

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Report No.: PIDISDSA16025

Date Prepared/Updated: 30-Nov-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Philippines	Project ID:	P157966
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P095173
Project Name:	Multi Donor Facility - PH Mindanao Reconstruction & Development (P157966)		
Parent Project Name:	MULTI DONOR FACILITY - PH MINDANAO RECONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT (P095173)		
Region:	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC		
Estimated Appraisal Date:		Estimated Board Date:	23-Dec-2015
Practice Area (Lead):	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Other social services (82%), General public administration sector (10%), Water supply (5%), Vocational training (3%)		
Theme(s):	Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction (57%), Rural services and infrastructure (32%), Rural non-farm income generation (8%), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise support (3%)		
Borrower(s):	Community and Family Services International, Mindanao Land Foundation, International Labour Organization		
Implementing Agency:	Bangsamoro Development Agency		
Financing (in USD Million)			
	Financing Source		Amount
	Borrower		0.00
	Philippines - Multi-donor Trust Fund Program for Mindanao		7.00
	Total Project Cost		7.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		

Other Decision:	
Is this a Repeater project?	No

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

The Philippines has recorded respectable growth in recent years despite the global slowdown. The Philippine economy has emerged as one of the fastest growing economies in East Asia, driven by the strong performance of the construction industry, robust private consumption, continued remittance flows, and the recovery of government spending. However, in the last decade, higher economic growth has not translated into poverty reduction. Poverty incidence based on the national poverty line has essentially remained unchanged: estimated at 27.9 percent during the first semester of 2012, compared with 2006 and 2009 first semester figures of 28.8 percent and 28.6 percent respectively. An incomplete structural transformation of the economy coupled with vulnerability to external shocks (climate and food/fuel prices) are key reasons behind the resilience of poverty, which is most severe in rural areas and particularly concentrated in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao.

Sectoral and institutional Context

Mindanao is a study in contrast between growth areas and lagging regions. While it plays host to several high growth urban centers, the greatest concentration of rural poverty in the Philippines is also found on the island. The common denominator among the lagging areas is the existence of violent conflict. The social impacts of violent conflict are profound. The conflict-affected Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), for instance, has a poverty incidence of 52.9 percent. Sixty percent of females and about seventy percent of males never finish elementary school in ARMM. Poor education and limited economic opportunity leads to widespread under-employment, leaving young men in particular vulnerable to recruitment into armed groups.

Trapped in insecurity and under-development, institutional capacities for sustainable social and economic development are weak in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao. The signing in March 2014 of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro between the Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front has enhanced the prospects for peace, but addressing the core development problems of insecurity and weak governance remains a significant challenge.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

Project Development Objective Communities of conflict-affected areas, internally displaced people, and rebel returnees benefit from visible restoration of some basic services of their choice and sustained by more accountable Local Government Units (LGUs).

Current Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

To improve social and economic recovery in targeted conflict-affected communities of Mindanao through activities which promote confidence-building, peace and demand-driven governance.

Key Results

Since the project commenced in 2005, key results include the following:

- a) The project has financed 374 sub-projects, benefiting over 500,000 people in more than 225 villages in 79 municipalities. The most common sub-projects have been community learning centers, water supply systems, access roads, post-harvest facilities and electrification. A sample of community infrastructure and economic livelihood sub-projects assessed in 2012 demonstrated Economic Rates of Return between 12 and 343 percent.
- b) Significant capacity-building assistance has been extended to the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), the development arm of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). The BDA has been effectively built from scratch from an agency with no development experience, to one with over 300 staff implementing multiple programs across one central and seven regional offices.
- c) In 2014 the BDA formulated the Bangsamoro Development Plan, a comprehensive economic blueprint for the proposed Bangsamoro territory. The BDP is considered to be the first such comprehensive plan prepared by a non-state armed group anywhere in the world.
- d) Confidence-building relationships have been established between BDA and 79 municipal local government units through Memorandums of Agreement.
- e) Support for the MILF's Project Management Team for the joint GPH-MILF "Sajahatra Bangsamoro" program has helped to deliver health insurance to 11,000 people, 1000 technical vocational fellowships, over 500 higher education study grants, cash for work for 11,000 people and support for 50 madrasah, day care centers, mobile medical missions and health centers.

D. Project Description

The conflict-affected areas of Mindanao are among the poorest in the country, with poverty incidence close to double the national average. The project commenced in 2005 with the objective of supporting access to services and economic opportunity in these conflict-affected areas. At the same time, the project directly supports the ongoing peace process between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) by helping to build the capacity of Bangsamoro institutions for economic development. This seeks to prepare the skills and knowledge that the MILF will need as it seeks to transition from an armed group to a political and social movement following the signing of the March 2014 Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro. Finally, the project aims to promote social cohesion at the village level for stable and secure communities.

In practical terms, the project delivers community infrastructure and livelihood assistance to help improve access to services and economic opportunity for poor communities. This usually takes the form of community-based infrastructure such as water systems, access roads, community centers and post-harvest facilities. Communities are trained to identify their development needs and priorities. They are then equipped to implement and then operate and maintain sub-project investments themselves. The project's community-based approach brings together different religious and ethnic groups - including Muslims, Christians and Indigenous Peoples - to promote social cohesion. It also facilitates confidence-building relations between the development arm of the MILF, the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), and local and national government agencies.

Significant efforts are also exerted to help build the capacity of the BDA. Through learning-by-doing, training, coaching and mentoring, the BDA has been equipped with skills and knowledge in macro-level development planning, community development, financial management, procurement and other core elements of project management.

Following the March 2014 Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro, the project is now shifting into new geographic areas to include assistance for communities in the influence area of MILF Camps and Base Commands, many of which have traditionally been off-limits to external assistance, including from the Government. The program will also intensify specific support for vulnerable sectors, including female-headed households, people with disabilities and internally displaced persons. It will also assist the Government and the MILF to set up an independent technical secretariat to manage, oversee and coordinate the delivery of assistance to decommissioned MILF ex-combatants and their communities.

More details on the project are available at www.mtf.ph

Component Name

Block Grants

Comments (optional)

Block grants are provided to People's Organizations at the village level to fund community development projects, mostly small-scale infrastructure such as access roads, water systems and post-harvest facilities. Grants are also provided to community-based micro-enterprises for income generation and wage employment in 3-4 economic subsectors.

Component Name

Capacity-Building

Comments (optional)

This component builds the capacity of the Bangsamoro Development Agency, Local Government Units, national government agencies, people's organizations and selected non-government organizations to plan, implement, monitor & evaluate development and livelihood interventions in areas affected by conflict and high rates of poverty.

Component Name

Implementation Support & Training

Comments (optional)

This component supports rigorous monitoring and impact evaluations for the program and monitoring and evaluation capacity development for the Bangsamoro Development Agency. It also covers Secretariat costs for the World Bank to oversee and manage the project.

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

In 2005, the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front agreed on a list of conflict-affected areas in which the Project could operate. That area covers 150 municipalities extending from the Davao region in the east down to the island provinces in the south-west of Mindanao.

The Additional Financing will shift into new sites within and in the influence areas of the MILF Camps and Base Commands. However, these project locations will still fall within the original agreed list of conflict-affected areas in Mindanao. These areas are among the poorest communities in the Philippines and are subject to repeated cycles of violence and associated displacement.

While mostly targeting Moro communities, the potential target areas of the project include mixed communities that are home to Mindanao's so-called "tri-people" (Muslims, Christian settlers and Indigenous Peoples). Muslims comprise the overwhelming majority in the five provinces and one city of ARMM. Based on the combined databases of the Office of Southern Cultural Communities (OSCC) in ARMM and the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) in Basilan, indigenous people in ARMM in 2010 comprised 606,452 or 18.6% of the total population. Project areas outside ARMM also routinely include Christian, Muslim and IP residents. Thus, the IP Policy (OP 4.10) was triggered in this project and an IP Policy Framework developed and embedded into the Project's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF).

An important geographic feature of the project location are the river basins that encompass the area. The river basins are composed of watersheds that collect and provide water to streams and rivers eventually draining to receiving bodies like lakes, marshes or the sea. Some mainland provinces of the project area are located within the Mindanao River Basin, which is the second largest river basin in the country, spanning four regions in Central and Southern Mindanao including ARMM. Major rivers within the region include the Ambal-Simuay River System, originating from Lanao del Sur, and the Buluan-Malungon River, originating from the far southeastern portion of Mindanao.

There are ten (10) protected areas in the region with specific legal declarations, totaling approximately 184,000 hectares. The biggest of these are the Lake Lanao Watershed Reservation with a total area of 180,460 hectares and the South Upi Watershed Forest Reserve with 1,894 hectares. There are also other proclaimed watershed reservations that are not part of the protected areas system such as the Kabulnan Watershed and the Dimapatoy Watershed in Maguidanao. ARMM has approximately 3,232 km of coastline and around 18,420 hectares of ocean waters. The Sulu Sea, belonging to the Sulu-Sulawesi (Celebes) marine eco-region, is the most prominent marine ecosystem in ARMM. This large marine ecosystem is one of the most diverse and productive in the world and was recently recognized as a marine biodiversity hot spot for the variety of habitats it supports, from reefs to mangroves.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Jose Marie U. Lim (GEN02)

Roberto B. Tordecilla (GSURR)

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The Multi-Donor Facility – PH Mindanao Reconstruction & Development Project was approved in July 2005. Building on the comprehensive 2005 Joint Needs Assessment for Conflict-Affected Areas in Mindanao, the project has the dual purpose of: (i) supporting social and economic recovery in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao in a way that builds confidence between the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF); and (ii) building the capacity of the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), the development arm of the MILF, a non-state armed group that is involved in a peace process with the Government of the Philippines (GPH). A total of \$20.18 million has been committed through seven separate grant agreements, of which \$17.89 million has been disbursed as of November 2015.

The BDA was established pursuant to a 2001 agreement between the GPH and the MILF with a mandate to lead, manage and implement development projects in Bangsamoro areas. In most post-conflict situations, armed groups that are adept at combat have no background or experience in governing and delivering development. Working with the BDA, therefore, has provided a unique opportunity to build capacity on development management that can deliver positive outcomes on the ground now and help prepare the necessary skills and knowledge for a post-peace agreement scenario. The imperative for capacity-building has been strengthened by the March 2014 signing of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) between the GPH and the MILF. The CAB lays out a road map for the establishment of a new political entity - the Bangsamoro - to replace the existing Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. To respond to this positive development, the MTF is supporting confidence-building measures including joint development projects between the GPH and MILF intensifying capacity-building initiatives ahead of the anticipated transition to the Bangsamoro.

The program provides grants to two non-governmental organizations and one UN Agency, which act as both financial intermediary and source of technical assistance to the BDA, which implements the community development and livelihood activities across conflict-affected communities in Mindanao together with community-level people's organizations. Close cooperation is also forged in each location with local government units and at the national government level with the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP).

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

The original Program employs the CDD approach, financing a wide range of small community-based infrastructure and livelihood creation sub-projects. Communities chose their own sub-projects based on open menu with a negative list prohibiting projects that would damage the environment (e.g., chainsaws, pesticides), support illegal activity (e.g., weapons) or involuntarily displace people (e.g., projects requiring resettlement or compensation for land acquisition). Construction-related environmental impacts of these sub-projects, such as an increase in dust and noise, were minimal, temporary and easily mitigated. Thus, the overall risk and the environment category was “B”.

The proposed Additional Financing will maintain the same range of activities with only minor changes and, thus, will maintain the overall risk and environment category "B". The first change is on the location of sub-project activities. With the progress in the Government of the Philippines (GPH)-Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) peace process, the two parties have agreed to extend community development and livelihood activities to communities inside and in the influence area of the MILF Camps and Base Commands. For purposes of equity and inclusivity, assistance to a selection of conflict-affected communities outside the area of the Camps and Base Commands will be maintained.

Another change relates to the extent of community involvement. Given the limited implementation time under the AF and the immediate need of the target communities for services, the social preparation and community mobilization phases of project implementation will be expedited. A rapid, community-based needs assessment will replace the full participatory community assessment and community procurement will be replaced by direct procurement by the Trust Fund Recipients. Otherwise, however, communities will still be trained to directly participate in project implementation, monitoring and operations and maintenance.

The activities related to supporting an independent PMO/Executive Secretariat will be basically the same as earlier assistance for the Project Management Team of the Sajahatra Bangsamoro program. It will be limited to supporting the operational and implementation activities (including personnel, travel, communication costs) for the delivery of projects under the Normalization process of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro. Sub-projects under this component are expected to be funded out of government funds (and not MTF funds). The Program, however, will conduct due diligence based on the ESSF to help ensure that these projects are socially and environmentally sound.

The existing safeguards instruments are deemed sufficient to manage safeguards-related risks. The environmental screening checklists of the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework were revised following a minor environmental issue confronted by the Program in 2012. (Community and Family Services International (CFSI), the Trust Fund Recipient responsible, discovered and reported that sub-projects (approximately \$32,000 worth) intended to support farmers displaced by conflict included Category II and III insecticides and herbicides, which are on the Project’s negative list. To better understand the implications on the ground, the task team fielded a technical mission in July 2012, led by the Environmental Safeguards Consultant under the guidance and supervision of the Bank’s Environmental Specialist. A technical memo was prepared and submitted to the Regional Safeguards Secretariat. The main outcomes were that: (i) the expenditure was minor (0.02% of the total budget for the project); and (ii) the pesticide items were used and disposed of appropriately at the field level under the supervision of the Municipal Agricultural Officers.)

The Project, henceforth, ensured that this violation would not be repeated and, as an immediate measure, CFSI and BDA were strongly reminded about the negative list of sub-projects and the prohibition on the use of pesticides and herbicides. The environmental screening checklist of the ESSF was improved to detect future use of pesticides. Detailed training on the new screening checklist and the ESSF was given to BDA Safeguards Focal Points and cascaded down to municipal technical teams (MTT) and People's Organizations (PO) level to further enhance their capacity to properly implement the ESSF. With these measures, there has been no repeat of the earlier problem. In 2014 all the environmental and social safeguards frameworks and instruments were reviewed and revised. A consolidated Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) was formulated and is now being utilized effectively by the project implementing partners.

Experience in the initial phase of the project and from other CDD projects has shown that some community sub-projects, such as tire paths and community centers, involve the acquisition of small parcels of land, primarily through voluntary donation. The AF component supporting community development sub-projects will continue to ensure that the acquisition of land, no matter how small, is done through a genuinely voluntary donation. Leasehold agreements between the land owner and the subproject proponent at a nominal cost, transactions between willing-seller-willing-buyer, and access to use vacant government land, may also be explored as an option. Diligent documentation across these modes is expected from the sub-project proponent, with close supervision and monitoring from concerned units from the community to BDA Central Management Office and/or Executive Secretariat level to the Trust Fund Recipients.

The Program will continue to facilitate the inclusive participation of IPs in sub-project sites where they are present or targeted to be program beneficiaries to ensure IP-responsive community sub-projects that promote their welfare and preserve their cultural heritage. The screening checklist and template for the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) provide for proper screening and management of IP concerns by concerned units in the Program structure. The Bank task team has regularly assessed compliance with safeguards policies during Implementation Support Missions and regular technical missions. The assessments have found that overall, IPs are well included in project processes. In areas where IPs are the dominant population such as in most villages in Tarragona, Davao Oriental, IPs are driving the project processes. The 2014 review of Safeguards plans, frameworks and instruments generated a revised ESMP template that is easier for POs and facilitating teams to use. The BDA safeguards focal persons were coached in this regard. The Bank team will continue to look into this concern in upcoming missions and give necessary support to the safeguards focal persons to improve compliance with the Project's safeguards policy.

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

The Additional Financing is expected to contribute to promoting access to economic opportunity and basic services, building the capacity of Bangsamoro institutions and building social cohesion for stable and secure communities. This Additional Financing would be the first formal assistance extended to the MILF Camps and Base Commands. This will happen at a time when the GPH-MILF peace process is facing a period of uncertainty in light of ongoing delays in Congressional deliberation of the draft Bangsamoro Basic Law. The proposed Additional Financing operation has been identified both by government and the MILF leadership as an important contribution to confidence-building that the parties remain committed to implementing the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB), regardless of progress at the political level. Support for

<p>community-based aspects of normalization is seen by both parties as one of the top “executive doables” outside the legislative process for implementing the CAB. Thus, positive outcomes are expected both on the ground and for confidence-building purposes.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>Not relevant.</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>The Program uses a screening mechanism (through the Environmental and Social Screening Checklist) to identify prohibited sub-projects or activities with potential adverse environmental impacts. Mitigation of negative impacts from sub-projects that are not on the negative list is addressed in the design and in subproject Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) consistent with the project Environment and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF). To ensure compliance with safeguards requirements, all subproject proposals are required to have an assessment of impacts with an attached environmental and social safeguards checklist describing impacts and mitigation measures. Specific checklists are developed for different types of civil works (Irrigation and Water Management Structures, Buildings, Road Structures, and Water Supply). As mentioned earlier, the Framework was revised in 2014 following a comprehensive review by the Bank and the implementing partners.</p> <p>Under the current set-up, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is required to be submitted by sub-project proponents as part of the proposal package. When a sub-project proposal is approved by a Multi-Sectoral Committee at the municipal level, the environmental and social screening checklist attached to the proposal is reviewed by the Bangsamoro Development Agency Central Management Office, which also thereafter conducts periodic compliance monitoring. The Trust Fund Recipients (TFRs) conduct a final check before the releasing the first tranche of the subproject fund. Except for the community level check where the procedure will change, the review processes at the implementing units (BDA) and the Trust Fund Recipients will remain.</p> <p>The Program has sufficient staff to monitor compliance with safeguards policies. The Bank has hired an Environmental Safeguards Consultant under the supervision of a Bank Safeguards staff who works closely with the Program’s Social Development Specialist/Social Safeguards Specialist. At the level of the main implementing partner, the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), the rural infrastructure engineers at the central office and the six regional management offices have been designated as safeguards focal persons. They are provided regular reorientation/training (most recently in August 2012 and February 2014) on safeguards policies and will continue to be provided regular refresher training and coaching from the Bank’s safeguards team as necessary through the course of project implementation. The Program will ensure that the Independent Secretariat will designate safeguards focal persons and that these focal persons will go through proper orientation and guidance from the Bank safeguards specialists. All new staff will be fully trained in 2016 after approval of the Additional Financing.</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 key stakeholders include the communities, the Local Government Units (provincial, municipal and barangay levels), the BDA Central Management Office and Regional Management Offices, the three trust fund recipients, the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and other concerned agencies of the government and the MILF.</p>

Orientation and training on safeguards policies has been conducted for the BDA and the trust fund recipients on at least an annual basis. This will be continued through the Additional Financing, as necessary. In addition, orientation for the Executive Secretariat and the key stakeholders in the camps and base commands will also be conducted.

Through the BDA, the Program has set up a functional Grievance Redress System that has been receiving and resolving complaints. This system is designed to also manage safeguards-related complaints. It is of note however that there has been no safeguards-related complaints received through this system.

The BDA's official website as well as the Mindanao Trust Fund website have been serving as avenues for project disclosure. The Program will seek to expand the avenues through government and MILF websites.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	03-Mar-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	03-Apr-2014
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	00000000
"In country" Disclosure	
Philippines	27-Mar-2014
<i>Comments:</i> Incorporated into the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework and disclosed on the project website for the Bangsamoro Development Agency at http://bangsamorodevelopment.org/mindanao-trust-fund-for-reconstruction-and-development-program-mtf-rdp/	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	03-Mar-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	03-Apr-2014
"In country" Disclosure	
Philippines	27-Mar-2014
<i>Comments:</i> Incorporated into the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework and disclosed on the project website for the Bangsamoro Development Agency at http://bangsamorodevelopment.org/mindanao-trust-fund-for-reconstruction-and-development-program-mtf-rdp/	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	03-Mar-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	03-Apr-2014
"In country" Disclosure	
Philippines	27-Mar-2014

<i>Comments:</i> Incorporated into the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework and disclosed on the project website for the Bangsamoro Development Agency at http://bangsamorodevelopment.org/mindanao-trust-fund-for-reconstruction-and-development-program-mtf-rdp/
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 type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" 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 [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" 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"/>]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<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"/>]

V. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Matthew Stephens

Title: Senior Social Development Spec

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: Community and Family Services International

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Name: International Labour Organization

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Implementing Agencies

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VI. For more information contact:

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VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Matthew Stephens
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<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Peter Leonard (SA)	Date: 16-Dec-2015
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Bassam Ramadan (PMGR)	Date: 16-Dec-2015
Country Director:	Name: Motoo Konishi (CD)	Date: 17-Dec-2015