</p> <p>On land use in rural cooperatives. Villagers are voluntarily participating in cooperatives, existing or to be established by the project, in various ways: inputting cash or term operational right of land (commercially renting), or just relying on cooperative services of skill training, product processing or trade. The participants will get income from rental of operational right of land, or cash input, and could get wages if they work for cooperatives. As specific sites of the construction activities mentioned above and the remaining tranche activities can only be clearly determined during project implementation, a</p>

		Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was developed. A land use arrangement has been developed and included in the Resettlement Policy Framework to provide for the process and criteria for such land transactions.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The irrigation facilities supported by the project include small water storage tanks to store groundwater and rainwater cisterns. The project will not finance construction or rehabilitation of any dams or dependent on any dams as defined under this policy. Thus, this policy is not triggered.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project is not associated with an international waterway.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is not located in disputed areas.

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

Environment:

Environmental Assessment (OP4.01): The project will bring about positive impacts and benefits on the environment and the targeted communities in the project areas, and have limited adverse impacts. At the same time, the project will cause short-term construction nuisance associated with the construction/rehabilitation/upgrading of basic infrastructure (e.g. rehabilitation of village roads and construction of small bridges in rural area) and livelihood intervention activities (e.g. improvement of fruit gardens by installation of irrigation facilities such as irrigation pipeline, boreholes, and rainwater storage tanks, provision of small scale crop storage and processing facilities, livestock farms including household livestock farms and bio-gas tanks, vegetable greenhouses, agricultural produce trade markets and cooperative offices etc.). The adverse impacts may include disturbance to local communities and traffic, noise, dust, wastewater, soil erosion and disposal of spoil etc. But these construction impacts are mostly temporary, site specific, limited and local in nature, and can be readily mitigated with well-known good construction management practice. During operation, livelihood improvement interventions would generate waste, wastewater, air emission, noise etc.. However, these impacts are not expected to be significant given that these investments are of small scale and scattered in eleven counties in the Province.

Pest Management (OP4.09): The project will support the diversification of crop systems and increase greenhouse area by 12 hectares, and improve existing fruit gardens (approximately 389 hectares) which may induce pesticide use by approximately 0.25 tons/year. To mitigate the impact, a Pest Management Plan (PMP) has been developed for the project. The PMP incorporates the existing good pest management practices and proposes a number of activities such as: (i) promoting IPM to reduce the use of toxic pesticides, e.g. improvement of pest forecasting, bait lamps, crop rotation, pest resistant varieties; (ii) training and capacity building for local farmers and governmental agencies; (iii) introducing and promoting biological and botanical pesticides;

(iv) strengthening monitoring; and (v) reinforcing regulatory aspects. Implementation of the PMP will be undertaken by the County PMOs, and farmer cooperatives, with assistance of consultants, County Plant Protection Stations and County Agricultural Technology Extension Services Stations.

Social

The project will be implemented in 11 counties i.e. Longxian, Linyou, Changwu, Heyang, Baishui, Fuping, Yichuan, Yanchang, Yanchuan, Dingbian and Mizhi under five prefecture-level municipalities. The project will cover about 29 towns/townships involving an estimated total of 253 administrative villages, with a total population of 177,578 of which 48,665 are registered as poor (2015). The main project beneficiaries are participating farmers, farmer cooperatives, agro-business enterprises and village committees.

The project is to increase agriculture-related income opportunities of targeted rural beneficiaries, in parallel to bring much social benefits for the farmers including the poor. The positive social impacts relates to improving physical capital, human capital, and social capital, empowering rural communities, and promoting institutional capacity and services. Nevertheless, the project, especially its Component II, will probably require land acquisition, in its activities of improving connectivity between villages, central small towns and regional transport networks; and of upgrading production infrastructure, including construction of irrigation and drainage infrastructure; establishment of communications and information infrastructure; provision of green house, cold storage and other post-harvest facilities, market facilities, etc.

The project activities, in relatively small scale and with flexible locations, do not result in any demolition or relocation of structure or facilities. However, the project implementation does entail land use, relying mostly on land transfer and rural land renting market, and possibly limited land acquisition. Most of the land will be used for agriculture related actions by villagers themselves within their villages, which does not trigger land acquisition. Only few land is permanently to be occupied by enterprises, market facilities, etc., and needs to be acquired, about 36 mu in the first tranche of the project. The resettlement impact seems minor.

On land use in rural cooperatives. Villagers are voluntarily participating in cooperatives, existing or to be established by the project, in various ways: inputting cash or term operational right of land, or just relying on cooperative services of skill training, product processing or trade. The participants will get income from rental of operational right of land, or cash input, and could get wages if they work for cooperatives.

A land use arrangement has been developed and included in the Resettlement Policy Framework to provide for the process and criteria for such land transactions

Linkage issue. The selection criteria of the project villages covers, among others, i) be existing cluster of rural villages; ii) exclude remote villages of small population size suffering high risks of natural hazards and population drain (which are targeted by the local government's resettlement programs). Therefore the project has norelationship with the ongoing resettlement activities by the Province. Villages or areas that are the target of ecological resettlement are not considered eligible for financing under the project.

The TT implemented screening on minority people via desk review and site visits, and did not

<p>found there is no minority village/community present in or collectively attached to the project areas. The prepared social assessment of the project also concurred with the TT on this. Therefore the policy is not triggered.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p>
<p>N.A</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>N.A</p>
<p>4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.</p>
<p>Environment</p> <p>An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been prepared for the first batch of investments in thirteen communities in accordance with Environmental Assessment Policy OP4.01. The EMP identified potential environmental impacts mentioned above and proposed mitigation measures including (i) Environmental Codes of Practice (ECOPs) for construction activities; and (ii) mitigation measures for livelihood improvement facilities and infrastructure; and (iii) social impact management plan. ECOPs will be entered into bidding documents and civil works contracts. Waste/wastewater to be generated by livelihood improvement facilities (e.g. crop processing workshops, livestock farms) will be collected and reused/treated/sent to designated sites for proper disposal. To reduce the use of chemical fertilizer, balance fertilization will be promoted, and livestock waste collected and reused as organic fertilizer. The EMP also proposes the monitoring plan, institutional arrangement and capacity building activities, and EMP implementation budget etc.</p> <p>Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF): Since the project will take a phased approach for the implementation of community activities, the detail of specific investment activities for the second phase investments cannot be identified prior to project appraisal. As such an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared following the relevant Chinese policies, laws and regulations and the Bank's safeguards policies. The ESMF identifies the potential types of investments which are similar to the first batch of investments, sets out guidelines and procedures to assess the environmental and social impacts, and contains measures and plans to reduce, mitigate and avoid adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts. Each subproject proposal will be screened for potential negative environmental impacts. The ESMF includes due diligence for existing processing facilities, mitigation measures, monitoring, institutional arrangements, grievance-handling mechanisms and capacity building activities.</p> <p>Social</p> <p>The project, especially its Component II, will probably utilize land, and most of the land will be used by villagers themselves within their villages, which does not trigger land acquisition. Only few land is permanently to be occupied by enterprises, market facilities, etc., and thus needs to be acquired, about 36 mu in the first tranche of the project. As specific sites of the construction activities can only be clearly determined during project implementation, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was developed to elaborate resettlement policies, determine compensation rates, establish mechanism of resettlement preparation, implementation, monitoring and grievance</p>

redress, etc. The Resettlement Policy Framework includes a land use arrangement to provide for the process and criteria for such land transactions.

The SA was conducted in the project areas with assistance from Shaanxi Social Science Institute (SSSI). Based on sampling and field work, the SA identified diverse stakeholders, including poor households and women; figured out roles, demands and opinions of the relevant stakeholders on planning, design, construction and operation related to cooperative and economic facilities; discovered social risks related to project activities and further explored measures for minimizing adverse social risks and enlarging social benefits. The findings and recommendations of the SA were discussed with the FS team and reflected in the project design. Furthermore, it covered gender and poverty issue, via investigating social and economic baseline covering women and the poor, and integrating attitudes and opinions from the female and poor participants into the project design.

The SA largely focused on how to ensure project activities target the right beneficiaries, on how to design standards and mechanism to ensure proper involvement of and benefit for common households, poverty households and women, to enable long term sustainable operation of designed mechanisms after project completion.

Poverty issue. There are 13621 poverty households with 48665 persons in the project area, with a poverty ratio of 27%. According to the poverty investigation, 213 poor households, in the project areas, poverty types include mainly disability and disease, taking 25%; and shortage of skill or fund, accounting for 40%. On poverty demand, the social assessment indicated that 70% of the poverty households are aware of cooperatives and 90% intend to participate in if possible. The project will engage about 70% of the total poverty households to participate in cooperative, and directly benefit from the project. The following indicators are integrated into the project monitoring plan: i) Poor Beneficiaries; ii) Number of cooperative members lifted out of poverty (Number); iii) Percentage of poor households participating in the farmer cooperatives (Percentage).

Gender: The SA, based on 112 female farmers investigation, provided for a gender-disaggregated social and economic baselines, consulted with female farmers on their social and economic concerns and needs, as well as on potential positive and negative project impacts, and integrated their attitudes and opinions in mechanism design of cooperative, training program planning, etc. The following indicators are integrated into the project monitoring plan: i) Number of cooperative members trained, by gender; ii) Direct project beneficiaries satisfied with access to economic infrastructure disaggregated by gender; iii) Female beneficiaries.

Monitoring: Social monitoring indicators, including cooperative participation rates and training rates of poor and female farmers, were clearly defined and integrated into the project monitoring plan, and a detailed monitoring mechanism was established including the potential land acquisition actions.

Organizational Capacity: The proposed project will be coordinated by Provincial Poverty Alleviation and Development Office (PPADO), which has rich experience with Bank supported projects. A Provincial Steering Committee (PSC), led by a Vice Governor of the Government of Shaanxi with representatives from the PDRC, PDOF, Provincial Department of Construction (PDOC), PPADO and Provincial Statistics Bureau, will be organized to oversee the preparation and implementation of the project. At the provincial level, the PPADO will take the lead in project management. This arrangement helps assure the proper preparation and implementation of

safeguard policies. The Shaanxi PPAO has previously executed similar Bank poverty reduction projects, and is therefore experienced in safeguard requirements. At municipal level, a PMO has been established to coordinate project preparation and implementation among participating counties within its jurisdiction and between these counties and relevant municipal government agencies. At county level, each county of the eleven counties has set up a Project Implementation Unit. Four county PIUs have experiences with the Bank financed project. But seven of the eleven county level authorities are new to Bank-supported project procedures and need guidance from the provincial PMOs. PPADO and County PMOs have designated staff for safeguards management. Experienced safeguards consultant have been engaged by the clients and safeguards trainings were provide during project preparation. More safeguards consultants will be hired to assist with the implementation of safeguards instruments.

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

The EA safeguard documents were prepared through consultation with key stakeholders during the project preparation process from April-May 2016. The EA safeguard documents were locally disclosed through announcements published on the PMO's website and local newspaper on May 9, 2016. They were subsequently disclosed at the Bank Infoshop on May 31, 2016.

Stakeholder Identification: The conducted SA identified key stakeholders under the project, including project beneficiaries, those who affected by potential land acquisition, and related agencies. The project beneficiaries consist of participating farmers, farmer cooperatives, agro-business enterprises and village committees.

Participation: The project characters entail high relying on participation from farmers, cooperatives, and service providers. The project planning and design has to be, and is hence in a participatory way, and a participatory implementation manual was prepared to guide farmer participation. The key areas of participation includes the followings: i) Full information disclosure at each stage; ii) Real demands from farmers/the poor/women, agricultural producers and service providers; iii) How to establish and operate standard cooperatives in line with the Cooperative Laws; iv) How to engage farmers especially poverty groups in cooperatives and other project activities to enable their sharing project benefits; v) Linkage mechanism between the standard cooperatives and beneficiaries especially poor households vi) Activity selection and design.

It is required that 90% of the rural households and 100% of the registered poor households be aware of the purpose and conditions of the cooperative development funds; and that each cooperative shall set a target to achieve at least 70% participation of the villager's poor households in the cooperative over the life of the project, as a condition for accepting its investment proposal.

Consultation on the RPF. PPMO organized a policy publicity meetings for all related staff of municipal and county PMOs where detailed explanation of current policies about resettlement at national, provincial and municipal levels and policies of the World Bank was given and requirements for the work are also proposed. County (district) level PMOs also organized policy briefings for all types of impacted people at all levels where policies about land acquisition and resettlement of the World Bank and China were widely disseminated. Responses received were fully reflected in the RPF.

Information Disclosure: The final RPF and the SA were disclosed locally on May 9, 2016, and within World Bank on May 31, 2016.

Grievance Redress: A grievance redress mechanism was designed in the RPF, villages and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by the project may submit complaints, via three channels: project management system, external monitoring and even court system. Further, the complaints could be go to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	24-May-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	31-May-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
China	09-May-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	24-May-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	31-May-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
China	09-May-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	24-May-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	31-May-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
China	09-May-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 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"/>]
OP 4.09 - Pest Management	
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
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 [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected? Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
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 [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
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"/>]
All Safeguard Policies	
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"/>]
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III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Guangming Yan, Wendao Cao	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Peter Leonard (SA)	Date: 23-Aug-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Nathan M. Belete (PMGR)	Date: 24-Aug-2016