

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA1176

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 23-Mar-2015

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 24-Mar-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Ecuador	Project ID:	P151963
Project Name:	Ecuador - Sustainable Family Farming Modernization Project (P151963)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Remi Charles Andre Trier		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	24-Mar-2015	Estimated Board Date:	02-Jul-2015
Managing Unit:	GFADR	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (56%), Irrigation and drainage (37%), Agricultural extension and research (4%), Agr o-industry, marketing, and trade (3%)		
Theme(s):	Rural services and infrastructure (50%), Water resource management (20%), Rural markets (20%), Climate change (10%)		
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:	129.10	Total Bank Financing:	80.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
Borrower			20.50
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			80.00
SPAIN, Govt. of			20.00
LOCAL BENEFICIARIES			8.60
Total			129.10
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The project development objective is to enhance incomes of small and medium sized farm households by supporting more productive and climate-smart use for land and water.

3. Project Description

Project Beneficiaries and areas

The project beneficiaries groups are small and medium-sized family farmers, including indigenous communities. Small and Medium farmers are established by MAGAP according agroclimatological regions:

- Sierra: 0 - 5 ha. (small farmers) – 5 to 20 ha. (medium farmers)
- Costa: 0-20 ha. (small farmers) - 20 to 40 ha (medium farmers)

Project areas. While the project is national in scope, the Sierra Central and the Coastal regions are the main target areas for investment subprojects where climatological conditions justify investments in water storage and irrigation to foster diversification and intensification of agriculture. It is expected to benefit 14,150 families in a total area of 12,400ha in 17 Provinces

The proposed project (US\$80 million in IBRD financing and US\$20 million of co-financing from the Spanish Cooperation/AECID) will be implemented over a period of five years and comprises three components: (1) Investments for climate-smart sub-projects; (2) Capacity building for institutional stakeholders and beneficiaries' organizations and; (3) Project Management.

Component 1: Investments for climate-smart sub-projects (US\$100.5 million; US\$ 63.8 million from World Bank loan)

Subcomponent 1.1: Productive Investments (US\$ 93.7 million; US\$ 59.5 million from WB Loan)

This sub-component 1.1 will finance subprojects aligned with the project objective and provincial priorities related to the following investments: (i) individual and/or collective small water storages (ponds); (ii) on-farm investments for modernization of irrigation techniques (drip, sprinkler or modern gravity techniques) and; (iii) complementary works aiming at improving off-farm irrigation and drainage networks.

The proposed sub-project cycle is divided into six main phases: (i) Identification, (ii) Pre-feasibility, (iii) Feasibility / Pre-investment, (iv) Procurement process and implementation of Investment, (v) Technical assistance and support activities, (vi) Closing and transfer of the investments to the beneficiaries. Detailed description of sub-project cycle including the eligibility criteria is shown in Annex 2 of PAD.

Subcomponent 1.2: Improvement of Agricultural Practices, Water and Soil Management (US\$ 6.8 million; US\$ 4.3 million from WB Loan)

This sub-component will finance small investments linked to the subprojects of subcomponent 1.1, and will support the implementation of climate smart agriculture activities. The sub-component will adopt an integrated and participatory approach intended to encourage rural populations to manage their land and natural resources in a more sustainable manner. This would also support building and strengthening the capacity of beneficiaries to adopt new farming techniques aiming at: (i) increasing productivity and yields, (ii) improving the resilience of their crops to the impact of climate change and (iii) creating more sustainable plant, soil and water management. Thus, this sub-component

would contribute to: (i) promoting agricultural best practices, particularly integrated crop management, conservation agriculture, intercropping, improved seeds and fertilizer management practices; (ii) increase productivity and sustainability of agricultural production based on agroecological and agroforestry technologies; and (iii) strengthen the management of sustainable agriculture to improve the environment and living conditions and reinforcing local and cultural identity. Examples of investment sub-projects are listed in annex 2.

The design of the activities of this sub-component will be defined according to the demands generated by the subprojects proposed under subcomponent 1.1. The identification of investments under subcomponents 1.1 and 1.2 will be done together in the feasibility study thru a participatory process and participation of an environmental specialist to ensure adequate integration of environmental aspects.

Component 2: Capacity building for institutional stakeholders and beneficiaries' organizations (US \$5.9 million; US\$ 5.3 million from World Bank loan)

This component will provide technical assistance and training services to help optimize the productive use of the off- and on-farm irrigation systems and water ponds that will be improved or built under Component 1. Additional support will be provided to strengthen organizational and business capacities of producer groups, communities and small producer organizations as well as broad activities fostering smallholder linkages to markets. These activities will be focused on improving and supporting the outcomes related with the subproject investments.

The component will support the Water Users' Organizations, Farmers' Organizations, and producers by providing technical assistance and training, amongst others, on: (i) management and optimization of off- and on-farm irrigation systems and water ponds, (ii) adoption of good agricultural practices to improve production and productivity, value-addition and post-harvest management, (iii) improvement of market linkages and access of small-size producers to agricultural value chains, organizational development and legal advice, and (iv) environmental management at community or farm levels (connected to investments under sub-component 1.2). Also, this component will help improve the local supply of technical services available to producers by building capacity amongst key institutional stakeholders (i.e. MAGAP central and territorial offices, provincial and municipal GADs, and local providers of agricultural technical services). Additionally and when necessary, this component will prepare general analytical information (i.e. diagnostics of relevant productive systems, catalogs of agricultural technologies and climate-smart innovations, analysis and mapping of agricultural value chains, and characterization of commercial opportunities to improve access to markets for beneficiary groups).

Identification and design of the required technical support activities will be part of the feasibility studies to be carried out for subproject investments under component 1. The studies will include a specific training and technical assistance plan for each subproject and group or producers, to be financed by the project. In addition to this, the component will help identify, design, and materialize long-term investments in the beneficiaries' productive and commercial systems that would be financed by the existing MAGAP programs (i.e. Estrategia Hombro a Hombro, Buen Vivir Program, and Programa Innovacion - PITPPA) under a broader Agricultural Development Plan. See details about this component in Annex 2 of PAD.

Examples of these small investments could be: (a) determining and implementing, through participatory intervention, local strategies for controlling erosion, arresting gullies and reducing the

sediment load of river runoff. Some activities will focus on strategic anti-erosion works (through, among others, biological methods and technologies); and (b) interventions on communally-owned land to improve plant cover, reforestation and pastures through strengthened technologies and management transfer of natural resources.

Concrete investments, depending on the site, could be the following:

- Shelter belt and wind breaks (natural fences), including reforestation using seeding and native or indigenous shrubs and trees (within plots).
- Implementing sustainable land management practices, increasing infiltration rates in soil through padding and improving vegetation cover.
- Sustainable land management practices, increasing infiltration rates in the soil through mulching, and improved plant cover.
- Improving soil fertility through (i) use of organic matter as a natural fertilizer (such as compost and others), and (ii) the importance of nutrient fixing plants planted either in sequence, intercropped or in rotation; (iii) agricultural terraces, and other good practices; (iv) diversification of agriculture products and the development of productive value chains and markets.
- Conservation and efficient management of irrigation water.
- Reestablishing vegetation cover to reduce erosion to improve the land-use productivity of the lands: (a) improved pasture management, including the cessation of fire use, establishment of drinking points for cattle, and rotational grazing; (b) awareness raising campaigns that address destructive traditional practices such as fire use for pasture and agriculture, and providing support in developing technical alternatives with a participatory approach; (c) reforestation of degraded land; (d) provision of support to protect natural forest and its biodiversity.

Component 3: Project Management (USD 16.9 million; estimated amount US\$ 6.9 million from World Bank loan)

This component will support: (i) the functioning of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to be installed within the Sub-Secretary of Irrigation and Drainage in the MAGAP in Quito and; (ii) eligible costs and staffing related to the Project on 7 decentralized offices of MAGAP (Zonales) . The component will also finance Monitoring and Evaluation, impact evaluations, progress reports, and audits.

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be responsible for the overall administration of the Project, within the MAGAP in Quito. The PIU in Quito will be responsible for all the procurement activities during Year 1 and will transfer progressively responsibilities to the Zonales upon creation of local capacities, as described in Annex 2 and Operation Manual.

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

Specific subprojects are not yet identified and therefore the specific locations and environmental and social conditions and impacts of each subproject are not known at this stage. While the project is national in scope, the Sierra Central and Coastal provinces constitute the target area for investment subprojects, which constitute the most sizable part of the operation.

The central Sierra in Ecuador is inhabited by a significant number of indigenous communities and for this reason it is expected that a large number of potential beneficiaries will be indigenous families. We are unable to identify the specific locations for project intervention as this is a demand-driven project.

The project is not expected to resettle people, however there is a small likelihood that the project could require rights of way or even the possibility of small land acquisition as well as small compensation in case crops are affected by the civil works required under the irrigation systems.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Abdelaziz Lagnaoui (GENDR)

Alonso Zarzar Casis (GSURR)

Nicole Andrea Maywah (GENDR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The proposed project is expected to generate overall positive environmental and social impacts given its objective to increase agricultural revenues and resilience of Ecuador's family farming sector by promoting on farm investments geared toward a more efficient use of natural resources, especially water, increased adaptation to climate change, improvement in productivity and market access, overall contributing to an increased competitiveness and sustainability of agricultural production systems. This policy is triggered as the project may involve investments in productive activities and construction or rehabilitation of small irrigation infrastructure that is expected to have limited environmental impacts.</p> <p>As specific sites and exact activities are not known at this stage, an environmental and social management framework (ESMF) has been prepared to screen, assess, and mitigate environmental impacts related to proposed subprojects that may involve investments in productive activities and construction or rehabilitation of small irrigation infrastructure. The ESMF will outline the process to identify and prepare the necessary environmental and social safeguards instruments for each investment activity that may be required to mitigate and manage potential environmental impacts. The ESMF will also provide specific guidelines to avoid or minimize risks and manage potential environmental impacts. Any subprojects considered as Category A will not be eligible for funding by the project.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>The proposed project promotes intensification of family farming in Ecuador. The project may include subprojects in the proximity of the páramos, important critical natural habitats within high priority ecosystems in Ecuador.</p> <p>The project activities will promote environmentally sound agricultural practices in areas, which may include innovative ideas to protect environmentally sensitive</p>

		<p>habitats. Human activity in the buffer zones induced by the project may indirectly impact natural habitats. But the project will not finance any activity that could potentially cause significant conversion or degradation of natural habitats.</p> <p>The ESMF will outline the procedures and mechanisms for screening out activities that may cause degradation or contemplate any significant conversion of natural habitats. The ESMF will include provisions to assess possible impacts prior to any actions being undertaken on the ground. Monitoring activities will be established during implementation to ensure that critical natural habitats are not adversely affected.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project will focus on connecting small farming plots to the already existing irrigation infrastructure by providing farmers access to irrigation equipment. None of these activities are expected to impact forested areas.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The intensification of agriculture through irrigation and potential change in production systems may involve pest management and the use of agro-chemicals in subproject activities. The ESMF will include screening procedures for pest management and pesticide use. A Pest Management Plan will be prepared to build capacity among project staff and raise awareness among farmers on the rationale use and responsible management of pesticides. The project will not procure any pesticides as the focus is on irrigation equipment and infrastructure. The ESMF will describe the risks associated with pesticide use and the proposed measures for managing these risks.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The policy on Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11) applies given the uncertainty regarding the exact locations of activities to be carried out under the project. The project may finance activities in areas with historical or cultural significant resources or sites such as spirit forests, sacred valleys or other features of the natural landscape. The ESMF will include specific provisions to assess the potential impacts on sacred valleys or landscapes considered to have historical or cultural significance prior to any activities being undertaken on the ground. The ESMF will also include provisions for the treatment of physical cultural resources that may be discovered during project implementation (chance-finds).
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	Yes	This policy is triggered because the Sierra Central provinces constitute one of the two target areas for investment subprojects, an area that is inhabited by a

		significant number of indigenous communities. It is expected that a significant number of potential beneficiaries will be indigenous families. At project identification however we are unable to identify the specific beneficiaries for this is a demand driven project. The borrower has prepared an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) with support from the team social specialist. This framework will guide project staff to prepare Indigenous People Plans (IPPs) whenever these are required, and to follow its principles for adequate consultation with indigenous communities.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	This policy is triggered because there is a small likelihood that the civil works for the irrigation systems could require rights of way, or even small land acquisition and potentially also compensation for affecting crops. Since project locations are not known before appraisal the borrower has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) with support from the team social specialist. The framework included a gap analysis of the national legislation vis a vis our policy. It will guide the project team in the preparation of land acquisition, compensation and the like. No physical displacement is expected due to the nature of the civil works required.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy is not triggered as the project will not support the construction or rehabilitation of dams nor will it support other investments which rely on the services of existing dams. It may finance the construction/ rehabilitation of small ponds of a maximum of 1,200 m3 (microreservoirs) or small works connected with these for irrigation water distribution but these would be smaller than 8 meters tall.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	<p>This policy is not triggered because project activities are not expected to impact international waterways. The criteria for reviewing eligible sub-project proposals will include trans-boundary impact considerations and will screen out sub-projects that would involve the use or potential pollution of the waters of an international waterway.</p> <p>As agreed during the Concept Review meeting, the team has consulted LEGEN regarding the potential triggering of the safeguard on International Waterways. LEGEN showed their agreement that OP 7.50 should not be triggered. They also agreed that the criteria for reviewing eligible sub-project proposals should include trans-boundary impact considerations i.e. any sub-projects that would involve the use or potential pollution of the waters</p>

		of an international waterway should be excluded from eligibility.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered as there will be no subprojects in disputed areas.

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

Social Aspects:

The project will benefit a large number of small and medium size farmers in the highlands and coast of Ecuador. A significant number of those families benefited by the project are expected to be from indigenous communities in the highlands as well as from afro-ecuadorian communities in the coast. For this reason the Indigenous Peoples safeguard policy (OP/BP 4.10) has been triggered. Because the project is demand driven, it is not possible to learn before appraisal the precise locations for project intervention.

The small amounts of land to be used by the project for installing the small reservoirs will not be taken involuntarily by project activities, but will rather be land voluntarily provided by the beneficiary and used for the benefit of his/her family. However there is a small likelihood of requiring right of way, or even small areas of land as well as potential compensation for affecting crops and for these reasons the Involuntary Resettlement policy (OP/BP 4.12) has been triggered.

The project is not expected to have adverse social impacts; it would rather improve family livelihoods and income generation while at the same time make a more efficient use of natural resources, in particular water resources. The most important social risk the project faces is the exclusion of the posesionarios, farmers who have not formalized their land tenure. Since a secure land ownership is one of the eligibility requisites, the project will follow two paths to solve this issue and successfully include the posesionarios. In discussions with MAGAP, it has been proposed to recognize them as legitimate owners through their membership in the Juntas de Regantes, as it has been done in other projects led by MAGAP. Another way is to coordinate with MAGAP Land Department that has the mandate to support land title formalization. During project preparation, the Bank team held meetings with this department and it was agreed that a strong coordination will be pursued during project implementation to identify the locations where they will intervene to support land tenure formalization. It is estimated that such a process could last around 4 months.

Environmental aspects:

The proposed project is expected to generate overall positive environmental and social impacts given its objective to increase agricultural revenues and resilience of Ecuador's family farming sector by promoting on farm investments geared toward a more efficient use of natural resources. The focus will be on efficient water use, increased adaptation to climate change, improved productivity and market access, overall contributing to an increased competitiveness and sustainability of agricultural production systems. The project may involve investments in productive activities and construction or rehabilitation of small irrigation infrastructure but these are expected to have limited environmental impacts.

<p>The safeguard policies on Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04), Pest Management (OP 4.09), and Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11) have been triggered. As specific sites and exact activities are not known at this stage, an environmental and social management framework (ESMF) has been prepared to screen, assess, and mitigate environmental impacts related to proposed subprojects that may involve investments in productive activities and construction or rehabilitation of small irrigation infrastructure.</p> <p>The ESMF and all other safeguards instruments will be adequately consulted and disclosed to the public both in country and at the World Bank InfoShop.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p>
<p>Since the proposed project promotes agricultural intensification, it may include subprojects in the proximity of the páramos, high priority ecosystems that constitute important critical natural habitats within in Ecuador and human activity in the buffer zones induced by the project may indirectly impact them as well as other natural habitats. So, the project activities will promote environmentally-sound agricultural practices in areas, which may include innovative ideas to protect environmentally sensitive habitats. The project will not finance any activity that could potentially cause significant conversion or degradation of natural habitats. Also, the intensification of agriculture through irrigation and potential change in production systems involves pest management and may promote a change in types of produce grown and could increase include the use of agro-chemicals (including pesticides) in subproject activities. Overall, the project is expected to have positive environmental impacts through a better management of irrigation systems and more efficient water use. No significant or irreversible impacts are foreseen as a result of project activities.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>The project decided not to involve any subprojects which may negatively affect the quality of source waters.</p>
<p>4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.</p>
<p>In order to improve project implementation and in compliance with the Bank safeguard policies, MAGAP has prepared a Socio-Environmental Impact Management Framework, a Resettlement Policy Framework, and an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework; the latter will guide project activities whenever indigenous families and afro-ecuadorians are involved. The Socio-Environmental Impact Management Framework provides overall guidance on potential socio-environmental impacts of the proposed project activities and guidance on how to manage and mitigate them as well as screening mechanisms to reject undesirable subprojects. Finally, the Socio-Environmental Framework will include a gender approach to reinforce women's role and enhance women's participation in project activities, and to ensure women's participation in the decision making process. The management and mitigation measures will be designed to be appropriate to MAGAP, contractor and other project implementer capacities.</p> <p>In order to promote project inclusion of indigenous families and afro-ecuadorians it has been agreed that the project will hire local social promoters as it was done in the Chimborazo project (PIDD) with great success.</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>

The main local organizations that will be actively involved in project implementation are the Juntas de Regantes, these are legally recognized and are nationally grouped in the Juntas Administradoras de Agua Potable y Riego (JAAPRE).

The Project will also seek close collaboration with the GADPS (Autonomous Provincial Development). The MAGAP will establish, at provincial or lower level, a formal Articulation Committee with main institutional key players in rural development (GADPs, NGOs, other MAGAP's projects and programs, etc.). The Committees will evaluate the sub-projects' profiles. Minutes of meetings will record all the comments, agreements and commitments. After approval of profile, the next stages of sub-project preparation (pre-feasibility, feasibility, design) will be procured by the PIU in Quito. The final technical studies (including economic, environmental and social dimensions) will need to be validated by the beneficiaries' organization and the Articulation Committee before the procurement of works.

The Socio-Environmental Environmental and Social Impact Management Framework, Indigenous People's Plan Planning Framework and Resettlement Policy Framework will be consulted with the public and disclosed both in-country and in the InfoShop before Appraisal.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	23-Mar-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	23-Mar-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	////
"In country" Disclosure	
Ecuador	23-Mar-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	19-Mar-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	19-Mar-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Ecuador	19-Mar-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	18-Mar-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	18-Mar-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Ecuador	18-Mar-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	23-Mar-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	23-Mar-2015

"In country" Disclosure	
Ecuador	23-Mar-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP 4.09 - Pest Management	
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input 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 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"/>]

If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
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(s):	Name: Remi Charles Andre Trier	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Laurent Msellati (PMGR)	Date: 24-Mar-2015