

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA1067

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 19-Nov-2014

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 19-Nov-2014

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Micronesia, Federated States of	Project ID:	P151754
Project Name:	Pacific Islands regional Oceanscpe Program - Federated States of Micronesia (P151754)		
Task Team Leader:	John Virdin		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	23-Oct-2014	Estimated Board Date:	22-Dec-2014
Managing Unit:	GENDR	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (100%)		
Theme(s):	Environmental policies and institutions (25%), Other environment and natural resources management (20%), Other public sector governance (20%), Rural policies and institutions (20%), Regional integration (15%)		
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:	5.50	Total Bank Financing:	5.50
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			5.50
Total			5.50
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The Development Objective of the PROP to strengthen the management of selected Pacific Island oceanic and coastal fisheries, and the critical habitats upon which they depend. This will provide the basis for sustainable and increased economic benefits to the region from this resource. More

specifically, the program will strengthen: (i) the national and regional institutions responsible for the management of the oceanic fisheries; (ii) the local and national institutions responsible for the management of the coastal fisheries; and (iii) the institutions responsible for the conservation of the natural habitats that support them. As such, the program will provide a direct contribution to the Bank's twin goals to reduce poverty and boost shared prosperity in the region, as: (i) strengthened and more sustainable management of the tuna fisheries will increase the size of this resource and the value of access to it for foreign investment, which PICs can capture in the form of public revenues re-invested for poverty reduction and/or foreign direct investment in local value addition to expand job opportunities, depending on the local context; (ii) stakeholder-managed coastal fisheries will be better managed and more productive, enhancing rural livelihoods and food security throughout the region and particularly for the bottom 40 percent of income distribution; and (iii) both of these outcomes will depend on healthy ocean habitats to support fisheries.

3. Project Description

The following components and activities of the PROP will be financed in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM):

Component 1: Sustainable Management of Oceanic Fisheries (US\$5.0 million IDA)

The objective of this component is to help participating Pacific Island countries strengthen the management of the region's purse seine and long-line tuna fisheries. Towards this objective, the following activities will be supported by the PROP in FSM:

1.1 Strengthen the capacity of NORMA to sustainably manage the shared tuna fisheries

1.1.1: Disbursements to NORMA for costs linked to indicators for strengthened tuna fisheries management (US\$2.575 m)

This activity would disburse funds directly to NORMA to reimburse against eligible expenditures for costs linked to indicators for strengthened management of the tuna fisheries. Such eligible expenditures would be tracked and subject to World Bank safeguards. Disbursements will be made annually to NORMA (with an advance for the first year upon effectiveness of the project) upon independent third-party verification that the following management measures have been achieved (expenditures for each indicator are priced equally):

- Improving compliance with the VDS for the purse seine tuna fishery:
 - o The number of days fished in FSM waters does not exceed its annual allocation of fishing vessel days (PAE)
 - o 100% of fishing vessel days are recorded annually according to agreed criteria
 - o 100% of fishing vessel days used and sold are disclosed annually to the PNAO Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS) and other parties
- Expanding the coverage of the VDS or compatible systems for all tuna caught in FSM's national waters:
 - o 100% of tuna catch within FSM's national waters that is encompassed within the VDS or a compatible system

Additionally, though not linked to disbursements, these expenditures would also support NORMA to increase efficiency and flexibility as appropriate:

- Increasing efficiency and flexibility of the VDS:
 - o (Yes/no) more flexible measures are applied, such as creating multi-zone and multi-year days, development of competitive VDS marketing arrangements, long-term contracts, creation of

secondary markets, etc., that increase the value of a vessel day above the baseline (gradually phased in)

The expenditures reimbursed would support improved fishery sector governance and management arrangements, increased surveillance to enforce fisheries management measures, real-time monitoring of tuna fishing activities through the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), the National Observer Program, and increased capacity for NORMA to participate in regional and sub-regional fisheries management arrangements. Eligible expenditures would include:

- Fuel and additional costs to support increased fisheries surveillance patrols (both sea and aerial patrols) including training in fisheries surveillance and legislation, and regional coordination/harmonization on surveillance with other PICs, in complement to the funding currently provided by the Governments of FSM and Australia, and from penalties (some of which go into a MCS Revolving Fund) as well as the operational support (aerial patrols, ship-rider agreements, joint exercises) from the governments of Australia, USA, New Zealand and France;
- Training and expanded participation of NORMA staff in fishery industry economic, biological and operational analysis to allow development of negotiating positions with industry and in PNA meetings;
- Continued expansion and enhancement of the National Observer Program by at least 100 percent: recruitment of 10 additional observers and 2 de-briefers per year, observer and de-briefer training and work attachments; and
- Policy, legislative and human resource development leading to the establishment of a sanitary competent authority for fish caught in the country's waters.

In terms of fisheries surveillance, the country's Maritime Police Unit (within the Department of Justice) currently carries out surveillance and enforcement of the country's fisheries legislation on behalf of NORMA, as well as other surveillance activities (including drug- and people-trafficking) via one coastal search-and-rescue and three ocean-going patrol vessels, two of which have been provided and partially supported by the Government of Australia. The Maritime Police utilize the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) through connection to the satellite-based vessel monitoring system run by FFA as a means of detecting potential infringements, as well as conducting periodic comprehensive patrols and inspections of fishing vessels. Parts of the southern and northern borders of FSM's exclusive economic zone adjoin high seas areas (some of which are the subject of international agreements which prohibit or control fishing) and these are high-risk areas for infraction.

The Maritime Police increasingly conduct joint patrols with neighboring countries under provisions of the Niue Treaty. Additional cooperation arrangements are expected to be developed under Niue Treaty subsidiary arrangements. In addition the Department of Justice is actively promoting sub-regional cooperation among legislators in neighboring countries in order to harmonize legislative approaches, improve information-sharing, develop enforcement capacity and streamline prosecution and judicial processes. Coupled with this is a need for training and capacity-building in fishery legal issues for attorneys, enforcement officers and fishery agency staff.

Obstacles to the effectiveness of surveillance activities in FSM include inadequate information and communications technology to enable patrol vessels to communicate with each other and with shore bases in FSM's four states; inability to track vessels via the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Automated Identification System (AIS); insufficient safety and technical equipment for use in boarding; and inadequate integration of national and international databases on aspects of surveillance and enforcement. Financing of additional sea-days by patrol vessels is also a constraint,

although less so than in some other countries.

In addition, NORMA is interested in exploring opportunities to purchase aircraft airtime to increase aerial surveillance, potentially using small locally-based aircraft normally engaged on inter-island flights. Under such arrangements the importance of surface patrols increases, since this is the primary way in which infringements detected by aerial surveillance are followed up and punitive actions implemented.

1.1.2. Goods and services needed for achievement of the disbursement-linked indicators (US\$2.425 m)

Financing will be provided for procurement of specific goods and services needed to meet the disbursement-linked indicators (DLIs) for strengthened management of the tuna fisheries. Services will include technical assistance to support a comprehensive review of NORMA's roles, functions, human and financial resources and organizational structure, and then implementation of any reforms and technical assistance required to improve the Agency's effectiveness and capacity for governance of the oceanic fisheries sector more broadly. This will be a multi-year institutional strengthening process involving at least the following elements: (i) functional/ organizational review and (if needed) restructuring of NORMA; (ii) economic analysis to assist in adding value to the VDS and in optimizing allocation issues among domestic and bilateral fleets and regional/ sub-regional access arrangements; (iii) operational review to identify improvements and efficiency gains; (iv) formulation and implementation of a human resources development plan - including technical assistance to expand NORMA capacity on targeted issues such as implementation of the recommendations of the PNA VDS Review, implementation of WCPFC obligations, economic analysis, observer management and legal reviews; and Development of an Industry Communications Strategy; and (v) development of an industry Communications Strategy for the sector. In addition, hardware, software and bandwidth expansion to enhance internet access for NORMA will be supported, enabling better utilization of vessel monitoring and fisheries information management systems, and real-time e-reporting from vessels. Furthermore, hardware and software acquisition will be supported to enable for real-time monitoring of vessels by observers. Lastly, equipment will include information and communication technology for enhanced maritime surveillance and safety.

Component 2: Sustainable Management of Coastal Fisheries (US\$0.3 million IDA)

The objective of this component is to support participating countries to sustainably manage defined coastal fisheries, focusing on those with the greatest potential for increased benefits, i.e. coastal fisheries such as bêche-de-mer (BDM) that (i) can generate export earnings for the country, and/or (ii) support livelihoods, food security and dietary health.

Coastal fishery resources are of key importance in supporting livelihoods, food security and dietary health in FSM. However the nature and economic contribution of coastal fisheries varies significantly among the four States, as also do governance and management arrangements. These involve various forms of traditional, local and state control and jurisdiction, with the national government playing a coordinating and facilitating role through the Department of Resources and Development (DRD). Because of the diversity of management arrangements there will be high transaction costs involved in operating independently in four separate states. To ensure that the specific contexts are taken into account with wide stakeholder consultation, this component will be phased in over time, beginning with an initial activity financed from this Grant to support a feasibility and project design. This feasibility and design work will identify areas where subsequent PROP funding can best add value to help coastal communities to sustainably manage defined fisheries and subsequently enhance production. This will be undertaken during the first year of

implementation, with identified activities to be undertaken in subsequent years with additional financing. DRD has indicated that the focus should be on the adoption of ecosystem approaches to the management of coastal fisheries in the four states, while acknowledging that the activities in each state are likely to be different because of varying resource endowments, exploitation practices and economic potential.

Component 3: Sustainable Financing of the Conservation of Critical Fishery Habitats

This component aims to help identify revenue streams to sustainably finance the conservation of critical habitats that underpin oceanic and coastal fisheries in the region. Towards this objective, the component will include activities to establish: (i) Pacific Marine Conservation Development Financing Mechanisms to support the growing number of large marine protected areas (MPAs) in the region; and (ii) a pilot Pacific Blue Carbon regional program for small to medium scale fishery habitats. The aim of this component is not to provide sustainable financing for all regionally-significant fisheries habitat conservation efforts, but rather to provide the catalytic upstream finance needed to identify, develop and achieve consensus on the mechanisms to deliver such financing, and then to help secure this financing from other sources, for example from the GEF, international foundations, etc. Thus the financing from this component aims to leverage significant additional finance to the region for conservation of critical fishery habitats. This component also provides climate change co-benefits by supporting mitigation, in the form of conservation of vegetated coastal habitats that sequester significant amounts of carbon. This component will be implemented at the regional level.

Component 4: Regional Coordination, Implementation Support, Training and Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$0.2 m IDA)

The objective of this component is to provide regional coordination, implementation support and program management, to ensure a coherent approach to program implementation and wide dissemination of results and lessons learned; as well as regional and national implementation support and training as needed for the program to achieve its objectives. Towards this objective, this component would include support for national program management, monitoring and evaluation, as well as collaboration with the regional program support unit located within FFA (see Annex 7).

4.1 National program management, monitoring and evaluation (US\$0.2 m)

This includes the costs of additional staff needed for NORMA to manage the national designated account for the PROP, with support from FFA.

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

FSM comprises four semi-autonomous states (Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap) which together have a total land area of around 700 square km, and a population of just over 100,000 persons. FSM has a very large exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of over 2.8 million square kilometers, and tuna fisheries provide both a key source of revenue.

FSM is a home to a comprehensive Protected Areas Network (PAN), with the first site to become part of Palau's PAN is Lake Ngardok, which supplies vital drinking water to the nation's capital, Melekeok State, and is the largest natural lake in all of Micronesia. Communities from the island of Yap in the Federated States of Micronesia created the Nimpal Channel Marine Conservation Area (MCA).

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Valerie Hickey (GENDR)
 Olha Krushelnytska (GENDR)
 Ross James Butler (GSURR)

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6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The aim of the project is to help improve environmental and resource quality in FSM in order to increase the economic benefits generated by the goods and services from healthy ocean ecosystems. As such, the overall impact of the project is expected to be highly positive and none of the eligible investments include activities that would generate significant risk or irreversible adverse impacts in the coastal or oceans fisheries targeted by the program. However, some investments under Components 1 and 2 may generate minor to moderate site specific and time bound adverse environmental impacts that can be readily mitigated through standard mitigation measures, when screened properly.</p> <p>Additionally, Component 3 (Sustainable Financing of the Conservation of Critical Fishery Habitats) might result in creation of the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), in which case any potential access restrictions will be addressed through a detailed Process Framework (Annex E).</p> <p>The project also envisages TA for sustainable financing and potential of protected areas, which may lead to potential minor environmental impact downstream. The Interim Guidelines on the Application of Safeguard Policies to TA Activities in Bank-Financed Projects and TFs Administered by the Bank is applied. Mechanism for administering safeguards in TA activities will include integration of safeguard policy requirements into the Terms of Reference of studies. As such, the safeguard documentation prepared for the project applies equally to the TA component(s) and Terms of References for the TA activities will be approved by the Bank to ensure the consultancy outputs comply with the Bank safeguard policies.</p> <p>At this stage in project design, the specific investments that may generate minor to moderate</p>

		<p>adverse impacts include: small scale infrastructure works to allow for inspection of fish catch at landing sites and restocking of beche-de-mer and establishment of the associated small scale drying facilities. Potential adverse impacts will be limited to waste management, construction noise, and health and safety of workers.</p> <p>Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to guide investments that may generate any adverse environmental impact. Screening form will be used to screen for environmental and social impacts.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>Project activities will not involve significant loss or degradation of natural habitats. Most of the project activities will be in the marine areas (coastal and ocean) of the FSM which are known sites rich in biodiversity. All program activities are designed to enhance positive and sustainable returns to these important habitats.</p> <p>The Program level ESMF contains measures to properly manage the risk of any unforeseen adverse environmental impact on natural habitats, including critical natural habitats, as well as measures to enhance the program's positive environmental outcomes.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	<p>OP4.36 was triggered for the whole Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program, as component 3 will include the technical assistance, scientific and survey expertise, and legal and regulatory support in order to enable participating countries to pilot trials to assess their blue carbon potential, limitations and opportunities and participate in blue carbon markets, and would create conservation incentives for coastal communities to conserve the mangrove habitats, the policy is triggered. Specific sites and activities in FSM, if any, will be identified during the project implementation.</p> <p>The program level ESMF includes a screening form to ensure that the negative impacts on mangrove forests of any downstream activities under Component 3 are addressed, and any</p>

		positive impacts are enhanced. TOR for the studies proposed under sub-component 3 will integrate policy requirements of OP 4.36
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will not purchase, distribute, apply or dispose of pesticides, including bactericides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/ BP 4.11	No	The project will not involve any major civil works. Small scale infrastructure works are foreseen to allow for inspection of fish catch at landing sites and restocking of beche-de-mer and establishment of the associated small scale drying facilities. Given the small scale works involved, the policy is not expected to be triggered. A chance finds procedure is included in the ESMF and EMP.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	<p>OP4.10 was triggered for the whole Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program - series of projects, which is designed to include any of the 11 PICs who are member countries of the World Bank and are eligible to participate upon their readiness. Some of the countries in PICs have indigenous peoples.</p> <p>However, in FSM this policy has not been triggered, as according to the World Bank assessment there are no indigenous people in the country.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>Project activities may require small-scale coastal land acquisition. It is expected that market-based or voluntary donation will be the common approach. Any voluntary land donations will meet the World Bank requirements through the application of the Voluntary Land Donation Protocol appended to the ESMF in Annex D.</p> <p>Although it is considered unlikely, certain program activities may involve the involuntary acquisition of land and/or removal of assets. Accordingly, the policy will be triggered and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF, presented in Annex C) has been prepared. Subsequently, Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans will ensure that all affected persons are compensated for involuntary acquisition of land and/or removal of assets at full replacement cost.</p> <p>In case of downstream establishment of the MPAs, which could potentially restrict access to</p>

		<p>resources, IAs will select appropriate safeguard instrument(s) according to the responsibilities defined in the ESMF (and in particular the Annex on Process Framework).</p> <p>To address potential restriction of access to resources, a Process Framework (PF) has been prepared in compliance with requirements stated in OP 4.12 (See Annex E of the ESMF). Neither this project nor the possible downstream investments from project's TA will involve building dams nor depend on an existing dam</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Neither this project nor the possible downstream investments from project's TA will involve building dams nor depend on an existing dam.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Following discussion with LEGEN and the RSA, it was agreed that there will be no impacts from this project or its possible downstream investments on international waterways as described under OP 7.50.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Any project activities in areas which may be disputed will be declared ineligible and not included in the project.

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>The overall impact of the project is expected to be highly positive and none of the investments include activities that would generate significant risk or irreversible adverse environmental or social impacts.</p> <p>The project includes investments for both 'physical' goods and services, as well as 'soft' activities such as technical assistance. Most of the physical investments would be made at the national level, while 'soft' activities would be implemented at both the national and regional level.</p> <p>Examples of the type of activities (salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis), which have the potential to incur adverse environmental or social impacts are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component 2, Sub-component 2 may include support to restock beche-de-mer if it is deemed a viable method to sustainably restore stocks. If so, hatchery facilities based on native brood stock would be used. Support would include supplying fishers with juveniles to restock near shore habitats. This activity will not involve introduction of non-native species nor involve the purchase, distribution, use or disposal of bactericides during implementation. However, investments in the area of small enterprise development associated with bêche-de-mer valued added processing may include installation of small scale civil works (e.g., solar dryers) for drying. - Component 3 investments related to the TA for sustainable financing of MPAs, and potentially

blue carbon. Activities under Component 3 Subcomponent 1 will support research to assess the unique physical and ecological aspects of the MPAs that would generate ecosystem services (like spawning or feeding grounds for tuna which migrate beyond EEZs of host nations) and that could be incorporated into a system of payment for environmental services. Subcomponent 2 will include TA in order to assess blue carbon potential and participate in blue carbon markets, and will help identify potential blue carbon sites. Small scale infrastructure works are not expected to be financed by the project.

The scale and likelihood of adverse impacts arising from these activities is limited, and the types of mitigation activities well-known and proven. As such, the project is found to be Category B interventions.

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

The potential impacts of the project will be identified during the preparation of the project activities for FSM. The ESMF provides guidance for the project implementation agencies on the preparation of appropriate safeguard instruments to respond to the potential impacts found during the preparation.

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

These will be considered within the project in consultation with all affected stakeholders and knowledgeable and interested peoples.

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.

The program-level ESMF was prepared under the PROP to outline the process by which potential adverse impacts will be identified and robust instruments prepared as part of each project.

Program implementation will involve a single agency as the national focal point entity and one or two regional agencies involved in implementing regional activities and overall program coordination and monitoring. These include:

- National Oceanic Resource Management Authority (NORMA) in Federated States of Micronesia
- Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)
- The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) in regard to coordination and monitoring of regionally executed activities.

FFA, representing its member countries participating in the PROP, has experience with World Bank safeguards because of the link to IDA-financed operations. NORMA has a general knowledge on bank safeguard policies as it was briefed on the PROP safeguard requirements during the preparation missions. NORMA has an adequate capacity, with a legal expert able to advice on bank's safeguard policies. During the project implementation, NORMA will hire a PROP Project Coordination, who will also be supported by the FFA Regional Support Unit.

The World Bank will provide necessary training and development of staff to the Project implementing agency in the first year of the implementation to build its capacity and provide implementation support during the actual determination of the range of activities to be included in the "menu" of country's support.

Bank's Interim Guidelines on the Application of Safeguard Policies to Technical Assistance (TA) Activities in Bank- Financed Projects and Trust Funds Administered by the Bank will apply for the TA provided by the project. Accordingly, Terms of References for the TA activities will be approved by the Bank to ensure the consultancy outputs comply with the Bank safeguard policies.

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

The ESMF requires an inclusive, participatory community needs assessment process, screening criteria, and forms to document broad community support and consensus on priority subprojects. Subproject Consultation and Action Plans will be developed in the early part of implementation. Community consultations will be facilitated and documented by suitably qualified personnel in the Project Management Unit. Ongoing monitoring and community consultations by such personnel will assess whether broad community support is maintained during implementation.

Project stakeholders include both men and women from affected communities whose livelihoods are implicated and/or who depend on migratory fisheries; the private sector (fishing industry from harvesting through to value chains / processing and investment); the public sector (national ministries, regulatory and trade promotion authorities); and international bodies including regional fishery bodies. The numbers and specificity of stakeholders can only be determined once the precise nature and location of the activities under each project are identified.

Draft ESMF was first circulated among all implementation agencies on July 28, 2014 for review. Subsequent consultations on the Environmental and Social safeguard policies were conducted on August 15, 2014 in Majuro, RMI with representatives from the fisheries agencies of FSM (NORMA), RMI (MIMRA), Solomon Islands (MFMR) and Tuvalu (TFD), as well as the representatives from the FFA, PNAO and SPC. At this meeting, NORMA, MIMRA, MFMR, TFD and FFA (implementing agencies) agreed on the process of preparing and incorporating safeguard instruments in the implementation arrangements. After the consultations, countries worked with the FFA and agreed on the final version of the ESMF, which was formally submitted to the Bank on September 23, 2014 by the FFA on behalf of all IAs. In addition to the regional consultation in RMI, national consultations were held in Tuvalu and Solomon Islands – to ensure stakeholder awareness and feedback in regard to the specific country context within the Component 2 (which is not applicable to FSM). Consultation minutes are attached in the ESMF.

ESMF Disclosure: ESMF was disclosed on October 23, 2014 and is available through the World Bank website (<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/docsearch?query=E4664>), as well as through the website of the FFA.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	23-Sep-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	23-Oct-2014
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Micronesia, Federated States of	23-Oct-2014
<i>Comments:</i> This refers to the disclosure of program-level ESMF	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	

Date of receipt by the Bank	23-Sep-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	23-Oct-2014
"In country" Disclosure	
Micronesia, Federated States of	23-Oct-2014
<i>Comments:</i> This refers to the disclosure of program-level ESMF	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	23-Sep-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	23-Oct-2014
"In country" Disclosure	
Micronesia, Federated States of	23-Oct-2014
<i>Comments:</i> This refers to the disclosure of program-level ESMF	
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 type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
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 [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" 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"/>]
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

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 [×] No [] NA []
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [×] No [] NA []

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader:	Name: John Virdin	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Regional Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Josefo Tuyor (RSA)	Date: 19-Nov-2014
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Christophe Crepin (PMGR)	Date: 19-Nov-2014