

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Report No.: ISDSA1091

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 31-Dec-2014

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 02-Jan-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Brazil	Project ID:	P146870
		Parent Project ID:	P088966
Project Name:	BR AF Teresina Enhancing Municipal Governance and Quality of Life Proj (P146870)		
Parent Project Name:	BR Municipal APL: Teresina Enhancing Municipal Governance and Quality of Life Project (P088966)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Lizmara Kirchner		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	08-Dec-2014	Estimated Board Date:	20-May-2015
Managing Unit:	GWADR	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Sanitation (40%), Flood protection (30%), Sub-national government administration (15%), Other social services (10%), Urban Transport (5%)		
Theme(s):	Municipal governance and institution building (25%), Urban services and housing for the poor (20%), City-wide Infrastructure and Service Delivery (25%), Pollution management and environmental health (20%), Natural disaster management (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:	160.00	Total Bank Financing:	80.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
Borrower			80.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			80.00
Total			160.00
Environmental Category:	A - Full Assessment		

Is this a Repeater project?	No
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2. Project Development Objective(s)

A. Original Project Development Objectives – Parent

The objectives of the project are to (i) modernize and improve the management capacity of Teresina Municipal Government in the financial, urban, environmental, service-delivery, and economic development fields; and (ii) improve the quality of life of the low-income population of the Lagoas do Norte region of the city.

B. Current Project Development Objectives – Parent

C. Proposed Project Development Objectives – Additional Financing (AF)

The objectives of the project are to (i) improve the financial and environmental management capacity of Teresina Municipal Government; and (ii) improve access to services of the low-income population of the Lagoas do Norte region of the city.

3. Project Description

Overall the structure of the project components remains the same and the activities proposed under the additional financing loan were largely part of the Project’s original concept and design, which had to be reduced via a restructuring as a result of the cost overruns/financing gap.

Component 1: Municipal Management Modernization, City Development and Project Management.

This component aims to strengthen the PMT’s management and technical capacity, through the provision of technical assistance and equipment for, inter alia:

- (i) Consolidating and improving the efficiency of PMT’s financial and budget management and planning capacity;
- (ii) Strengthening PMT’s environmental management capacity, including the introduction of an environmental licensing and enforcement control system.
- (iii) Reviewing and implementing modifications to PMT’s new organizational structure to support the current city service delivery and development needs.
- (iv) Preparation of a staff work plan for the PMT
- (v) Strengthening the PMT’s procurement management capacity.
- (vi) Strengthening PMT’s institutional capacity in the management of water supply, sanitation and drainage, including preparation of procedures for works supervision as well as operation and maintenance of infrastructure.
- (vii) Preparing engineering designs for works deemed strategic and priority for the PMT.
- (viii) Carrying out Project management, monitoring and evaluation, to support the PMU to carry out the procurement, financial management, environmental, social and other requirements of the Project.
- (ix) Strengthening the PMU’s capacity for the implementation of the proposed activities under the additional financing.

Component 2: Integrated Urban-Environmental Development in the Lagoas do Norte Region.

This component will finance activities to improve the delivery of basic urban services and the overall environmental conditions in the Lagoas do Norte region, including, inter alia:

- (i) Interventions to optimize water supply delivery
- (ii) Implementation of wastewater collection, transmission and treatment systems.
- (iii) Execution of critical urban macro- and micro-drainage interventions.
- (iv) Actions to recuperate the natural environmental aspects of the region's lagoon and canal network, and the adjacent banks of the Parnaíba and Poti rivers.
- (v) Interventions in urban upgrading, and the rehabilitation and construction of green spaces, parks, and leisure and community spaces.
- (vi) Interventions to improve the local road network, traffic flow, access and safety in the region; and
- (vii) Undertaking resettlement of beneficiary families from areas of risk and from other areas of Project intervention, and implementing housing improvements for other eligible households.

Component 3: Social and Economic Development in Lagoas do Norte.

Interventions under this component will continue to complement those of Component 2, and include, inter alia:

- (i) Actions to strengthen community associations and other community groups in order to improve the access of eligible families to the project's social programs, crèches, basic health and education services, etc.
- (ii) Undertaking of environmental and sanitary education and promotion activities.
- (iii) Promotion of employment and income generation programs.
- (iv) Renovation, expansion and construction of community facilities.
- (v) Promotion and facilitation of community mobilization and participation in all aspects of the project.
- (vi) Actions and activities aimed at preventing violence in Lagoas do Norte Region and targeting selected vulnerable groups, and strengthening the Borrower's capacity to manage citizen security programs, including, inter alia: (a) institutionalizing an integrated gender approach to social and economic development in selected vulnerable areas of Lagoas do Norte Region; (b) developing a diagnostic of violence against women in the Borrower's territory; (c) developing a plan for violence prevention in the Borrower's territory; (d) implementing selected programs focused on youth at risk; and (e) developing a crime and violence prevention capacity building program.

Special note: Alexandre Fortes has intensively worked with the team as a Safeguard Specialist.

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

Lagoas do Norte region within the Municipality of Teresina, State of Piauí, Brazil. The Project consists of a range of activities that benefit the municipality of Teresina as a whole, but with the bulk of activities directly focused in the Lagoas do Norte region.

This area, located at the confluence of the Parnaíba and Poti rivers, consists of a floodplain with a series of interlinked lagoons. This area's unplanned and irregular occupation poses important human health and environmental risks and cannot support a dynamic urban fabric endowed with the necessary infrastructure. The area is currently occupied by a low-income population living in

precarious and insalubrious conditions, in homes that lack basic sanitation and at permanent risk of being flooded out. The natural conditions of the area have deteriorated due to the irregular urban occupation and the pollution of the waterways with wastewater and solid waste from local residents. These are precisely the issues this project aims to tackle.

The first effort from the Municipal Government to face these issues was supported through the implementation of the Lagoas do Norte Project (LNP – the parent project). The LNP –Phase I, financed by the World Bank and approved in October 2008 is about to be completed. This proposed Additional Finance (LNP – Phase II) provides continuity to the interventions already implemented in the Lagoas do Norte region by the aforementioned LNP.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Pilar Clemente Fernandez (OPSOR)

Soraya Simao Melgaco (GSURR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>During the preparation of the parent project in 2006-07, an environmental and social assessment (ESA) was undertaken for the actions planned in the areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the region of Lagoas do Norte in Teresina. The ESA for the proposed additional financing represents an update/revision of the original ESA, to reflect the project adapted scope and new information available (conceptual design of the interventions), to incorporate lessons learned from the implementation of the parent project, and to describe an analysis of alternatives at concept stage for some of the key interventions initially planned. In this sense, the Project’s Environmental and Social Assessment report (and its Environmental and Social Management Plan - ESMP) was updated, complying with Bank guidelines for Project classified as category A.</p> <p>The ESA for this LNP – Phase II has already been made available to the public on October 23, 2014, and the consultations with the local community were undertaken on November 4, 2014.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>This policy remains triggered as the proposed additional financing Loan includes interventions in the interlinked lagoons and river ecosystems (the group of lagoons and their areas of permanent preservation, APPs, protected by law). Some of the interventions will consist of activities to revitalize the natural environment, mainly by recovering the water quality of the heavily-polluted lagoons and re-establishing lagoon- and river-side flora. The ESMP contemplates an environmental control program to ensure that activities are undertaken in a way to secure maximum positive environmental impacts.</p>

		Some measures include rescuing of fauna, clean-up and other procedures that may be complementary to the environmental recovery of the lagoons.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	This policy is not triggered given that the interventions will be implemented in urban areas and that any possible impacts are likely to be small scale. In addition, due to the nature of the interventions, they are unlikely to significantly affect the welfare of forest dependent communities and the management of forests per se.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	This policy is not triggered as it is unlikely that the interventions would involve the procurement or use of environmentally significant amount of pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	<p>This policy remains triggered given that some interventions under the AF will require earthworks and excavation, although said works are not expected to interfere with any archeological site. The ESMP provides specific guidance on the chance finds procedures.</p> <p>Through this ESA, it has been proposed the construction of a suitable space of worship and celebration for Afro-Brazilians cults, given the rich cultural activities in the Lagoas do Norte region linked to the Afro-Brazilian culture.</p> <p>The cultural traditions of handicraft, both general and the ones produced with clay, will also be protected.</p>
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	This policy is not triggered as there are no indigenous peoples as characterized by the policy in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>This policy remains triggered for the AF. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for the Parent project has been updated for this AF and lessons learned from its implementation were included in this RPF. The RPF was publicly disclosed on October 24, 2014 and consulted on November 4, 2014. Families living in APPs and in areas of permanent flood risk around the lagoons and alongside the rivers will be resettled – currently 1,730 properties (encompassing 2,180 families).</p> <p>The RPF has as a main principle to keep the number of resettled families and businesses to a minimum, thus promoting the preservation of the network of social, cultural and economic relationships that exist in affected areas, and so that essential urban and social services are provided for the relocated families in the new areas.</p>

		<p>These resettlements will be needed especially for the interventions of macro drainage and recovery of APPs. In addition, some relocations will also be needed due to the upgrading of the road network in the study area, including the expansion from one line to two lines of Boa Esperança Avenue, which will require both resettlement of families and business compensation. There will be no resettlements in the first year of the implementation of this AF – during the first year the detailed engineering designs and their respective Involuntary Resettlement Plans will be prepared.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	<p>This safeguard policy was triggered for the parent Project because of the existence of flood control dikes along the banks of the Parnaíba and Poti rivers in the Lagoas do Norte region. A safety assessment of the existing dikes was undertaken. The assessment, which studied their structural, geological and hydrological hydrodynamic safety, concluded that the slopes are stable and as such the risks of rupture of the dikes are nonexistent.</p> <p>The proposed works on Boa Esperança Avenue – the flood control dike along the Parnaíba river in the Lagoas do Norte region, as well as the proposed implementation of a touristic hub where the Parnaíba and Poti rivers meet, will require special care to ensure that the works do not compromise the safety of the dike. A dam safety panel will be formed to review the detailed engineering designs before the commencement of the construction works.</p> <p>In addition the designs will incorporate features that will inhibit/prohibit future unregulated occupation along the margins of dyke within the study area.</p>
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	<p>This policy is not triggered since the interventions will not affect any international waterways as defined under the policy.</p>
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	<p>This policy is not triggered since as the project will not work in such areas as defined under the policy.</p>

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 overall environmental and social impacts of the proposed project are considered to be substantially positive as the Project contemplates interventions related to (i) local urban and

environmental renovation and (ii) actions to promote social development and environmental management capacity. The most significant adverse impact is related to involuntary resettlement. As such, the RPF has been undertaken so that the number of resettled families and businesses are kept to a minimum. Potential adverse environmental impacts are considered temporary in nature and directly associated with construction works, such as temporary road blockages, increased dust, noise, and limited interference with provision of some public services.

The legal and institutional guidelines used to elaborate the environmental and social assessment of the Project interventions have included both the current national, regional and local legislation and the World Bank Safeguards Policies. This project is classified as Category A due to the nature and size of the proposed actions, to the proximity of the interventions to urban areas and environmentally protected areas.

The ESA aims at integrating environmental and social aspects during the preparation and implementation of the project to help support better decision making and, ultimately, achieving sustainable development.

The detailed designs for this AF have not been prepared yet; at this stage, only the conceptual designs of the interventions have been completed. As such, instead of using the traditional Environmental Impact Assessment process, which was designed for well-defined interventions/ actions, this ESA was elaborated taking into consideration the strategic relationships among various proposed interventions so that the best alternative for the overall set of interventions could be defined.

Both the RPF and ESA have been updated to reflect project scope and the new information available, and to incorporate lessons learned from the implementation of the parent project.

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

The indirect and long-term environmental and social impacts of the Project are overwhelmingly positive in nature, as would be expected of a project whose main outcomes include: (i) the collection and treatment of 100% of the wastewater in the Lagoas do Norte region (areas 1, 2 and 3); (ii) the improvement of the water quality of all of the lagoons in the Lagoas do Norte region (areas 1, 2 and 3) – reducing the wastewater, solid waste and sediment pollution loads entering the lagoons; (iii) the recuperation and optimization of the micro and macro drainage system in Lagoas do Norte such that flood events are minimized; (iv) the recuperation of natural vegetation along the banks of the lagoons and the adjacent rivers; (v) improving the immediate local environment of families through new housing and improvements to existing housing; and (vi) the recuperation and construction of green spaces, parks and other community leisure equipment in the region.

In addition, the proposed interventions will promote extensive urban and environmental renovation in the region, which in turn will have significant positive social and economic impacts in both the study areas (Lagoas do Norte region) and the Municipality of Teresina itself.

The environmental and social studies concluded that if the proposed investments are implemented adequately and they manage to properly integrate environmental and social aspects during its preparation and implementation, this AF will be capable of fulfilling its main objectives and have a significant positive environmental and social impact in the long term.

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

impacts.

The conception of the parent project (Phase 1) and its ESA undertaken in 2006, considered the interventions of macro drainage, water supply, sewage, and urbanism – landscape design/project and road system for the whole program area (areas 1, 2, 3 and 4).

Under this AF, the ESA also analyzed the technological and location alternatives of such interventions at concept design stage. The alternatives analyzed are presented below:

Macro drainage: In 2014, Tucci and Souza, in a study entitled “Inundation Control and the Maintenance of the levels of the Lagoas do Norte region: Hydrologic and hydraulic simulations of the flooding scenarios”, have re-evaluated the macro drainage global system in the Lagoas do Norte region. The study simulated and projected a 25-year time of recurrence risk of flooding conditions in the drainage system in question. In this system many scenarios were studied, which permitted the authors to obtain the maximum water levels of the lagoons to accommodate flooding events with up to 50 years recurrence time. The study considered the operational pumping rule in Oleiros Lagoons with levels of 53.5, 54 and 55 meters.

The maintenance of the 55 m level in Oleiros Lagoons is the most convenient operational scenario, because it minimizes the resettlement conditions due to flooding and because it allows the level of water to be maximized in the beginning of the dry season. The study has also verified the scenario for a 50-year outflow during the period of high discharge, showing that the impacts are limited and therefore ensuring both the objective and the results of the flooding control.

Aside from the scenarios studied predicting flooding situations, some scenarios that considered the possibility of drought were also analyzed – considering the maintenance of permanent levels of water in the lagoons. To some lagoons, the maintenance of the water levels is almost permanent (about 95%) for the others if the operational rule is changed through the use of floodgates, it is possible to increase the time of permanence of high water levels in the lagoons, making them stable for a great part of the year.

Two additional alternatives have been analyzed for the Oleiros Lagoon:

1. Maintaining water levels at 54 meters with the operation of water available in the system of the lagoons. This alternative represents an area of 311,000 m² covered with water. The area projected to Oleiros lagoon if 405,659 m². Therefore, there would be some days during the year in which the lagoon will be lacking around 95,000 m² of water;
2. Maintaining water levels at 55 meters: to meet this demand it is necessary to pump water for Parnaíba River to complete the necessary volume to keep the level at the aforementioned rate.

The Municipality of Teresina has opted for the alternative of maintaining the water levels at 55 meters, and thus, the pumping of water from Parnaíba River is required when levels are below the established 55 meters. This decision is fundamentally based on the urban – landscape design/project concept, due to the function proposed to the environmentally recovered lagoons, including the implementation of a tourism cluster in the Northern part of the Lagoons along with Parque Encontro das Águas. In addition to that, it is possible to verify that the flow rates required for maintaining the desired water levels in the Oleiros lagoon can be considered insignificant (maximum of 30.3 l/s to a minimum flow rate of 261,100 l/s from Parnaíba River).

Sewerage System - Pirajá Wastewater Treatment Plant: The preliminary conception of sewerage

system in areas 1, 2, 3 and 4, which are part of the original project, intended to:

- Implement secondary and tertiary networks as well as pumping stations in Area 1 and a redirection of the wastewater to the Pirajá Wastewater Treatment Plant;
- Rehabilitation of the Pirajá Wastewater Treatment Plant to support the effluents of area 1;
- Areas 2, 3 and 4 wastewater would be collected and the effluents redirected, through an outfall, to a Wastewater Treatment Plant to be built outside of the area covered by the project – more precisely in a site located at the right margin of Parnaíba River, about 7 km after its confluence with Poti River.

As AGESPISA (the State's water supply and sanitation utility) is implementing a Water Treatment Plant in an area downstream to the area originally destined for the Northern Wastewater Treatment Plant, this would require an enlargement of the outfall of areas 2, 3 and 4 to the downstream of the Water Treatment Plant proposed. The team decided to analyze other alternatives to the final destination of the effluent from the area; and the best solution was to expand the existing Pirajá Wastewater Treatment Plant and after the analysis it was verified that:

- The choice of the Pirajá Wastewater Treatment Plant (renovation and expansion) eliminates the construction of a transmission line of long extension and of big diameter.
- The transport of sewage to a new Wastewater Treatment Plant (located at the right side of Poti River) would require the outfall to cross the Mariano Gaioso C. Branco Bridge, whose structure would probably need some sort of reinforcement to sustain the new heavy load.
- The construction of a new Wastewater Treatment Plant would need the expropriation of the land;
- The cost of electricity, when considering the sewage pumping, is much higher in the case of the construction of a new Wastewater Treatment Plant; and
- The cost of operation and maintenance are smaller to the operating Pirajá Wastewater Treatment Plant, when compared to the construction of a new Wastewater Treatment Plant, considering the significant increase in expenses with staffing;
- The Pirajá Wastewater Treatment Plant is located in an urban area with consolidated occupation, and a new Wastewater Treatment Plant would require environmental changes, with extra costs on measures of environmental control;
- The study of self-depuration of Parnaíba River (Tucci, 2014) proves the depuration capacity of the river to the new flow rates resulting from the enlargement of the Pirajá Wastewater Treatment Plant, without compromising the construction of the Water Treatment Plant.

So in this sense an alternative was adopted to conduct the sewage from areas 2, 3 and 4 to the Pirajá Wastewater Treatment Plant - and its current enlargement to a secondary treatment of a flow rate of 340 l/s and, in twenty years, to support a flow rate of 420 l/s.

Urban and landscape interventions in the margins of Lagoons (areas of permanent preservation): two distinct scenarios were analyzed:

- Renovation of the areas of permanent preservation of Lagoons with a buffer zone of 30 meters of width from the maximum normal level established in the Study of Maximum and Minimum Levels of Lagoons, adding a 10 meter buffer zone to the implementation of sanitation infrastructure, access by road etc. A Linear Park has been proposed to be implemented in this 40-meter buffer zone.
- Renovation of the areas of permanent preservation considering the existing an urban design, allowing for the permanence of existing permanent/consolidated housing structures in these protected areas. This would be made in accordance with the criteria presented in the CONAMA Resolution n. 396/2006. Thus, the design of the urban and landscape intervention

would be constructed respecting the conception of 'landscape windows', trying to minimize the need for resettlement without compromising the urban-environmental concept.

The first scenario would comprehend the need to full resettlement of about 1,214 houses, with 65 partial removals. In the second scenario, this resettlement would be reduced to 763 houses and around 131 partially removed (back side of the lot). These numbers are included in the overall estimate of 1,730 households to be resettled.

As such, the second scenario has been determined to be the most adequate manner, especially when the significant reduction in the amount of resettlement from areas of permanent preservation is considered.

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.

As mentioned before, the safeguard instruments prepared aim at integrating environmental and social aspects during the preparation and implementation of the project to address safeguard policy issues, help make better decisions and, ultimately, achieving sustainable development. The ESMP contemplates the requirements established in the WB Safeguard Policies. This is based on the finding of the ESA process as well as the requirements established by the State Secretary of Environment and Water Resources (SEMAR) and by the Municipal Secretary of Environment (SEMAM), especially with regards to obtaining environmental licenses for the construction works.

During the implementation of the parent project, the capacity of the Borrower (PMT) in dealing with themes of urban and environmental requalification, land management and resettlement has improved and allowed for the municipality to access financing from other funding programs promoted by the Federal Government. In fact, the PMT's Project Management Unit has demonstrated adequate capacity to plan and implement the Project components as designed and the actions presented in the ESA, the related ESMP and the Resettlement Framework. The satisfactory performance of the resettlement process undertaken by the parent project is further evidence of Borrower's capacity to comply with World Bank safeguard requirements. The project design includes strengthening of the PMT's capacity for environmental management and issuance of environmental licenses for activities/interventions that are under Municipal jurisdiction.

On the other hand, the improvement in PMT's institutional capacity and the participatory process undertaken during the interventions of the program allowed for an improved and expanded level of environmental awareness in the urban space and of the importance of the lagoons as a public space with the main goal of flood management.

The establishment of a Social Project Unit in the study area allowed the implementation of a diverse number of socio-environmental actions with active participation of the local community through a committee of representatives, thereby fostering follow up activities during construction works.

The ESMP for this AF (LNP II) includes specific environmental and social programs and as well as measures for institutional strengthening, that aim both at mitigating the potential negative impacts and at maximizing the positive effects of project interventions.

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

The Municipality of Teresina undertook consultations with the local community to present and

discuss the proposed interventions during project preparation for this AF

A public consultation took place on November 4, with previous disclosure of ESA/ESMP to the population, in compliance with the WB Safeguard Policies. The following documents were prepared and provided:

- Executive Summary of Environmental and Social Assessment
- Environmental and Social Assessment Report (ESA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
- Resettlement Policy Framework

The document was posted and is available for download on the web-site of the city of Teresina, on October 23, 2014 (<http://www.teresina.pi.gov.br/>). The documents will be available on the website on a continuous basis.

The Municipality widely promoted the public consultation with invitations sent to State and Local Public Agencies, Neighborhood Associations (about 100 associations), NGOs, etc.

On the morning of November 4, 2014, a consultation took place to present the EA/ESMP to the Lagoas do Norte Forum, which represents the organized communities associations that live in Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4; representatives of 13 out of the 15 community organizations that are part of the Forum participated in the discussion. At night of the same day a public consultation was held with the public at large at 19:00 p.m. at the Teatro do Boi, with the following dynamics:

- Opening with presentation of the goals of consultation, information disclosure and access of documents produced.
- Introducing the concept of the program and its components;
- Disclosure of environmental and social studies (EA/ESMP), and their main conclusions;
- Reading and responding to the written questions submitted by the audience;
- Space for the audience to pose questions, statements, claims and debate;
- Closing.

The organization team collected the attendance list, video-taped the Public Consultations and wrote the "Aide-memoire". About 180 people attended the event in the evening.

In general, in both the meeting and the consultation, the audience was very favorable to the Program and its components. The environment was positive, constructive and the issues raised had the purpose of clarification, suggestions for improvement, etc. The discussions were very interesting, with intense audience participation and overall "satisfaction" with the answers provided by the representatives from the Municipality.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	12-Nov-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	12-Nov-2014
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	22-Dec-2014

"In country" Disclosure	
Brazil	24-Oct-2014
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	12-Nov-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	12-Nov-2014
"In country" Disclosure	
Brazil	24-Oct-2014
<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input 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"/>]
OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams	
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]

Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Lizmara Kirchner	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Regional Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Francis V. Fragano (RSA)	Date: 31-Dec-2014
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Oscar E. Alvarado (PMGR)	Date: 02-Jan-2015