

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA9808

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 07-Apr-2015

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 16-Apr-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Haiti	Project ID:	P148970
Project Name:	HT Sustainable Rural and Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project (P148970)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Jean-Martin Brault		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	02-Mar-2015	Estimated Board Date:	26-May-2015
Managing Unit:	GWADR	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Sanitation (16%), Water supply (46%), Public administration- Water, sanitation and flood protection (36%), Health (2%)		
Theme(s):	Rural services and infrastructure (62%), Decentralization (36%), Other communicable diseases (2%)		
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:	50.00	Total Bank Financing:	50.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
IDA Grant			50.00
Total			50.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The proposed objectives of the Project are: (i) to increase access to improved water supply and sanitation in targeted rural areas and small towns in zones affected by cholera; (ii) to strengthen the water and sanitation service delivery mechanism at the deconcentrated level; and (iii) support the Recipient's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an Eligible Emergency, as needed.

3. Project Description

Component 1: Institutional Strengthening, Capacity Building and Project Management.

(a) Strengthening DINEPA's capacity to develop and manage a national programming mechanism for deconcentrated WSS service delivery in rural areas and small towns, including: (i) establishing a national baseline of WSS coverage and services (disaggregated by sex) and a monitoring mechanism to update and use data for decision-making and planning; (ii) developing a road map for universal access by 2030; (iii) developing a Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for the WSS sector; (iv) developing a 3-year rolling consolidated Program Budget; (v) establishing a WSS sector coordination and joint performance mechanism to operationalize the Program Budget review process; (vi) defining a fecal sludge management service chain for rural areas and small towns, including assessing the involvement of the private sector in the service chain and helping define models for its implementation; and (vii) defining an institutional space, strategy and action plan for citizen engagement and gender mainstreaming that can provide a platform for beneficiaries' voice and participatory project management.

(b) Strengthening the fiduciary, sanitation and social mobilization capacity of selected OREPAs. Social mobilization capacity strengthening would include behavioral change, gender mainstreaming and participatory monitoring through formal and non-formal beneficiary assessments; and financing the operating costs associated with the management of WSS assets and personnel in selected OREPAs, URDs and TEPACs. For this subcomponent, sector FTPs have agreed to use a common capacity building plan based on ongoing assessments of DINEPA's deconcentrated structures, and provide complementary financing of operating costs throughout the country, while jointly defining a long-term sustainable financing plan for DINEPA.

(c) Strengthening the local stakeholders in rural and small towns to improve WSS service delivery sustainability through: (i) the carrying out of training in business plan preparation and access to financing for local operators (OPs and CAEPAs); (ii) the carrying out of training in the management and monitoring of rural and small town water supply systems and public sanitation facilities for OPs; (iii) the provision of sub-grants for the financing of toolkits and start-up funds for OPs to, inter alia, hire personnel and buy spare parts; (iv) the financing of water meters to be installed by water supply OPs; (v) the piloting water source protection schemes with existing OPs; and (vi) capacity building for community-based monitoring of WSS service delivery, including ensuring women's representation in CAEPAs and community-based oversight bodies.

(d) Supporting the establishment of a joint monitoring mechanism between Haiti and the DR to respond to trans-boundary pandemics and outbreaks of water- and excreta-related diseases, as part of an island-wide strategy. The Project will sponsor a diagnosis of the disease surveillance capabilities on both sides of the border and look into other bi-national experiences to support the establishment of a binational surveillance strategy. The Project will also build on workshops and study tours financed under the previous Bank operation between DINEPA and its counterpart in the DR, the National Water and Sewerage Institute (INAPA).

(e) Supporting project management, monitoring and evaluation by enabling DINEPA to deliver its project implementation responsibilities at the central and regional levels, including complying with Bank fiduciary procedures, safeguards, and monitoring and evaluation, while improving its capacity to engage in dialogue with its clients. It will also contribute to the acquisition of equipment and DINEPA's operating costs related to project implementation.

Component 2: Water Supply and Sanitation.

(a) Increasing access to safe water and sanitation at the local level, through: (i) identifying priority works, developing preliminary and detailed engineering designs, conducting supervision of works and social mobilization activities, as well as carrying out construction and rehabilitation of

water systems in the selected localities in a participatory manner; (ii) carrying out small repairs and expansions of water supply networks to consolidate access to safe water in localities of the previous EPAR Program; (iii) implementing household-level sanitation activities consisting of a gender-sensitive community-based total sanitation approach (called ACAT in Haiti), sanitation marketing, hygiene promotion and behavior change communication;

(b) Increasing access to safe water and sanitation in schools, health facilities and public spaces through: (i) developing and implementing water supply solutions in the selected institutions; (ii) constructing latrine blocks for these institutions and public spaces. Equal access of public spaces by women will be ensured and monitored periodically through overall beneficiary assessments, and adequate provisions for Menstrual Hygiene Management will be included; and (iii) establishing a sustainable management and maintenance model with the participation of the stakeholders involved.

Component 3: Contingent Emergency Response. Due to the high risk of a catastrophic event in Haiti and the fact that cholera still poses a significant challenge, the proposed project includes a provisional component for Contingent Emergency Response (CER), designed as a mechanism for rapid response in the event of an eligible emergency, subject to the request of the GoH (e.g. hurricanes, floods, cholera outbreaks, etc.). Such components, which include triggers and conditions for the use of funds, are included in most investment projects in Haiti in keeping with the recommendations of the 2011 World Development Report on Conflict, Security and Development and with the operational experience acquired in Haiti since the 2010 earthquake. If not disbursed 24 months before the closing date, the allocated amount will be reallocated to finance activities under other project components.

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

The localities will be selected among: (i) priority communes that have posted the highest cholera incidence rate in the last three dry seasons, with specific focus on the Centre department; (ii) communes along the border with the DR, with specific focus on the Centre department; and (iii) communes of the South Region in which the previous EPAR Program intervened. One particular zone where population dynamics and communicable diseases such as cholera can create strong externalities is the border area between Haiti and the DR. The border area is both strategic and vulnerable: it witnesses movement from migrants, workers and cross-border service users, hosts bi-national markets, and includes some of the poorest areas in both countries, with poverty rates as high as 79 percent in the Nord-Est department of Haiti and 83 percent in the province of Elías Piña in the DR. Immigration officials also monitor daily border crossings of workers providing services to the Dominican population (approximately 500 people daily into Dajabón, and 200 into Pedernales, for example), as well as of people looking to gain access to basic health services and, to a lesser extent, education. This is the area where the project will take place, as well as nationally in Haiti in places deemed to be at risk to cholera. These localities have not yet been chosen.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Felipe Jacome (GSURR)

Nyaneba E. Nkrumah (GENDR)

Peter F. B. A. Lafere (GSURR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project is rated a Category B given that the proposed project intervention (small-medium scale civil works for

	<p>construction of new and rehabilitated water systems) are not likely to result in significant negative impacts. This is mainly due to the small/medium scale of the interventions, their dispersed locations and the nature of the potential impacts, which are easily identifiable, mostly temporary and easily mitigated with known management techniques). The project will be processed under OP 10.00, Para 12 and BP 10.00, paragraph 53 (Exceptional Arrangements in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints), deferring the development of safeguards instruments to the Project implementation stage, when localities to benefit from water and sanitation interventions will have been identified. Project documents will include an action plan addressing the application of environmental and social policies.</p> <p>Component 1 relates largely to capacity building and training and will not cause any environmental impact.</p> <p>Component 2: Water supply: activities will result in environmental impacts because the activities focus on the construction of piped water schemes, mainly sourced from underground mountain streams that reach the surface at key points on higher ground. The works will focus on protecting the water source (fencing, etc), installing some pump mechanism where gravity is not adequate to ensure flows and building a distribution system so that the water reaches the communities. In terms of safeguards, there are four key issues related to this type of water collection and distribution:</p> <p>(i) One key issue in water and sanitation projects, particularly those that use a sub-surface or spring source, is ensuring the sustainability of the supply. In these areas where the project will be, the sustainability of the source is unknown although community members know whether the source is perennial and whether flows remain adequate throughout the year. There is however an essential difference between collecting water at a stream point (which requires the excessive use of labor) and collection of water at a faucet steps from the house or water collection point. The key point being that the draw on the water is going to increase exponentially. It would be important to regulate the use of the water and avoid waste to ensure the sustainability of the supply source. This was an observed problem in the last project, where</p>
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	<p>neither the community members nor the operators were adequately trained in water conservation.</p> <p>(ii) a key lesson learned from the last water and sanitation project is that finding quality contractors is essential to the success of the project. The quality of the works has to be sound to avoid leaks, both in the distribution system and at the end points. The leaks and unchecked flows in the network cause (a) soil erosion and (b) public health problems such as exposure to malaria, due to mosquito larvae proliferation in areas where there is pooled water. The environmental specialist and the TTL must ensure that the quality of the works is good and that there is adequate drainage, particularly around the water taps/ faucets, and that the aprons around the systems are well constructed and the waste water is able to drain completely into the subsurface soil.</p> <p>(iii) Another key lesson learned is that the contractor/ engineer must provide drawings in his bid to demonstrate how this drainage issue will be addressed. This will be a part of the bidding documents and the requirements of the project prior to selection.</p> <p>(iv) In addition, the community needs to be trained on how to maintain the end use points to ensure that taps are not left running, so as to result in poor drainage problems. In the previous project, the training did not come early enough and communities expected the faucets to be on 24 hours a day because natural streams run 24 hrs a day. Training on the use of faucets and a system of use needs to commence prior to the installation of the system that focuses on water conservation as well as maintenance issues. A visit to other sites where the system is well run and well established will help improve the level of receptivity.</p> <p>Sanitation: The key issue with the installation of latrines relates to (i) the type of latrines (flush with a piped system, pit latrines, etc), (ii) the construction of latrines in areas where the water table is high and (iii) the proximity between the latrines and any water system such as streams, rivers, etc. With pit type latrines, key issues related to the disposal of the material after the pit is full. The ESMF will outline the various options for waste disposal for the different types of latrines to be built. This is particularly important for latrine blocks. The ESMF</p>
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		<p>will also outline the minimum distance required between the latrines and any water bodies as well as the types of systems to be built in areas where there is a high water table. The recommendations from the ESMF will be reflected in the bidding documents and the contractors/ engineers need to respond to these issues in their documents. The ESMF will include a short description of the type of biodiversity found in the areas under the project's influence, but will not include any study. A more detailed site specific assessment will be found in the EMP.</p> <p>An ESMF will be the basic document that will be required, particularly because the sites are generally unknown. It will focus on the negative environmental impacts related to construction of the water system (water quality testing and maintenance, contamination of water during the construction, solid waste management, dust control, erosion control, etc) and propose mitigation measures. The ESMF will also outline the type of training curriculum that should be included in the community training. It is also recommended that a survey of participants on their knowledge of the water system and its use be given prior to and after the training. The ESMF will include all outreach and discussions with communities in the affected areas and include the institutional provisions for preparing and implementing the ESMF. The ESMF will be prepared, consulted and disclosed no later than one month from project effectiveness.</p> <p>A generic EMP that specifically covers the water supply system and the faucet system will be completed prior to construction. A similar generic EMP for the sanitation/ toilets will also be completed. These EMPs will be 5 pages or less, and will outline the basic engineering, the drainage, the distances and flows as well as related negative impacts and mitigation measures (for the water supply system) and a similar one for the sanitation systems which addresses the negative impacts, mitigation measures and the basic engineering design of the system in low and high water table areas.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The streams that will be used to provide the water are part of an ecosystem. Normally, the point source is protected under the project but the rest of the water is left so that animals can access this water. However, the pumping system may increase or decrease water flows and speeds

		<p>and this may have an impact on aquatic life. At appraisal, an assessment will be made to determine if residual stream flows (outside the pumped system) are impacted by the pumping mechanism. At this stage, it is assumed, out of caution, that natural habitats may be minimally impacted till the EMP is complete. The ESMF, however, will include a screening mechanism to ensure that impacts on aquatic life are mitigated. Depending on the type of species identified, this may include searching for alternate sites that have less of an impact on the aquatic life.</p> <p>The project will also support a fecal sludge management system. This is important when one is building latrines. Quite apart from issues relating to the placement of these latrines (e.g., ensuring that ground water cannot be contaminated, etc) it is important that the ESMF examine and articulate a) a process for sludge removal; b) its processing and c) its final disposal. This is important to ensure, particularly in Cholera sensitive areas, that potential infections are not spread. The ESMF consultant will work with Government to outline the procedures that need to be followed to ensure a high level of health and human safety.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	This policy will be triggered as a precaution. This is because not all the sites are known and although most of the known sites do not have natural forests, it is possible in unknown areas. Certainly, there may be some vegetation around the water sources that will need to be cleared to construct fencing around the point source. The ESMF will include screening mechanisms to ensure that any small scale impacts on forests are mitigated through measures defined as part of the broader approach on natural habitats.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	This policy is not triggered given that this project will not finance the procurement or significant use of any pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	There are no physical cultural resources nor extensive sub surface digging. However, a provision will be included in the ESMF for the management of chance finds.
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous people in the project's area of influence.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The Project is processed under OP 10.00, Para 12 and BP 10.00, paragraph 53 (Exceptional Arrangements in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints), allowing for the development of safeguards instruments to be deferred to the Project implementation

	<p>stage. Nevertheless, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared and a Safeguards Action Plan addressing the application of environmental and social policies was developed. The RPF reflects the lessons of the sector-wide approach to Involuntary Resettlement that was recently piloted at DINEPA with support from the Inter-American Development Bank.</p> <p>As the exact location of WSS works to be financed under the Project is dependent on the completion of related ongoing socio-economic and technical studies financed with the project preparation advance (PPA), an RPF was prepared. This will allow DINEPA to screen subprojects when their location is determined and thus ensure their consistency with OP 4.12. The RPF will be consulted and disclosed before the Project is submitted for Board approval.</p> <p>Given the nature and size of the anticipated WSS works, as described in sections III.A and VI.B, it is unlikely that project interventions will require physical relocation of beneficiaries, but land acquisition may be required. In the previous rural water supply projects in Haiti, the construction of water supply systems had been conditional on communities accepting the principle of paying for water by the volume consumed and donating the land necessary for the protection of springwater collection points, standposts, kiosks and water reservoirs.</p> <p>In order to ensure that people are not negatively affected by the impacts of the Project and guarantee the protection of potentially vulnerable people, the Project will carry out a screening process to ensure that all these donations are effectively voluntary, and not resulting of communal pressure. The social team at DINEPA will have to pay particular attention to ensure that landowners understand the implications of land donations, particularly where low levels of literacy are. Furthermore, the Project will not allow land donations for site-specific infrastructure. Adequate documentation of the screening process would need to be presented before the commencement of the works. The RPF as well as the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will provide guidance on the screening process as well as on acquisition and compensation guidelines. In the scenario that the screening tool identifies that the donation was not effectively voluntary, the principles of OP4.12 and</p>
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		<p>described in the RPF will apply. The screening tool included in the RPF and ESMF will exclude any activity that will require physical relocation.</p> <p>The RPF will reflect the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prior to the approval of sub-projects, the client will need to ensure that the sites, boundaries and ownerships of the relevant land plots are clearly identified and confirmed using a community-based mapping exercise that goes beyond simply checking for legal title. - In case resettlement or land acquisition is required, agreement on the compensation scheme and its payment or realization will be settled prior to the commencement of that particular sub-project. - In case the protection of water sources and immediate perimeters would result in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the affected persons, a plan of action would be agreed upon in consultation with project beneficiaries to assist them in mitigating these impacts. <p>Consultation in the affected areas will include outreach to main stakeholders and the affected communities to the extent possible, given that many sites will be unknown by project effectiveness.</p> <p>Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (Abbrev. RAP) will be prepared, consulted and disclosed prior to commencement of the works in accordance with the policy.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy is not triggered given that the project will not finance the construction or rehabilitation of dams nor will it rely on the operation of existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	<p>The Project will finance water supply schemes in the Centre Department of Haiti which borders the DR and along which the two countries share a portion of the Artibonite River as well as of the Artibonite Transboundary Aquifer. Both are considered international waterways for purposes of OP 7.50.</p> <p>The Project will only finance ongoing schemes, involving additions or alterations that require rehabilitation, construction, or other changes that: (i) will not adversely change the quality or quantity of water flows to the Dominican Republic; and (ii) will not be adversely affected by the Dominican Republic's possible water use. The Project thus falls under the exception to notification requirement under OP 7.50. Appropriate assessments of</p>

		the localized environmental impacts will be conducted as part of the preparation process of each investment to be supported under the Project.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered because the project is not in a disputed area

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>Component 1 relates largely to capacity building and training and will not cause any social or environmental impacts.</p> <p>Component 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water supply activities could result in some negative environmental and social impacts. The activities focus on the construction of piped water schemes, mainly sourced from underground mountain streams that reach the surface at key points on higher ground. The works will focus on i) protecting the water source (fencing, etc), ii) installing some pump mechanism where gravity is not adequate to ensure flows and iii) building a distribution system so that the water reaches the communities. However, in terms of safeguards, project impacts are largely highly localized and are not likely to result in significant negative impacts. The impacts are likely to be easily identifiable, mostly temporary and easily mitigated with known management techniques. Possible environmental impacts include contamination of the water source by the works occurring around it, depletion of the water source since it will now be readily accessible to most members of the community, waste disposal, and health and human safety concerns. An assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation measures will be detailed in the ESMF. - Sanitation activities could result in some negative environmental impacts. The activities focus on constructing latrine blocks for public schools and public spaces (markets, beaches, etc.). With communal latrines, it is important to ensure that the construction is sound and does not impact the water table and that waste disposal mechanisms are best practice in terms of health, particularly as this is a cholera project. Management of these areas is also a key concern given that lack of management could actually increase the cholera risk. It is important therefore, that the project develops a detailed training and hand-washing program for users and implement it prior to the end of the project. An assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation measures will be detailed in the ESMF.
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p> <p>The project uses an existing water source that locals use for free. Converting this resource to a payment for service (more accessible water) will likely result in some social issues related to willingness to pay, quality of service for fees and general acceptability, particularly if prices are increased without limit which can result in limited access to water, instead of an increase in accessibility. A plan of action to mitigate these potential negative social impacts will be agreed upon in direct consultation with beneficiaries. In terms of the environment, the only long-term impact is the issue of maintaining the system of pipes and regular disinfection to ensure continued improvements in the water quality.</p>

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

In terms of the environmental impacts, some options were considered including a free service. However, payment for service does allow for regular maintenance as well as upgrades to the system whereas a free service would not be sustainable in the long term.

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.

The borrower will recruit and use an environmental specialist to ensure supervision of the EMP implementation through regular site visits to the area.

The project's social mobilization teams, under the supervision of DINEPA's social specialists, will address involuntary resettlement issues during the site selection process for water systems. In previous projects of this kind in Haiti, land needed for project infrastructure was acquired through voluntary donation. In this project, voluntary donation is deemed acceptable for non-site specific infrastructure. The teams will carry out a screening process specified in the RPF and ESMF to ensure that all these donations are effectively voluntary, and not resulting of communal pressure. Such screening process would include private domiciliary visits, the elaboration of a socio-economic profile of the owners of the land to be donated, an analysis of the profile to ensure that the donation does not represent a significant loss of land or income, identification of alternative sites, and documentation of the consultation process. DINEPA's social mobilization teams will have to pay particular attention to ensure that landowners are fully aware of the implications of their donations, particularly given possible low levels of literacy. For site-specific works (such as protection of water sources or expansion/rehabilitation of existing infrastructure) OP 4.12 and the RPF would indeed apply and all losses of land or income would have to be compensated.

An assessment of the capacity of DINEPA for safeguards management will be made during preparation and recommendations to strengthen the capacity will be made, as necessary. The diagnostic will include information about staffing, capacity building needs and whether the agency has appropriate procedures for screening/assessing environmental impacts.

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

The expected number of direct project beneficiaries is estimated at 300,000 people, comprising 150,000 people who will gain access to improved water sources through household connections and kiosks, 50,000 people who will benefit from improved sanitation through community-led total sanitation campaigns, sanitation marketing and the construction of latrines in public institutions and spaces, as well as 100,000 people who will benefit from small repairs and expansions. Additionally, due to the regional impact of project activities, it is expected that the proposed operation will have positive spill-over effects on the population of the DR.

In terms of Government stakeholders, these include DINEPA (National Water and Sanitation Directorate); the Technical Department (DT), through which a project team led by the project coordinator would be responsible for (i) overall project coordination, including reporting and monitoring of the results framework and of safeguards, quality control of technical aspects of procurement and (ii) managing Component 2 (Water Supply) and 1 (Project Management) of the proposed project; the DMR (DINEPA's Rural Division) which would support the management of Component 1 (Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building), in close collaboration with the DT and the Strategic Orientation and Institutional Strengthening Unit under the Director's office;

and DINEPA's Sanitation Department, responsible for Component 2 (Sanitation).

Stakeholder consultations will be held with Government agencies and NGOs operating in the area as well as direct project beneficiaries. As part of the ESMF preparation, there will be detailed discussion with communities in focal groups. Their comments, questions and concerns will be outlined in the ESMF.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	31-Aug-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	30-Sep-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	////
"In country" Disclosure	
Haiti	30-Sep-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	23-Mar-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	07-Apr-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Haiti	15-May-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests			
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways			
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	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 type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Jean-Martin Brault	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Glenn S. Morgan (SA)	Date: 16-Apr-2015
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Wambui G. Gichuri (PMGR)	Date: 16-Apr-2015