

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA12995

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 09-Feb-2015

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 10-Feb-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Argentina	Project ID:	P132846
Project Name:	Forests and Community (P132846)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Peter Jipp		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	11-Feb-2015	Estimated Board Date:	07-Apr-2015
Managing Unit:	GENDR	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Forestry (80%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (20%)		
Theme(s):	Gender (20%), Indigenous peoples (20%), Rural non-farm income generation (20%), Rural services and infrastructure (20%), Other environment and natural resources management (20%)		
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:	61.06	Total Bank Financing:	58.76
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
Borrower			2.30
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			58.76
Local Communities			0.00
Total			61.06
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to improve forest management; and increase access to markets and basic services by small forest producers including indigenous and campesinos in selected

Northern Provinces of Argentina.

3. Project Description

The Project is expected to benefit approximately 150,000 beneficiaries distributed as follows: (a) 10,000 families (50,000 estimated beneficiaries; >75% indigenous; in approximately 250 communities) mainly Small-scale Forest Producers (SFP) participating in designing and implementing integrated management plans and income generating sub-projects; (b) 100,000 beneficiaries participating in communication and training programs including families of SFP, public administrators, and service providers at federal, provincial, and departmental levels.

Component 1: Sustainable Livelihoods (US\$42.25 million, of which: GoA US\$1.62 million and IBRD US\$40.63 million). This component would finance the preparation and implementation of management plans for land and forests in approximately 250 Communities. Integrated Community Plans (Planes Integrales Comunitarios) will be designed to raise incomes and increase resilience to drought through demand-driven investments including both service delivery (among other, improving forest management planning, increasing dry season water availability, strengthening tenure, improving efficiency of wood energy systems) and locally-managed subprojects (among other, increasing production, processing and marketing of timber and non-timber products and installation/monitoring of improved cook stoves and charcoal kilns). Forest management plans prepared under this component will be considered for certification and for financing under the Project and/or under the national Forest Fund created by the Forest Law 26.331.

Component 2: Natural Forest Management and Civil Society (US\$1.44 million, of which: GoA US\$0.20 million and IBRD US\$1.24 million). This component would finance (a) a national forest and climate awareness campaign to expand and maintain support for implementation of the Forest Law and (b) the establishment or expansion of existing community radio stations in a total of 25 locations to distribute information locally and in native languages. The campaign would highlight, among other things, the importance of the conservation of natural forest for agriculture (and agro-exports) due to their ecological functions (regulating hydrologic cycles, contributing to soil fertility and biodiversity conservation), and emphasize the important role that forests play in supporting rural livelihoods and maintaining the cultural values of the indigenous and criollo populations. The target audience would include indigenous and criollo communities and the general public with particular emphasis on national and sub-national decision makers and local leaders overseeing implementation of the Forest Law and responsible for delivery of services in communities living in and around natural forests in Northern Argentina.

Component 3: Skills Development and Technology Transfer (US\$ 7.4 million IBRD). This component would finance strengthening the technical and managerial skills of (a) indigenous and criollo community members, (b) small private forest owners, and (c) technical service providers and extension agents working in the project area. The training delivered under this component will cover project related topics; such as, sustainable forest management, improved production, climate resilient agricultural and livestock production, value addition and tenure security. Short training courses will be delivered through both classroom and community level instruction. Classroom instruction will be delivered to both community members and Rural Development Agencies (RDA) staff and others involved in project related service delivery. Instruction of service providers will include sharing experience among RDA and implementing agencies across provinces, improving communication with local communities, accessing land tenure security services, and accessing funds for sustainable forest management. Activities to be financed would include consultant and non-consultant services, training, and equipment.

Component 4: Forest Information and Monitoring Systems (US\$9.57 million, of which: GoA US \$1.63 million and IBRD US\$7.93 million). This component would support the expansion of SAYDS technical and institutional capacity to manage forest information and monitor changes in forest cover. The component would finance (a) expanding coverage of the Forest Administration, Control and Verification System (SACVEFOR) to 10 Provinces in Northern Argentina, (b) establishment of a national Deforestation and Forest Degradation Early Warning System, and (c) the planning and establishment of a National Grid of Permanent Sample Plots. The component would finance consultant and non-consultant services, training, and equipment.

Component 5: Project Management and Impact Monitoring (US\$2.01 million, of which: GoA US \$0.44 million and IBRD US\$1.57 million). This component would finance; (a) the technical and administrative coordination of the project, (b) hiring consultants to staff the National Project Executing Unit (NEU) and (c) operational costs, training and equipment. This component also would support the development of an impact evaluation to identify changes in outcomes directly attributable to project activities. The impact evaluation is expected to help identify strengths and weaknesses in the design and implementation of existing policies and regulations related to forest management and forest tenure in Argentina and inform future decisions and regulatory revisions including during project implementation .

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

Consistent with the CPS, the project area will include regions characterized by both high levels of rural poverty with high concentrations of SFP and indigenous peoples. Accordingly, the initial area of intervention will include pre-selected departments in three provinces in the Chaco Eco-Region (Chaco, Salta, and Santiago del Estero) but the area is expected to expand to include poor communities of SFP in Misiones and Jujuy Provinces during implementation. Land tenure strengthening activities under the project will initially be piloted in a more limited area, with possible expansion considered during the mid-term review, taking into consideration implementation results and lessons generated from a parallel PHRD financed Land Governance Dialogue

Argentina is characterized by a broad mix of ecological regions and rich biological diversity due to its wide range of climatic conditions. Of the 178 terrestrial eco-regions in Latin America and the Caribbean (identified in a World Bank/World-Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) study), 18 are to be found in Argentina. Eight of these eco-regions have been classified as among the highest priorities for conservation in the Neotropics. They range from the tropical rain forests of Misiones Province to the cold and arid Patagonian steppes of southern Argentina.

The World Bank co-sponsored a publication titled “Argentina: State of the Environment 2005”, which concluded that “According to the sustainable development indicators published by the Secretariat of the Environment and Sustainable Development “the major environmental trends are still of great concern. These trends include increased deforestation and its consequent loss of biodiversity; erosion and water contamination from intensive agriculture and grazing, among other issues of environmental concern”.

The Project's main activities would take place in the Gran Chaco Forest eco-Region (e.g. the component aimed at supporting the sustainable livelihoods of forest dependent people and communities represents 81% of the Project budget, and focuses its activities mainly in the dry forest Chaco ecosystem. But it would further on also support pilot activities of participatory forest

landscape management in the humid and highly biodiverse forests of the Selva Misionera and Selva Tucumano-Boliviana, once the intervention concept has proved to be effective).

Over 67% of Argentine natural forests are located in the Gran Chaco eco-region, also known as the “Bosque Chaqueño”, “Parque Chaqueño”, or simply “Chaco”. This area in northern Argentina spans twelve provinces and produces around 90% of all natural forest products in Argentina (mainly wooden poles, tannin, firewood and charcoal), or around 6.3 million tons per year.

Biodiversity of global and national importance in the Gran Chaco includes quebracho colorado (Schinopsis quebracho-colorado and Schinopsis balansae), quebracho blanco (Aspidosperma quebracho-blanco), mistol (Ziziphus mistol), tatú carreta (Priodontes maximus), three species of peccary (Catagonus wagneri, Pecari tajacu, Tayassu pecari), giant anteater (Mirmecophaga tridactyla), boa (Eunectes notaeus), jaguar (Panthera onca), Darwin’s rhea (Rhea americana), crowned eagle (Harpyhaliaetus coronatus), and a tortoise (Chelonoidis chilensis), many of which are threatened in different degrees.

With over 22 million ha. of forests, the Chaco contains vast amounts of above-ground carbon stocks, estimated at over 1.08 teragrams (C eq.), with a total emissions potential of 3.9 teragrams (CO₂e.). On average, the Chaco forests contain about 49.4 tons per ha. of C eq., with an emissions potential of 181 tons of CO₂e per ha.

The Gran Chaco is also arguably the most threatened eco-region in the country, primarily as a result of the massive industrial-scale clearing for soybean cultivation experienced during the last decades. The most recent official deforestation estimates show a loss of 317,000 ha. of forest per annum in Santiago del Estero, Chaco and Formosa provinces alone for the year 2007. Forest loss also affects the hydrologic cycle, destroys biodiversity, and can lead to accelerated soil erosion and loss of soil fertility. Aside from the effects of the burgeoning soybean industry, the Gran Chaco is also highly degraded as a result of decades of over-harvesting of timber, woodland grazing, and fires.

The high concentration of arsenic in the underground water is well known and documented in a large portion of the Project area. However, this region lags behind the rest of the country in social services and basic infrastructure. What is more, the illiteracy rate is three times higher than the national average, and more than a third of its population lives with unsatisfied basic needs (NBI). Although the population of the twelve Provinces that make up the Gran Chaco eco-region amounts to only 18% of the national total, they consume more than 50% of the total fuel wood in the country. Eight out of ten rural households in the most critical areas of the Gran Chaco eco-region still use wood or charcoal to cook their food. So, to add insult to injury, deforestation in the Gran Chaco is often accompanied by detrimental social impacts on the rural poor. Although having historical ties to the land, these groups often lack formal land titles and, therefore, are highly vulnerable to displacement by well-funded groups.

The other Project components (aimed at 1) maintaining societal support and to strengthen the political will to continue investing public financial resources in natural forest management and conservation; 2) strengthening technical and managerial skills of forest dependent community members, small private forest owners, technical service providers and extension agents; and 3) expanding the technical and institutional capacity of the SAYDS to manage forest information, strengthening its mandate to monitor changes in forest cover, and to expand a system of forest product transport licensing and better control illegal forest products harvesting, transport and consumption nationwide, to combat illegal timber transport) will have a nation-wide reach.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Lilian Pedersen (GSURR)

Pablo Francisco Herrera (GENDR)

Ricardo Larrobla (GENDR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The project is expected to generate mostly positive environmental impacts, given that its objective is to improve forest management, conservation, and resilience to climate change based on participatory community management models. No substantial negative environmental impacts are expected from the project investments and activities.</p> <p>As part of the EA development, an Environmental Management Framework based on a category B-type project (EMF), was developed by the borrower during the course of project preparation. This framework will ensure the prior assessment of the environmental risks and impacts of any investment to be made within this Project, and particularly those aimed at financing sub-projects (the so called “PICs”), as well as the availability of specific guidelines to minimize their environmental impacts.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>The ecosystems covered by the project area include the Chaco dry forests, the Atlantic rainforest, and the Yungas cloud forests. The Project area also includes many sites that are important and critical natural habitats (National Parks, Provincial Reserves, Biosphere Reserves, as well as different priority areas for biodiversity conservation, identified by public and private institutions).</p> <p>The project impacts with regard to critical natural habitats are expected to be mostly positive or neutral, since it will support improvements in the management of the forest landscapes where those critical natural habitats are immersed.</p> <p>Guidelines were developed as an annex to the EMF to identify, manage and monitor possible negative impacts on critical natural habitats.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	<p>The project will focus on forest ecosystems and their improved management. Those community sub-projects (PICs) addressing the implementation of forest management or harvesting by small scale holders will be subject to the development of Forest Management Plans acceptable to the Bank and coherent with the local standards required to access the “National Forest Fund”. In addition to natural forests management, it is expected that reforestation activities will also be supported. No</p>

		large-scale commercial plantations will be supported by the project. Plantation activities will be community-based for reforestation, of relatively limited size, and primarily focused on native species. Certification will be promoted and increased areas under improved management or certification would be secured by completion. Through the implementation of a preparatory activity (BIRF-7520-AR), the borrower has identified and documented a set of technical guidelines and eligible management practices for the specific eco-regions where the Project is going to be executed.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	<p>The small scale agriculture investments planned in this Project will use biological pest management methods and/or non-synthetic chemical pesticides.</p> <p>The Project might include small scale reforestation, as well as other agroforestry activities, which could possibly require the use of pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides in some stages. The EMF addresses pest management issues and the subsequent use of these substances within the specific activities and sub-projects (PICs) since its “Preliminary Environmental Assessment” stage. Should any activity or sub-subproject require so, the EMF guides the preparation of specific pest management studies and/or plans to be implemented along with those specific interventions.</p> <p>The EMF has clearly established which chemicals are not eligible for financing.</p>
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	<p>Although no physical cultural resources have been identified in relation to the Project activities, some Project areas may have physical cultural resources.</p> <p>The EMF includes procedures and generic terms of reference for the development of physical cultural resources protection plans in case of chance findings in the project area.</p>
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	Yes	<p>The project beneficiaries (partners) involve both Indigenous Peoples and small producers (Criollos) in the 5 provinces in North Argentina that are included in the project. To address OP 4.10 requirements, the Borrower prepared an Integrated Community Framework (ICF) that includes an IPPF that contains details of the consultations carried out during preparation and the framework itself is based on community consultations in order to ensure broad support under a free, prior and informed consent following national legislation. In all activities involving beneficiaries who are indigenous peoples, the IPPF will serve as a guideline to design and implement subprojects that contain the requirements of an Indigenous Peoples</p>

		Plan (IPP). The same procedure will apply for activities involving Criollos. The majority of communities in the target area include a mix of indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Project activities are not expected to cause displacement however activities related mainly with land regularization and subprojects designed by communities may include actions that limit the access to natural resources. It is not expected the project to limit the access of any of the protected areas within the project area. To address OP 4.12 requirements, the Borrower prepared an Integrated Community Framework (ICF) that includes a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), built from past rural projects in Argentina. The RPF establishes process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in the design of project components, selection of options to achieve resettlement policy objectives, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities. In order to address possible restrictions to resources, a Process Framework was also prepared as part of the ICF.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p>
<p>No large scale, significant or irreversible negative environmental impacts are expected to be caused by the project investments and activities.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p>
<p>Considering the high concentration of arsenic present in a large portion of the Project area's underground waters, the Project activities aimed at supplying water for human consumption might have indirect or long term impacts on human health, so specific water quality assessments will be required, which should be identified through a Preliminary Environmental Assessment Form (Formulario Ambiental Preliminar) and conducted before the execution of such activities.</p> <p>The addition of value to forest timber and non-timber forest products, as well as the improvement of cooking stoves and kilns might lead indirectly to an increase in firewood, charcoal and wood consumption from outside those considered in the Forest Management Plans to be developed by the Project. This potential issue will be addressed during the screening of the sub-projects (PICs),</p>

<p>when considering their indirect impacts area and the mitigation measures related to each Forest Management Plan.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>Rainwater harvesting investments are included in the Project for those cases where the underground water supply is not feasible or convenient.</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>As part of the EA development, a draft Environmental Management Framework based on a category B-type project, was developed by the borrower during the course of project preparation.</p> <p>The project will be implemented by the National Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS), through its Undersecretary of Planning and Environmental Policy. This will be done in close collaboration with national, provincial and local Rural Development Agencies (RDA) that are already working in the territory with the local beneficiaries (FDPCs). These RDAs may include public (national or provincial), non-governmental, academic institutions, as also grass root organizations.</p> <p>A gap analysis conducted by the Bank in 2011 to compare the Argentine frameworks for environmental and social risks management and the Bank's safeguards policies found, in general terms, a high level of coincidence between them, when it comes to their aim of promoting the identification, assessment and mitigation of the possible impacts related to development projects. In addition to that, under previous Bank projects, SAyDS has demonstrated openness to dialogue and a willingness to enter into dialog and embrace innovation. However, experience has also shown that SAyDS's implementation capacity is rudimentary, that its influence in the provinces is limited, and that time is needed to build capacity and change attitudes among the stakeholders. SAyDS's specific capacity for safeguards policies implementation is not an exception to this general observation. Its experience on safeguards management is rather limited. While the Undersecretary of Planning and Environmental Policy has previous experience in managing the Bank's safeguards policies in a limited number of grants and investment lending projects, very few of them (if any, at all) have had the level of complexity of this one (in terms of the nature of its planned interventions in the field, its intended beneficiaries, its geographic extension, and its inter-institutional coordination requirements). It is important to mention that, as Argentina's constitution grants authority over natural resources to the individual provinces, the institutional arrangements that the SAyDS will reach with the provincial governments would seem to be crucial in order to ensure their buying into the environmental and social risk management processes and procedures stipulated by the Bank's policies. To ensure implementation of the agreed social safeguard measures an Integrated Community Framework (ICF) was prepared.</p> <p>Budgetary provisions were made by SAyDS, in order to ensure the availability of resources to recruit and train staff and partners dedicated to safeguards management, implementation and monitoring.</p>
<p>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</p>
<p>Preliminary consultations with a sample of rural communities (peasants and indigenous peoples) were carried out in most of the Project area during its preparation early stages.</p>

Specific consultations on the Environmental and the Social Management Frameworks were conducted during the last weeks of December, 2014 and during January, 2015. The consulted stakeholders included representatives of the Indigenous Peoples Participation Council (Consejo de Participación Indígena, or “CPI”) from the Provinces and peoples involved in the Project area, as well as regional indigenous people’s organizations. With regards to peasants and small farmers, the public consultation included the “Red Agroforestal Chaco Argentina – REDAF”, the “Foro Nacional de Agricultura Familiar” and the “Movimiento Nacional Campesino Indígena”, which brings together most of the peasants’ organizations at the primary and secondary level.

In addition to that, the EMF was distributed for consultation, via e-mail, among a group of well-known local environmental NGOs that have previous work experience in the Project area.

The consultation extended over 8 weeks. The documents, in Spanish, were distributed via e-mail on December 18th, and feedback was received through February 19th. The comments were documented in the Chapter 9 of the EMF and Chapter 7 of the Integrated Community Framework explicitly showing the treatment given to each comment, many of which were incorporated to the final versions of the respective frameworks, which are to be disclosed on February 20th, 2015.

The final versions of the Environmental and the Social Management Frameworks, will be uploaded to the borrower’s web site (<http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/?idarticulo=13359>).

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	04-Feb-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	10-Feb-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	00000000
"In country" Disclosure	
Argentina	18-Dec-2014
<i>Comments:</i> Draft versions are available online. The final versions of the Environmental and the Social Management Frameworks, will be uploaded to the borrower’s web site (http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/?idarticulo=13359).	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	04-Feb-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	04-Feb-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Argentina	18-Dec-2014
<i>Comments:</i> Draft versions are available online. The final versions of the Environmental and the Social Management Frameworks, will be uploaded to the borrower’s web site (http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/?idarticulo=13359).	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	04-Feb-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	04-Feb-2015

"In country" Disclosure	
Argentina	18-Dec-2014
<i>Comments:</i> Draft versions are available online. The final versions of the Environmental and the Social Management Frameworks, will be uploaded to the borrower's web site (http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/?idarticulo=13359).	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	04-Feb-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	04-Feb-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Argentina	18-Dec-2014
<i>Comments:</i> Draft versions are available online. The final versions of the Environmental and the Social Management Frameworks, will be uploaded to the borrower's web site (http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/?idarticulo=13359). Draft versions are available online. The final versions of the Environmental and the Social Management Frameworks, will be uploaded to the borrower's web site (http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/?idarticulo=13359).	
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/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats			
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [<input 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 type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" 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 [] No [×] NA []
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples	
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [] No [×] NA []
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [×] No [] NA []

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

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Peter Jipp	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Regional Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Francis V. Fragano (RSA)	Date: 09-Feb-2015
Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: Emilia Battaglini (PMGR)	Date: 10-Feb-2015