

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET

APPRAISAL STAGE

Report No.: ISDSA12446

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 15-Apr-2015

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Uganda	Project ID:	P149965
Project Name:	Third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF 3) (P149965)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Endashaw Tadesse Gossa		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	13-Apr-2015	Estimated Board Date:	27-May-2015
Managing Unit:	GSPDR	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Other social services (100%)		
Theme(s):	Social Safety Nets/Social Assistance & Social Care Services (75%), Other social protection and risk management (15%), Gender (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:	130.00	Total Bank Financing:	130.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			130.00
Total			130.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is “to provide income support to and build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households in Northern Uganda.”

3. Project Description

The proposed project will have four components. The first component contains two sub-components

– Labor Intensive Public Works (LIPW) and Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) – that will both provide temporary/seasonal employment opportunities for poor and vulnerable households and will be capable of being scaled up in response to disasters in selected pilot areas. The second component – Livelihood Investment Support (LIS) provides livelihood support to poor and vulnerable households to enable them increase their productive assets and incomes. The third component – Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption (TAAC) – will cover activities implemented by the Inspectorate of Government (IG) to improve transparency, accountability, and anti-corruption efforts in northern Uganda. The fourth component – Safety Net Mechanisms and Project Management – will provide institutional support to implement the new project and help to develop the social protection system that is envisioned in the draft Uganda Social Protection Policy (USPP).

Component 1: Labor-intensive Public Works and Disaster Risk Financing

LIPW will provide beneficiaries from poor and vulnerable households with a seasonal transfer for multiple years in return for their participation in LIPW. Following disasters, the DRF sub-component will be activated in order to scale up the LIPW activities temporarily and rapidly to provide additional support to core LIPW clients and/or to extend coverage to new beneficiaries. The ability to rapidly scale up LIPW is expected to prevent household consumption from dropping after climatic disasters and to protect their livelihoods and assets, leading to a more rapid post-crisis recovery. While the core LIPW sub-component will be implemented throughout Northern Uganda, the DRF sub-component will be piloted in selected districts to generate adequate evidence on which to base the design of a possible extension of the program to other areas after the midterm review.

Sub-component 1.1: Labor-intensive Public Works. This sub-component will provide beneficiaries from poor and vulnerable households with a seasonal transfer in return for their participation in LIPW that will enable them to sustain and increase their assets and smooth their consumption during lean seasons. This sub-component will also result in the creation of physical assets of value to the local communities. This component will finance: (i) the wages/transfers for the beneficiaries participating in the public works activities; (ii) the equipment, materials, and semi-skilled labor and other inputs necessary to implement the selected LIPW up to the required quality; and (iii) administrative costs such as the hiring of community facilitators, training and planning workshops. It will also finance unconditional transfers to those targeted poor and vulnerable households that have no adult able-bodied members to participate in LIPW. The LIPW will consist of a variety of labor-intensive sub-projects to create important community assets. These might include rural access roads, tree nurseries, afforestation, the construction of different soil and water conservation (SWC) measures and flood control structures, small-scale irrigation, hand-dug wells, valley tanks, community pond construction, and the construction or rehabilitation of market places. The productive assets created by the LIPW must be designed not only to help poor households but also to benefit the entire community. These assets will help the communities to respond to and build resilience against the negative effects of climate change by helping them to diversify risk, enhance their incomes, and build their skills and assets. For example, SWC activities increase land productivity and income, and building roads, market shelters, and pavements will make markets and social services more accessible, while valley tanks, hand-dug wells, and spring development will increase the potable water supply and improve hygiene and sanitation.

The design and implementation of this component differs significantly from the public works component of NUSAF 2. Key enhancements will include: (i) effective targeting of households according to clear agreed criteria related to poverty and vulnerability implemented using a participatory and transparent community targeting approach; (ii) improved participatory LIPW planning based on multi-year watershed planning principles and conducted according to a clearly

defined timeframe that will enable the timely implementation of sub-projects; (iii) more labor-intensive sub-projects, with the result that at least 70 percent of the budget allocated to this sub-component will be spent on wages (transfers) to participants; and (iv) increased flexibility in making payments to allow for both daily wages (for tasks such as nursery management) or piece rates (for tasks such as road construction). The multi-year watershed plan will provide a roadmap for systematic and sustainable natural resources management and development. Each year the annual LIPW plan will be drawn from the multi-year watershed plan, which will continue to consolidate and build on the preceding year's development efforts. In addition to the activities that will comprise the annual LIPW plans, the multi-year watershed plan will include activities that can be scaled up rapidly funded by DRF resources in the event of a shock.

The LIPW component takes into account the special needs of women and requires that at least 40 percent of LIPW participants are women. To achieve this target, the project will ensure that some of the selected LIPW activities are located close to villages and appropriately meet the needs of women. Through their representation on the community committees, women will also be fully involved in the decision-making, including in selecting the types of public works activities to be adopted and their locations. The beneficiaries of this component will be selected using a two-step process, in which geographic targeting will be used to identify the poorest sub-counties and then community-based targeting will be used to select the poorest and most vulnerable households within those communities. A Public Works Beneficiary Registry and Verification Mechanism will be created with a management information system that will ensure that payments are made to eligible beneficiaries. Spot checks by the district supervision teams and technical support teams, third party verification, and community score cards will also be used to monitor the integrity of the implementation process, especially the accuracy and timeliness of payments to beneficiaries.

Sub-component 1.2: Disaster Risk Financing. This sub-component aims to develop a mechanism for scaling up assistance to poor and vulnerable households immediately following disaster events and a system to cover the costs of this expansion. The sub-component will take a sequenced approach to the provision of disaster assistance in Northern Uganda, initially focusing on the risk of drought in Karamoja. This gradual approach is needed because of the heterogeneity of risks in Uganda, the detailed technical analysis required, and the need to build technical, operational, and institutional capacity in Uganda to develop a scalable system of disaster relief. Drought will be the first risk on the agenda because it can impact as much as 80 percent of the population, it affects large geographical areas, and it is very costly for the government to finance. The poorest sub-region, Karamoja, is particularly prone to weather shocks, which in turn contribute to the area's high levels of poverty, thus making it an appropriate initial geographical focus. Karamoja also has the advantage of having significant operational and practical experience in implementing direct income support programs and labor-intensive public works.

Component 2: Livelihood Investment Support

The Livelihood Investment Support component will support the government's aim to extend livelihood support to poor and vulnerable households and, by doing so, increase their productive assets and incomes. The LIS component is comprised of an Improved Household Income Support Program (IHISP) and a Sustainable Livelihoods Pilot (SLP).

Sub-Component 2.1: Improved Household Income Support Program. The IHISP will build on NUSAF 2 experience but will seek to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the approach. The objective of the IHISP is to improve the livelihoods and increase the incomes of targeted households in Northern Uganda by providing them with comprehensive skills development training, livelihood

grants, and mentoring support. The IHISP will be implemented in 55 districts of Northern Uganda. Participating groups (with 10 to 15 members per group) may apply for grants up to a maximum cap of US\$5,000. IHISP is expected to benefit around 115,000 households in five years. The IHISP will target poor and vulnerable groups such as women, youths, female-headed households, people with disabilities, orphans, and disarmed Karamojong youths. Priority will be given to women and youths, with the expectation that at least 50 percent of beneficiaries will be women and 50 percent will be young people. The LIS component will be targeted using the same two-step process that is used for the LIPW, in which geographic targeting will be used to identify the poorest sub-counties and then community-based targeting will be used to select the poorest and most vulnerable households within those communities. Although the approach used will be the same, the criteria used will be slightly different. The LIPW beneficiaries are expected to be the poorest of the poor, whereas LIS beneficiaries, in addition to be poor, must be willing and able to invest in livelihood opportunities. The LIS beneficiaries must also be willing to form CIGs, must be able to undertake livelihood activities, and must commit themselves to meeting certain key co-responsibilities. Whenever possible (in other words, when LIS and LIPW components are being rolled-out in the same communities at the same time), the targeting of both components will take place at the same time.

Sub-Component 2.2: Sustainable Livelihoods Pilot. The Sustainable Livelihoods Pilot (SLP) aims to generate lessons and develop evidence to inform more significant changes to livelihood support in the future. It includes three main shifts in approach: (i) a focus on the creation of community institutions that can support household livelihood investments in the longer term; (ii) a greater focus on self-help and the use of revolving village funds as opposed to grants; and (iii) universal coverage of poor households in target villages. The proposed pilot will operate in 40 villages in four districts of Northern Uganda. Villages participating in the pilot will not be eligible for the IHISP component. Social mobilization and targeting in the target villages will be conducted in a participatory manner with the aim of providing universal coverage to the poor. Through this process, existing savings/self-help groups will be identified in the target villages. Any poor households who not currently members of existing savings/self-help groups will also be identified and supported to form their savings groups. The existing and new savings groups will be given training in: (i) group management; (ii) group saving and lending; (iii) financial literacy; and (iv) record keeping. These groups will also be required to practice five core principles to ensure the sustainability of the group – regular meetings, regular savings, regular inter-lending, timely repayments, and keeping up-to-date books of accounts. Those groups that follow the five core principles for six months will graduate to become NUSAF Self-help Groups (NUSAF SHGs) and will go on to form a Village Livelihood Improvement Committee (VLIC).

Component 3: Strengthening Transparency, Accountability, and Anti-Corruption (TAAC)

Under NUSAF 3, the TAAC component will be tailored in such a way as to contribute to the government's commitment to increasing transparency and accountability in public service delivery as enshrined in Vision 2040, the NDP, and the Accountability Sector Strategic Investment Plan (ASSIP). The strengthened TAAC will enhance the effectiveness of transparency, accountability, and anti-corruption processes in project areas by:

- Introducing social accountability tools in a more systematic manner to enable citizens to participate in monitoring and to provide feedback on project activities and the delivery of other services in the project area. Social accountability tools were implemented under NUSAF 1 and 2, but their implementation was ad hoc and the lessons learned were not systematically used. In NUSAF 3, a community scorecard will be issued to beneficiaries at the start, in the middle, and at the end of the project to gather feedback. The findings from this exercise will be used to strengthen the project's ongoing implementation and adjust its design if needed.

- Strengthening existing systems and tools for grievance management at the community level. While a grievance mechanism was introduced under NUSAF 2, it did little more than register and resolve cases. The existing system will be strengthened to increase the timeliness with which complaints and appeals are handled and resolved.
- Upgrading and enhancing the functionality of community-level committees to support the achievement of the component and project objectives. The mandate, operation, and composition of the Community Monitoring Groups (CMGs) have been revised under the new project to reflect the need to increase their effectiveness. The members of the CMGs will now undergo comprehensive training and will receive recognition and support from the IG.
- Introducing a simple monitoring tool that enables the IG to collect information on the key component performance indicators. The tool will be developed and validated before project effectiveness. The tool will make it possible to collect other selected information on the project's performance in the TAAC area.

Component 4: Safety Net Mechanisms and Project Management.

Sub-component 4.1 Safety Net Mechanism. This sub-component aims to lay the foundation for a social safety net system as envisioned in the draft Uganda Social Protection Policy (USPP). The component will support the MGLSD in establishing and strengthening systems to promote the harmonization of the direct income support elements of the social protection sector. For example, it will support the development of National Labor-intensive Public Works Guidelines and of mechanisms such as a single registry of beneficiaries that will make it possible to prevent the same households from receiving benefits from similar types of interventions. This component will also support the establishment of payment mechanisms for labor-intensive public works to ensure that beneficiaries receive their transfers in a timely and secure manner. It will explore the possibility of using private sector payment service providers (such as mobile money providers) and test these modalities in the areas where they can operate. Concurrently, this component will support the establishment of the systems and procedures required to deliver the LIPW and the LIS activities. These systems and procedures that will be developed under NUSAF 3 can also be used by other similar social protection interventions and will form the foundation of a social protection system. Among the key systems that will be supported are the overall project monitoring system and the management information systems (MIS) that will be developed to support overall project management and decision-making. The MIS will include modules for: (i) the registration of beneficiaries; (ii) data on key socioeconomic indicators; (iii) information on public works payments; (iv) the location of sub-projects and their status (approved, financed, or completed); (v) monitoring of compliance with program; (vi) monitoring of program implementation; (vii) grievances; and (viii) the preparation of reports.

Sub-component 4.2: Project Management. This sub-component will support the operational expenditures related to the management and the monitoring and evaluation of the project. Its support will strengthen the planning and coordination of activities supported by the project, as well as the monitoring of their implementation. Project coordination and the accountability for project resources are both the responsibility of the Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Prime Minister with the support of the established NUSAF technical support team (TST). To ensure effective project implementation, this sub-component will support the OPM, relevant sector ministries, and local government staff in coordinating and performing routine monitoring of the project activities.

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

The project will provide support in a limited number of districts, prioritizing the 55 districts in the

north and east of the country that participated in the NUSAF 2. It will also coordinate with the WFP-implemented Cash/Food for Assets program to minimize overlap in these areas.

The project will support interventions designed to improve livelihoods and access to basic socio-economic services in selected districts. The salient physical characteristics relevant to safeguard analysis relate to project Component 1: Labor-Intensive Public Works and Disaster Risk Financing and Component 2: Livelihood Investment Support. Component 1 involves public works which will focus on a variety of asset creation activities, including rural access roads, tree nurseries, afforestation, construction of different soil and water conservation measures, and flood control structures, rainwater harvesting, rehabilitation and construction of market shelters, among others. Component 2 will support livelihood investments which may involve Value-addition to existing family-based small income generating activities.

The overall environmental and social impacts of the project is expected to be positive through alleviating pressures on the poor that lead to unsustainable exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation. The community sub-projects may involve limited land acquisition and displacement of land-uses and/or livelihoods. Therefore, by their nature, project components 1 and 2 may have limited and localized negative environmental and social impacts. For this reason, the project is rated as EA category B. The project ties in the twin goals of the World Bank group of alleviating poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

The potential environmental and social impacts can be adequately managed by integrating environmental and social due diligence into the sub-project cycle. Since the multiple CDD sub-projects and locations are not yet known at this time, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) have been prepared and disclosed both in-country and at infoshop before project appraisal.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Constance Nekessa-Ouma (GSURR)

Herbert Oule (GENDR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Because of the public works and livelihoods support projects there are likely negative environmental and social impacts to be generated, though localized and readily manageable. Since the specific multiple sub-projects and their locations are not yet known, an Environmental and Social Management Framework has been prepared to guide implementation of the environmental and social aspects. The ESMF has been prepared in a consultative manner, and disclosed both in-country and at info-shop before project appraisal. Specific safeguard instruments (ESIA, ESMPs) shall be prepared during project implementation following guidance in the ESMF.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project shall not support any activities that affect natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The policy is not triggered because NUSAF-3 supported

		activities will not have any direct impacts on the health and quality of forests, or on the health and safety of people who depend on forests. There is no intention to change the management, protection, or utilization of forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	Under project Component 2 Livelihoods Support, the project may support CDDs that involve small scale use of pesticides that may be applied to veterinary care of animals. A Pest Management Plan has been included in the ESMF.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The civil works involved in Component 1 of Public Works may impact on known and/or unknown PCRs and therefore a Chance Finds Procedure has been included in the ESMF.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	OP/BP 4.10 is not triggered because there are no Indigenous Peoples in the project area. However, the project is focusing on the North, North-East and Eastern regions of Uganda where there is an overwhelming majority of vulnerable and marginalized populations. For this reason, the project will pay careful attention to ensuring that these groups are extensively consulted and their needs specifically addressed.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Because of the likely small scale land acquisition and impact on the livelihood of communities, this Policy is triggered. Since the multiple CDDs are not yet known including their location, a Resettlement Policy Framework has been prepared, consulted upon and disclosed both in-country and at infoshop before project appraisal.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project involves the construction of flood control structures and ponds for rain water harvesting, but these do not pose dam safety risks. However, the construction of these works will be guided by the Small Dam Guidelines prepared for Uganda and the FAO Manual on small Earth Dams. The project is not supporting the construction of dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project will not be implemented in International Waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	N/A because the project will not support any activity 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:
The salient physical characteristics relevant to safeguard analysis relate to project Component 1: Labor-Intensive Public Works and Component 2: Livelihood Investment Support.

Components 1 & 2 may generate among others the following environmental and social impacts: Health and safety issues: The civil works and use of pesticides will pose health and safety issues. These shall be addressed first and foremost by providing and ensuring use of appropriate PPE. In addition, workers and farmers shall be sensitized and/or trained on the importance and use of PPE in civil works and use of pesticides; Vegetation clearance and soil erosion: The likely environmental and social impacts of community access roads rehabilitation are expected to be minor given the low mechanized road works that will be involved. Where losses of vegetation are inevitable, compensation measures shall be instituted as per approved Government rates and as outlined in the RPF for NUSAF 3; Impacts on PCRs – There may be graves or other physical cultural resources along proposed community access routes. The subsequent environmental and social assessments should take into account specific measures to address mitigations for such resources during project implementation. As for this ESMF, it is proposed that, the design stages should propose alignments that avoid graveyards. In addition, measures outlined in the Chance Finds Procedures should be operationalized as well; Waste Management – One critical issue observed during NUSAF 2 was waste management especially hazardous waste. The NUSAF 3 Waste Management Plan (WMP) has been prepared to address waste management issues associated with the NUSAF3 project in line with legal and regulatory requirements as detailed in Annex 5 of the ESMF.

Component 2 may involve use of pesticides and other veterinary chemicals or result in their increased usage through Livelihoods Investments support and triggers OP 4.09 on pest management. The subprojects are expected to have only minor use for nationally approved pesticides; otherwise there will not be significant pesticide use in subprojects. Where pesticide use will be required, District and sub-county extension staff (agricultural and veterinary officers/assistants) will train farmers on appropriate use, storage and disposal of pesticides.

There are no potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts associated with the project.

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

None

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

None

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.

Since the exact location of the CDDs is not known at this stage, a framework approach was adopted. The borrower has prepared ESMF and RPF which were both cleared by IDA and disclosed both in-country and at infoshop before project appraisal. The ESMF gives a step by step guidance on how to screen, identify, assess, mitigate and manage any environmental and social impacts that the project may pose, including monitoring and reporting. Where necessary and based on the screening outcome as guided in the ESMF, site specific ESIA/ESMPs shall be prepared during implementation. Similarly the RPF gives a step by step guidance of how to screen, identify, assess, mitigate and manage social impacts including involuntary resettlement issues. It gives guidance on how consultations and compensation are undertaken, including preparation of RAPs where deemed necessary. The client has committed to undertake any arising compensation in line with OP 4.12. Both the ESMF and RPF provide guidance on establishment and operation of a

Grievance Redress Mechanism to address any complaints that the project may generate. The ESMF has also provided guidance/Pest Management Plan (PMP) on the use and management of pesticides under sub-component 2. It gives basic guidance on the procurement, transportation, storage, handling and application of pesticides, including disposal of the empty pesticides containers. This guidance shall later be part of the Project Operations Manual. The purpose of the PMP is to describe a Plan by which the project can promote and support safe, effective, and environmentally sound pest management.

The institutional arrangement which has been used to implement the NUSAF 2 project will be used to implement NUSAF3 project. The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) will be the implementing agency of the project and will work with a wide range of institutions at central, district and sub-county levels to deliver the project. The OPM will continue to be supported by a Technical Support Team headed by a Project Coordinator and staffed by relevant technical experts. The exact composition and number of staff will be reviewed following further elaboration of the design but it is expected that the team will have a cost effective structure and more practical presence. OPM will consolidate and review monthly reports submitted by the different agencies. At the district level, the District Environment Officer (DEO) and Community Development Officer (CDO) will monitor environmental and social issues respectively.

NUSAF-TST has a qualified Environment and Social Specialist and Technical Support Team.

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

The key stakeholders consulted include the Inspectorate of Government Office, Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, Ministry for Karamoja Affairs, NUSAF District Desk Officers, District Environment Officers, District Health Officers, NUSAF2 beneficiary communities and groups, general communities, etc. More stakeholder and community consultations shall be undertaken as part of project implementation, as dictated by the nature of the project.

The consultations were undertaken through focused group discussions, questionnaire administration, community meetings organized through the local leaders. The national level meetings were undertaken through individual appointments and face to face talks guided by interview schedule.

The ESMF and RPF have been disclosed both in-country and at infoshop. In-country disclosure was undertaken through a disclosure notice in the daily newspapers, through the websites of OPM-NUSAF, and MGLSD.

Consultation process will go on during the construction and operation phases of the project. To this effect, OPM will be required to maintain long term and mutually beneficial open dialogue with local authorities and the public through its Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists and Officers during implementation. The majority of the target beneficiaries include Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) returnees, widows, Orphans, People living with HIV/Aids, Ex-combatants, former abductees, female headed households, child mothers, unskilled and unemployed youth, disarmed Karamojong, youth, Elderly, Child head families, Persons with disability and Landmine victims. Interest in the NUSAF3 will therefore vary among different vulnerable groups (and individuals) in the community, and they may be affected differently. It will be important to keep this in mind during the consultation process, and in some cases it may be

more appropriate to consider the needs and priorities of sub-communities rather than those of a whole village. The required consultations during implementation are well elaborated in the ESMF and shall be followed.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	26-Mar-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	14-Apr-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	00000000
"In country" Disclosure	
Uganda	14-Apr-2015
<i>Comments:</i> The Uganda newspapers "New Vision" page 28 and Daily Monitor page 25	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	26-Mar-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	14-Apr-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Uganda	14-Apr-2015
<i>Comments:</i> The Uganda newspapers "New Vision" page 28 and Daily Monitor page 25	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	26-Mar-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	14-Apr-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Uganda	14-Apr-2015
<i>Comments:</i> The Uganda newspapers "New Vision" page 28 and Daily Monitor page 25	
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:	
NA	

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 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 4.12 - 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"/>]
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(s):	Name: Endashaw Tadesse Gossa	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Alexandra C. Bezeredi (SA)	Date: 15-Apr-2015
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Peter Ivanov Pojarski (PMGR)	Date: 15-Apr-2015