

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET

APPRAISAL STAGE

Report No.: ISDSA1063

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Marshall Islands	Project ID:	P151760
Project Name:	Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program - Republic of the Marshall Islands (P151760)		
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:	6.75	Total Bank Financing:	6.75
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			6.75
Total			6.75
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The objective of the Pacific Island Regional Ocean Program is to sustainably increase the economic benefits captured by Pacific Island Countries from the ecosystem services provided by the Western Pacific Ocean. This abundant oceanscape, and the ecosystem services it provides, is a shared natural

capital asset for the entire region. It provides valuable services such as the provision of fish for food products, and key biodiversity and habitats that support tourism, as well as carbon storage. The project's objective will be achieved by financing the countries to collaborate to improve the governance of the use of this shared natural capital asset, establishing an enabling institutional framework for sustainable private investment in industries dependent on ocean ecosystem services, notably tourism. Three broad investment components are proposed: i) Development of economic opportunities in tuna fisheries through improvements in governance and through investment in value addition (where explicit economic benefits are identified); ii) Development of collective management systems to improve coastal and reef fisheries management; iii) Development of regulatory frameworks and market systems to manage human impacts and promote investment in wider ecosystem services. A horizontal Adaptable Program Loan (APL) will be pursued, whereby the overall investment program is prepared and agreed, with the first group of several countries ready to launch as APL 1, and then additional countries join when ready in subsequent phases of the APL, until all eligible countries have joined. With the approval of the overall program and first APL, the Executive Board of Directors would delegate the authority for approval of subsequent phases of the APL to the Regional Vice President, to enhance efficiency. In order to implement the shared objective and approach of the proposed program, each phase of the APL would finance activities that would be implemented at the regional level (through an established regional organization), as well as activities that would be implemented nationally in each participating country. More specifically: Component 1 Economic Development of Pacific Island tuna fisheries: The majority of financing and implementation of this component would be at the regional level via GEF and IDA funds, and would include all of the eligible countries participating (via implementation by a regional organization). Component 2 Coastal Fisheries Management: Implementation of this component would be undertaken at the national level with regional coordination (and learning exchange), largely via parallel financing from partners. Component 3 Environmental Regulation and Supporting Markets: Implementation of this component 3 would be developed largely at the regional level, via parallel financing from partners. While component 1 would be implemented almost entirely at the regional level, all three components have high spillover effects given the shared nature of the countries' transboundary living ocean resources. This investment framework would provide a common platform for support by a wide range of partners participating in the Global Partnership for Oceans (via parallel financing), linked to equity investments where feasible by the IFC.

3. Project Description

The following components and activities of the PROP will be financed in RMI:

Component 1: Sustainable Management of Oceanic Fisheries (US\$5.45 million IDA)

9. 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. A focus will be on the strengthening of RMI's implementation of the vessel day scheme (VDS) for the purse seine fishery, and extending compatible management systems to long-line and other fisheries. Towards this objective, the following activities will be supported by the PROP:

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

1.1.1 Disbursements to MIMRA for operating costs linked to indicators for strengthened tuna fisheries management (US\$3.66 m)

10. This activity would disburse funds directly to MIMRA to reimburse against eligible expenditures for operating 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 MIMRA (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 RMI 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 purse seine fishery VDS or similar system for the long line fisheries, to include all tuna caught in the RMI's national waters:

- 100% of tuna catch within RMI's national waters that is encompassed within the VDS or a compatible system

Additionally, though not linked to disbursements, these expenditures would also support MIMRA to increase efficiency and flexibility as appropriate: Increasing efficiency and flexibility of the purse-seine fishery VDS and similar systems for the long-line fisheries:

- (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

The expenditures reimbursed will support improved fishery sector governance and management arrangements, 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 MIMRA to effectively 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), in complement to the Government's funding from the Government of Australia, 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 MIMRA staff in fishery industry economic, biological and operational analysis to allow development of negotiating positions with industry and in PNA meetings;
- Expansion of the National Observer Program by at least 500 percent, including an average annual increase of 30 observers and 6 de-briefers, observer and de-briefer training and work attachments, acquisition of hardware and software for real-time submission and utilisation of observer data;
- 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 RMI Police Department Sea Patrol currently carries out surveillance and enforcement of the country's fisheries legislation on behalf of MIMRA, via a patrol vessel provided and partially supported by the Government of Australia. The Sea Patrol generally responds to specific infractions noted by MIMRA through connection to the satellite-based vessel monitoring system run by FFA, as well as conducting periodic patrols and inspections of fishing vessels. Extensive sections of the borders of RMI'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 infractions.

Sea Patrol increasingly conducts joint patrols with neighbouring countries under provisions of the Niue Treaty. Additional cooperation arrangements will be developed under Niue Treaty subsidiary arrangements in the foreseeable future. However, the key obstacle to increased or even continued patrolling, and to implementing improved patrol strategies (aimed at detecting unlicensed vessels, rather than ensuring compliance by authorized vessels), is lack of resources to support the operating costs of the vessel, particularly fuel. Inadequate communications equipment and systems to enable the patrol vessels to communicate with the Majuro shore base is also an obstacle to the effectiveness of surveillance operations.

In addition to increased sea patrols, the RMI Police Department is currently in negotiations to obtain aircraft airtime to increase aerial surveillance. Initial financing for a trial period may be available from the Government of Australia, but is likely to be short-term. Aerial surveillance needs to be supplemented by additional surface patrols, 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\$1.79 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 MIMRA's roles, functions, human and financial resources and organizational structure, and then implementation of any reforms required to improve the Agency's effectiveness and the governance of the oceanic fisheries sector more broadly. Furthermore, hardware and software acquisition will be supported to enable for real-time monitoring of vessels by observers. In addition, hardware, software and bandwidth expansion to enhance internet access for MIMRA will be supported, enabling better utilization of vessel monitoring and fisheries information management systems, and real-time e-reporting from vessels. Lastly, equipment will include information and communication technology for enhanced maritime surveillance and safety.

Component 2: Sustainable Management of Coastal Fisheries (US\$0.95 million IDA, US\$2.0 million GEF)

The objective of this component is to support RMI 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. Towards this objective, the following activities will be supported by the PROP in RMI:

2.1 Sustainable Management of Targeted Coastal Fisheries

2.1.1 National management measures for targeted coastal fisheries (US\$0.95 m IDA)

MIMRA has recently passed regulations to control the harvesting and export of sea cucumbers, and will soon do the same for marine ornamental species intended for the aquarium trade. This component will support the development of appropriate monitoring and control systems required for the implementation of these regulations, as well as the development and implementation of management plans and regulations for other resources and sub-sectors (beginning with aquaculture, turtles and trochus).

2.1.2 Stakeholder management of targeted coastal fisheries (US\$2.0 m GEF)

The status of coastal lagoon and reef fisheries in RMI is poorly known, and in some atolls isolation and lack of access to markets no longer offer protection from overexploitation. For this reason MIMRA has commenced a process of working more closely with communities to take stock of the local resource base and to develop or improve management arrangements that will counteract increasing pressure on the resources. Access to RMI's outer islands is difficult and costly and this has in the past impeded progress in these areas. This component will support procurement of goods and the operating costs and services for MIMRA to conduct resource and socio-economic assessments in all of the inhabited islands, and to provide ongoing support to each of the islands to develop and implement management plans agreed by local governments and the communities they represent. Through the Reimaanlok process template regulations have already been developed and implemented in one atoll (Ailuk) and the goal is to adapt this to the specific needs of other atolls and promote its adoption. Specific items to be supported include:

- Procurement of a medium-sized (approx. 12-13m) vessel capable of supporting resource assessment and management teams working in the outer islands;
- Renovation/upgrading of extension facilities on selected outer islands (installation of radio/communications equipment, photovoltaic power systems, etc.);
- Resource and socio-economic surveys, community consultations, public information campaigns, training workshops and facilitation of fisheries management planning in an increasing number of outer islands;
- Ongoing fishery catch and effort data monitoring in association with the fish collection system, through continuation and expansion of the current data collection process;
- Periodic follow-up monitoring, community consultation and information dissemination;
- Extending this process to cover all 24 local government jurisdictions.

The process requires extensive community consultation through multiple visits to each atoll or local government area (some local governments encompass more than one atoll). MIMRA also plans to extend the Reimaanlok process to the lagoon of Majuro, the capital atoll, which is quite different from the outer islands. Urban drift has led to a high population density and the presence of communities from many of RMI's outer islands leads to a more complex fishery management environment. In addition coastal sand and gravel mining, pollution from transshipment operations and other activities have impacted on lagoon water quality and fish resources. Improving management of Majuro lagoon and its fishery resources will require a multi-sectoral approach involving several national and local government agencies and NGOs.

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 and Program Management (US\$0.35 million 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\$0.35 m)

This includes the costs of a full-time project coordinator and an accountant at MIMRA to manage a national designated account for the PROP, with support from FFA.

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

RMI comprises 29 atolls and 5 isolated islands, 24 of which are inhabited by a population of around 53,000 people. Two-thirds of the population live on Majuro, the capital, and Ebeye, a densely populated islet of Kwajalein. Outer islands are sparsely populated due to lack of employment opportunities and economic development. Although mangrove forests are relatively rare in the Marshall Islands, the plants of these forests, especially those of the larger islands of the tropical Pacific, are important natural components of the environment, or ecosystem. Some of the uninhabited northern atolls are considered to have ‘reserve’ status under traditional law, but it is unclear how binding this is, and how effective these protections are. The country has a very large Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (about 2.1 million sq. km) relative to its small land mass (181 square km) and tuna fisheries provide a key source of revenue.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Valerie Hickey (GENDR)

Olha Krushelnyska (GENDR)

Ross James Butler (GSURR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01	Yes	The aim of the project is to help improve environmental and resource quality in RMI 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 project. 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>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 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 program activities will be in the marine areas (coastal and ocean) of RMI which are known sites rich in biodiversity. All project activities are</p>

		<p>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 project'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 RMI, 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 positive impacts are enhanced. TOR for the studies proposed under sub-component 3 will integrate policy requirements of OP 4.36</p>
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	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

		<p>readiness. Some of the countries in PICs have indigenous peoples.</p> <p>However, in RMI 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 project 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 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.
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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. <p>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.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p> <p>The potential impacts of the project will be identified during the preparation of the project activities for RMI. 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.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p> <p>These will be considered within the project in consultation with all affected stakeholders and</p>

knowledgeable and interested peoples.
<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>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.</p> <p>Project 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority (MIMRA) • Forum Fishery Agency (FFA) • The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) in regard to coordination and monitoring of regionally executed activities. <p>FFA, representing its member countries participating in the PROP, has experience with World Bank safeguards because of the link to IDA-financed operations. MIMRA has a general knowledge on bank safeguard policies as it was briefed on the PROP safeguard requirements during the preparation missions. Capacity of MIMRA is currently low; however the unit has an external technical expert from the government of new Zealand able to advice on safeguard policies. During the project implementation, MIMRA will hire a PROP Project Coordination, who will also be supported by the FFA Regional Support Unit.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</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>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Draft ESMF was first circulated among all implementation agencies on July 28, 2014 for review.</p>

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	
Marshall Islands	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	
Marshall Islands	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	
Marshall Islands	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 [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information			
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies			
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

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

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