

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: PIDISDSA14933

Date Prepared/Updated: 20-Aug-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Mozambique	Project ID:	P156559
		Parent Project ID (if any):	
Project Name:	MZ - Emergency Resilient Recovery Project for the Northern and Central (P156559)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	07-Aug-2015	Estimated Board Date:	29-Sep-2015
Practice Area (Lead):	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Primary education (30%), Water supply (20%), Irrigation and drainage (20%), Flood protection (30%)		
Theme(s):	Natural disaster management (40%), Water resource management (20%), Education for all (15%), Rural services and infrastructure (15%) , Climate change (10%)		
Borrower(s):	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)		
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH), Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH), Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Administration (AIAS), National Institute for Irrigation (INIR)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			Yes
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source		Amount	
BORROWER/RECIPIENT		0.00	
International Development Association (IDA)		40.00	
Total Project Cost		40.00	
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize to proceed with Negotiations, in principle		

Other Decision:	
Is this a Repeater project?	No

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Mozambique is located on the east coast of Africa, bordering six countries. With an area of 800,000 square kilometers, the country is richly endowed with natural resources, including arable land, forests, fisheries, water and mineral resources. Mozambique's economy has grown rapidly since the end of the civil war in 1992. Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth averaged 7.4 percent over the past two decades. Robust growth was made possible by sound macroeconomic management, a number of large-scale foreign-investment projects, political stability and significant donor support. In recent years, strong growth has more specifically been supported by foreign direct investment inflows in extractive industries. Major discoveries of coal and gas have the potential to transform Mozambique into a significant player in global markets.

Despite this wealth and rapid development, Mozambique remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with approximately 70 percent of its 22.9 million people living and working in extreme poverty (less than US\$2 a day). In 2007, 38 percent of the population was undernourished and only 42 percent had access to an improved water source. The country ranks 178 out of 187 in United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Index (2013), the lowest in southern Africa. Over 70 percent of the population live in rural areas and are still dependent on subsistence agriculture. The geographical distribution of poverty also remains largely unchanged since the last 2009 poverty assessment, with poverty concentrated in rural areas and in the Central and Northern regions. The Southern region experienced moderate reduction in poverty in the mid- and late-2000s, reflecting spillover effects from the rapid growth of urban centers in the region.

Mozambique experiences some of southern Africa's most variable hydrological and meteorological conditions. Tropical to sub-tropical climates prevail in the Northern and Central regions, whereas the South is predominantly arid. The oscillations of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (referred to as El Niño/La Niña phenomena) influence the timing and magnitude of rainy (October to March) and dry seasons (April to September). The country is particularly exposed to tropical cyclones and is also the third country most at risk from water and weather-related hazards in Africa. About 58 percent of the population and more than 37 percent of GDP are exposed to two or more natural hazards, which translates into 1.1 percent annual average loss in GDP. Floods in particular cause annual average losses in the order of US\$17.5 million in damage to household housing, US\$0.7 million in damage to roads and bridges, and US \$42.5 million of loss in maize.

Sectoral and institutional Context

Dikes & Flood Protection: The Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH) through the National Directorate of Water (DNA) is responsible for the strategic management of water resources in Mozambique. DNA combines the responsibility for policy making, implementation, planning and management of water resources, as well as provision of water supply and sanitation services in rural areas. The strategic activities undertaken by DNA are

operationalized by the five Regional Water Authorities (ARAs). In Mozambique, dikes protecting irrigation schemes and urban areas are institutionally under the responsibility of ARAs, while dikes lying within irrigated schemes are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA).

Flood protection works are not abundant in the affected area. Affected dikes are located in the left bank of the lower Licungo River (Nante) and in the left bank of the lower Zambezi river (Luabo). These are very flat, productive and densely populated areas where thousands of people live and work under the protection of the dikes. These dikes are old infrastructures built in the 1960s to 1980s. They have been subject to recurrent flooding every one or two years and subsequent erosions with lack of maintenance. They have at times suffered important breaches, which went several years with no repair, aggravating exponentially the vulnerability of areas, as was the case with the Nante dike that was dramatically damaged in the January and February 2015 flooding. Their top surfaces are used as local roads, and thus lowered when considered obstacles to crossing, especially with cattle. In addition, water pumping from the river towards the irrigated fields leads to excavations of the embankments. Aggravations of flood intensities over the last years indicate that design features are in critical need of review.

Agriculture & Irrigation: Agriculture is a significant potential contributor to rural poverty reduction. Agricultural improvements offer scope to narrow persistent income disparities between rural and urban areas and to reduce poverty in regions that benefitted little from the economic gains of recent years. However, with increased unpredictability and severity, floods and droughts frequently disrupt agricultural production and livelihoods in Mozambique. With regards to the latest flooding event, more than 104,430 hectares of crops were lost between January and February 2015, impacting 102,000 farmer households. Moreover, the irrigation infrastructure in Mozambique is less developed than in other average Sub-Saharan African countries. As of 2007, 2.7 percent of the country's cultivated area was equipped for irrigation, below the region's average of 3.5 percent. The equipped irrigation area contributes merely 4.8 percent to the total agriculture output. Mozambique thus stands as the country with the largest potential area increase for small-scale projects. To this end, and with the adoption of the National Strategy for Irrigation in December 2010, the National Institute for Irrigation (INIR) was recently established under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) to adequately cover policy, strategic and operational issues related to irrigation. It is being equipped with the tools and capacity to facilitate a revival of the Mozambican irrigation. The Government of Mozambique (GoM) also adopted regulations governing water user rights, implemented through a network of regional water resource management centers that issue water user rights and collect water user fees from producers.

The GoM has identified several priorities to improve the performance of the irrigation subsector and transform it into an engine of growth for agriculture: (i) enhance the management of irrigation assets, focusing particularly on cost recovery to finance operation and maintenance; (ii) improve the legal and regulatory framework on water for agriculture and the efficiency of enforcing the Land Law to clarify land use rights and enhance land use security to enhance access to irrigation as well as private investment in the subsector; and (iii) establish linkages and working relationships between public entities responsible for irrigation (at the central and provincial levels) and beneficiaries (such as smallholder farmer associations, irrigation associations, individual farmers, and private enterprises) through Public-Private Partnerships for irrigation development.

Drinking Water Supply: The Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Administration (AIAS) is responsible for water, sanitation and waste water treatment in all secondary towns in Mozambique. In 2012, about 47 percent of the Mozambican population had access to an improved water source, and only 17 percent to adequate sanitation. Estimated access to an improved source of water supply were at 77 percent in urban areas and 29 percent in rural areas as of 2010. The coverage of drinking water supply in the three affected provinces is relatively lower when compared to country averages. In addition to their limited availability, drinking water systems are also highly vulnerable. The main factors contributing to their vulnerability are: (i) lack of compliance with the protection areas in the surroundings of capture sites; (ii) flood protection infrastructure below standards; and (iii) the proximity of infrastructures to areas prone to high runoff or landslides. The water supply systems in urban areas in the affected provinces are particularly vulnerable to the direct impact of floodwaters as they are usually lying in or near the riverbeds. The intakes of Mocuba, Molocue and Ile and conduits in Cuamba and Nacala are good examples as the systems proved indirectly vulnerable to energy outages.

Education: It is estimated that 72 percent of schools in Mozambique are located in high-risk areas of one or more hazard (cyclone, floods, etc.). Due to inadequate design, poor construction quality, as well as inappropriate location and orientation, school buildings are highly vulnerable to the combined effects of flooding and wind hazards. In addition, more than 40 percent of classrooms are built directly by the communities, using substandard construction techniques and local materials (such as straw-bale, haystack, timber poles, and raw mud as walls finishing). Half of these “non-conventional” schools are located in the provinces of Nampula and Zambezia. This combination of high exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards results in frequent damages and destruction of schools. In recent years, the number of classrooms destroyed in a single disaster event has overpassed the number of classrooms built annually by the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH). As an example, the 2013 and 2015 floods destroyed or damaged respectively 695 and 433 conventional classrooms while during those same years the MINEDH built on average 600 classrooms annually. Under this scenario, the GoM will hardly manage to cover the deficit of classrooms estimated to be around 40,000.

Disaster Risk Management: In light of the recurring disasters affecting the country, the GoM is currently updating its legal and institutional DRM framework. The new Disaster Management Law 15/2014 was passed on June 20, 2014 by the Parliament but its full implementation requires additional regulations by the GoM. In the meantime, the Master Plan for Natural Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (2006-2014) remains the main operational reference document. It clearly links disaster prevention, mitigation and recovery with poverty and vulnerability reduction in an agriculture-based economy. While critical progress has been made in the past decade in building the disaster preparedness and response capacity of the INGC, supported by a large decentralized network of DRM committees, the 2015 floods highlighted the need to improve the dissemination of early warnings to vulnerable communities (last-mile connectivity), to systematize the mainstreaming of DRM in the recovery phase and to strengthen the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of recovery and reconstruction interventions.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to restore the functionality of critical infrastructure in a

resilient manner in the disaster-affected provinces; and to improve the Government of Mozambique's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.

Key Results

- (a) Direct project beneficiaries, including female beneficiaries;
- (b) Number of people protected by rehabilitated dike infrastructure;
- (c) Number of children with access to improved education infrastructure;
- (d) Number of people with access to improved irrigation infrastructure;
- (e) Number of people in urban areas provided with access to improved water sources under the project; and
- (f) Number of people supported by early warning and response systems.

D. Project Description

The Project addresses a combination of early, medium and long-term reconstruction needs based on priority sectors as identified in the GoM-World Bank-UN-EU Joint Damage Assessment report conducted in March 2015. The rehabilitation activities focus on specific high-risk zones to ensure that the mobilized resources target the rehabilitation of areas with the greatest potential rewards for the affected populations in a resilient manner. It will thus focus on: (i) the urgent rehabilitation of dikes in the short-term ahead of the upcoming rainy season in November; (ii) the rehabilitation of irrigation, drinking water, and education infrastructure in the medium-term to restore connectivity and preserve previous investments that are currently endangered; and (iii) technical assistance and analytical support in the areas of safer schools, early warning systems, recovery framework, and watershed management to build longer-term resilience.

Component Name

Component A – Resilient Infrastructure Rehabilitation

Comments (optional)

The activities to be financed under this component are the resilient rehabilitation or reconstruction of key: (i) dikes, (ii) irrigation, and (iii) drinking water supply infrastructure in Mozambique's Licungo River and (iv) education infrastructure, as recommended in the GoM-World Bank-UN-EU Joint Damage Assessment.

Component Name

Component B – Technical Assistance for Resilient Recovery and Vulnerability Reduction

Comments (optional)

This component would focus on enhancing the capacity to manage risks associated with natural hazards, and will be complemented by resources from GFDRR in support of Safer Schools, DRM Legal Framework, Recovery Framework, amongst others. Community engagement and outreach will also play a significant role under this component, with regards to the rehabilitation of schools and early warning systems.

Component Name

Component C – Project Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Comments (optional)

This component will finance Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation costs for MOPHRH (for DNA), INIR, AIAS and MINEDH.

Component Name

Component D – Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC)

Comments (optional)

This component would finance emergency works in case of another disaster event by including a “zero-dollar” Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC). This would help reduce damage to infrastructure, ensure business continuity, and enable early rehabilitation.

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

The Project will be implemented in selected flood-affected areas across the three provinces of Zambezia, Niassa and Nampula. The selection of priority geographic areas of intervention will be finalized upon project implementation given the emergency nature of the Project. Nonetheless, current available data indicate that some of the foreseen sub-projects activities will likely be rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and viable such as dike, irrigation, drinking water supply and education infrastructure. All water-related rehabilitation works, including dikes, irrigated schemes, and drinking water supply, will be conducted in the Licungo Watershed. This is part of the Licungo River, which originates in Mozambique and is not a tributary of an international waterway. The rehabilitation and reconstruction of classrooms, however, will focus on the Northern and Central regions across the Zambezia, Niassa and Nampula provinces.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Cheikh A. T. Sagna (GSURR)

Eden Gabriel Vieira Dava (GSU01)

Paulo Jorge Temba Sithoe (GENDR)

II. Implementation**Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

Use of Existing Institutional Structures: Implementation arrangements for the proposed Project will be based on well-tested, existing institutional structures. The Project will be implemented by the following in line with their respective mandates: (i) MOPHRH through DNA for dikes rehabilitation and flood risk management; (ii) INIR for irrigation; (iii) AIAS for drinking water supply; and (iv) MINEDH for safer schools. All these institutions are currently implementing other Bank-financed projects and specific implementation arrangements will be derived from those in place under the following projects: (i) WRD Water Resources Development (MOPHRH); (ii) Transforming Hydrological and Meteorological Services (MOPHRH); (iii) PROIRRI Sustainable Irrigation Development Project (INIR); (iv) CCCP Cities and Climate Change Project (AIAS); and (v) ESSP Education Sector Support Program (MINEDH). Project teams in place would be strengthened with the recruitment of additional technical, financial management and procurement consultants, as appropriate. DNA has a longstanding technical ability to handle projects with very complex Bank Safeguards requirements. DNA will therefore take a leading role and coordinate the preparation of the ESMF, including the consolidation of progress reports. Hence, DNA would strengthen its technical staff to ensure adequate coordination towards the consolidation of the safeguards instruments.

Project Steering Committee (PSC): A Project Steering Committee will be established under the

leadership of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and INGC, with INGC acting as the PSC Secretariat. It will report to the Technical Committee for Disaster Management (CTGC) to ensure overall coordination, monitor recovery efforts and provide Project implementation oversight. The PSC will also oversee the consolidation of implementation progress reports from DNA, INIR, AIAS and MINEDH every six months. A Project Coordinator will be specifically recruited for this Project under the PSC in order to manage coordination and the consolidation of reports amongst DNA, INIR, AIAS and MINEDH.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The Emergency Resilient Recovery Project will trigger this policy due to the involvement of civil works (rehabilitations, construction works) of public infrastructure in flood-affected areas. Civil works will possibly generate negative externalities such as: soil erosion and siltation, loss of trees, pollution to surface and ground water resources, soil erosion, dust emissions, solid and wastes. Components under the Project that would trigger this safeguard policy are Resilient Infrastructure Rehabilitation, which involve the rehabilitation and strengthening of dikes; the rehabilitation of damaged conventional classrooms and building of “mixed” classrooms to replace those non-conventional classrooms destroyed during the event; the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure; and fixing the intake of the Mocuba drinking water supply system. The scope of specific Project activities will need to be more detailed. An ESMF will be prepared which will provide the criteria and procedures for screening Project activities and guide the preparation of site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). The ESMF will also assess the institutional capacity of DNA, INIR, AIAS, and MINEDH, including the already created implementation arrangements, and provide measures for capacity building along with an estimate of the budget needed for the implementation of the ESMF. The ESMF will also provide a list of activities that could be financed by the Project and screen out activities that correspond to Category A projects. Furthermore, the terms of reference for component B3 (Licungo Watershed Management study) will

		also pay attention to environmental and social considerations. The justification for classification of category B is that most of the Project will focus on medium size rehabilitation and re-construction projects for dikes, irrigation schemes, and fixing an intake drinking water supply system. The anticipated scale of potential adverse environmental or social impacts on human populations is site-specific, few if any of them are irreversible and in most cases, mitigation measures could be designed to address the impacts. An ESMP for sub-projects can be used to address the impacts.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The Project will trigger this policy due to the sensitivity of riverbanks and the fact that floods strongly eroded riverbanks, given high speed and water flow rates, causing loss of vegetation and dragged eroded soil. The forest gallery that grows along streams was severely affected, is very fragmented and is also increasingly anthropic. The rehabilitating of irrigation infrastructures and drinking water supply in Mocuba, specially activities related to the fixing the intake of the water supply system, which is currently located in the Lugela River, may affect some already degraded and sensitive habitats along the riverbanks. The ESMF (and subsequent ESIAs and ESMPs) will include provisions for mitigating any possible impacts on natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The Project will not interfere with natural forest.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The Project will support the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes. This involves investments in the agriculture sector that will restore production and will likely resume the use of pesticides. However, the Project will not finance the procurement of pesticides. In cases where pesticides are used within existing production systems, the Project will promote the use of integrated pest management and the safe use, storage, and disposal of agro-chemicals. INIR is already applying an IPMP under PROIRRI Project that could be reutilized for this Project. The IPMP was duly prepared, consulted upon and disclosed to provide guidance on the use of proper use of pesticides and will be adjusted for the Project and re-disclosed.

Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The policy is triggered due to civil works that are expected to be supported by the Project. The Project is not expected to affect known cultural resources. Nevertheless, to ensure due diligence, Chance Finds approaches will be included in the ESMF (and subsequent ESMPs) to provide the useful guidance during project implementation.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples in the Project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The nature of Project activities may involve temporary displacement and therefore OP 4.12 is triggered. Such activities involve low to medium civil works (i.e. rehabilitation of dikes, resilient schools, and irrigation schemes, etc.) that may require land for temporary or permanent usage. The land acquired for this purpose may lead to loss of asset, sources of income or means of livelihoods for some poor households. To ensure proper mitigation measures are set forth, the Borrower will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to guide the preparation of site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) once such details are known. RPF will provide a framework for management of all potential negative social impacts, but also streamlining the positive impacts, as well as mainstreaming any potential resettlement considerations during the project implementation.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The Project does not involve dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The Project does not involve International Waterways. All water-related rehabilitation is located in the Licungo River Basin, which originates in Mozambique.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The Project is not being implemented in disputed areas.

IV. 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: The project is considered Category "B", and OP 4.01 is triggered. All works will focus on rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructure damaged during the flooding and storm events, which are expected to be small and medium scale, generating only minor and localized environmental impacts that can be easily identified, mitigated and managed. No large-scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts are expected. Overall, the expected environmental impacts are mostly associated with the construction phase of the rehabilitation works. Some of the key environmental impacts that may arise due to the proposed Project could be: i) rehabilitation or

reconstruction activities of dikes, schools, irrigation schemes, and drinking water supply infrastructure; ii) loss of trees due to an increase in migrant workers using fuel wood, leading to potential growth in soil erosion; and iii) increase in water logging and salinization around rehabilitated irrigation schemes. These potential impacts have been fully summarized in the safeguards section above, hence the triggering of key safeguards policies.
2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
There are not likely to be any long-term negative impacts from the proposed activities. Most of the rehabilitation and reconstruction works will focus on existing facilities. The proposed environment and social assessment process in the required safeguards instruments built using the existing safeguards instruments from (i) WRD Water Resources Development (MOPHRH); (ii) Transforming Hydrological and Meteorological Services (MOPHRH); (iii) PROIRRI Sustainable Irrigation Development Project (INIR); (iv) CCCP Cities and Climate Change Project (AIAS); and (v) ESSP Education Sector Support Program (MINEDH), namely, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) for the Project will ensure that these impacts are identified early enough in the project planning stage and suitably addressed through suitable mitigation measures as prescribed in these instruments.
3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
The Project support investments in the rehabilitation or reconstruction of existing infrastructure, thus minimizing potential negative social and environmental impacts and increasing the efficiency of the investments. In addition, during the design and preparation of specific sub-components, alternatives to minimize adverse impacts will be further explored. These could include minimum adjustments in the existing alignments, and/or use of alternative materials to enhance the sustainability of infrastructure created.
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.
Due to the envisaged potential negative impacts related to construction and/or rehabilitation works, an Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMF), Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared, consulted upon and disclosed both in-country and in the Bank's Infoshop. The ESMF and the RPF will provide a framework for management of all potential negative environmental and social impacts, but also streamlining the positive impacts during as well as mainstreaming any potential resettlement considerations during the implementation of the Project. The IPMP that was prepared for the PROIRRI Project will be adjusted as needed and re-disclosed. Furthermore, the terms of reference for sub-component B3 (Licungo Watershed Management study) will include attention to environmental and social considerations. Moreover, in light of possible retroactive financing required for sub-component A.1, an environmental and social audit will be required for any works already completed and an/or an ESIA and ESMP (and RAP when needed) for works yet to begin. DNA, INIR, AIAS and MINEDH have had many years of experience with Bank projects and are familiar with Bank safeguards policies, as well as implementation and supervision processes for emergency projects.

DNA, INIR, AIAS and MINEDH will prepare four separate versions of each safeguards instrument – namely the ESMF, RPF, and IPMP – and DNA will be in charge of consolidating the four versions into one document for review, consultation and public disclosure.
5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.
Key stakeholders of the Project include the national government, local governments, and citizens living in the disaster affected/prone provinces. However, given the high profile of the Project and the number of stakeholder groups, there are certain groups that could potentially feel negatively affected. All stakeholders have a strong interest in the rehabilitation or reconstruction of infrastructure that will lead to increased opportunities. Technical reviews will be undertaken to ensure that critical works and activities related to flood management and rehabilitation or reconstruction of basic public services do not have a negative impact on local residents. Prior to/ Once the implementation begins, environmental and social safeguards experts will disseminate relevant information to local communities living in flood prone areas to further increase awareness of the project.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	30-Oct-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	05-Nov-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	////
"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	////
Date of submission to InfoShop	////
"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	No
Date of receipt by the Bank	////
Date of submission to InfoShop	////
"In country" Disclosure	
<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 [☐]	No [☒]	NA [☐]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats			
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [☐]	No [☒]	NA [☐]
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 [☐]	No [☐]	NA [☒]
OP 4.09 - Pest Management			
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [☐]	No [☐]	NA [☒]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [☐]	No [☐]	NA [☒]
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 4.12 - 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 [☒]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes [☐]	No [☐]	TBD [☐]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected			
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes [☐]	No [☐]	TBD [☐]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected			
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 [☐]

V. Contact point

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VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Michel Matera, Jean Baptiste Migraine	
<i>Approved By</i>		
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Country Director:	Name: Mark R. Lundell (CD)	Date: 31-Aug-2015