INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE

Report No.: ISDSA1178

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 13-Apr-2015

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Africa	Project ID:	P130871
Project Name:	Regional Communications Infrastructure Program Phase 5 - Uganda (P130871)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Peter Silarszky		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	07-Apr-2015	**Estimated Board Date:**	26-May-2015
Managing Unit:	GTIDR	**Lending Instrument:**	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Telecommunications (50%), Information technology (35%), Public administration- Information and communications (15%)		
Theme(s):	Regulation and competition policy (5%), Rural services and infrastructure (5%), Infrastructure services for private sector developme nt (50%), e-Services (10%), e-Government (30%)		
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:	85.00	Total Bank Financing:	75.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		

Financing Source	Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT	10.00
International Development Association (IDA)	75.00
Total	85.00

Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment
Is this a Repeater project?	No

2. Project Development Objective(s)

To support the Recipient's efforts to:
(i) Lower prices for international capacity and extend the geographic reach of broadband networks (the connectivity development objective); and

(ii) Improve the Government's efficiency and transparency through e-Government applications (the transparency development objective).

3. Project Description

This is the fifth phase of the Regional Communications Infrastructure Program (RCIP) that was approved on March 29, 2007. RCIP is focused on closing the terrestrial connectivity gap by linking the capitals and major cities in East and Southern Africa. Each project under RCIP complements the submarine cable projects in the region by accelerating national infrastructure roll-out and facilitate uptake of services through e-Government initiatives. To maximize flexibility and client responsiveness in this multi-country effort, RCIP has been designed as a customizable menu of options from which individual governments can choose from and adapt to their unique circumstances. The menu of activities is categorized under three overarching components: (a) enabling environment including monitoring and evaluation; (b) connectivity; and (c) e-Government applications. The instrument is a series of Projects under Investment Project Financing (formerly known as an Adaptable Program Loan, APL).

The proposed RCIP Uganda IDA credit would be for US$75 million over a period of six years. In addition to the IDA credit, it is estimated that the Government of Uganda will provide counterpart funding of about US$10 million including funding for operating costs (vehicle, fuel, allowances, etc.) and any potential resettlement costs (i.e., RAP implementation) of US$3 million and import duties and excise duties on equipment of US$7 million.

The proposed RCIP Uganda project would consist of the following components:

Component 1: Enabling Environment (US$3 million IDA)

While the Government of Uganda has taken positive steps in recent years toward improving the enabling environment for the ICT sector, substantial work remains if the sector is to thrive. A conducive enabling environment would translate into increased sector investment and competitiveness, and improved access to and quality of ICT services for citizens, businesses, and government. This in turn would enable job creation and improved productivity and service delivery across all sectors, both public and private. The benefits of a conducive enabling environment will also spillover to neighboring countries which rely on Uganda for competitive, reliable and high quality international data transit.

This component aims to support the capacity of the Ministry of ICT and NITA-U (implementation agency) to review, develop and implement relevant ICT policies, strategies, laws and technical regulatory frameworks to support a modern and vibrant ICT sector. The objectives include maximizing the coverage, quality, affordability, and security of ICT infrastructure and enabling the delivery of e-Services by both Government and the private sector. It will also seek to promote alignment of Uganda with regional regulatory and policy harmonization efforts among the countries of the East African Community (EAC) and the findings and recommendations of the forthcoming EAC Digital Agenda.

Specifically, this component will finance the following activities: (i) developing new ICT legislation, regulatory frameworks and technical standards, including a policy and strategy to promote broadband access, legislation related to information security to enable the safe use of electronic services and applications, and standards and guidelines for e-waste management; (ii) review and assessment of the existing ICT policies, strategies, standards, and legal and regulatory frameworks to identify gaps and

weaknesses as well as harmonization with regional commitments and frameworks; and (iii) based on the findings and recommendations of this assessment, strengthening of existing or developing new ICT legislation, policies and strategies. The component will also support change management and capacity building activities such as (i) conducting an ICT skills gap assessment for Government and development of a capacity building program to address deficiencies; (ii) execution of the skills development program including training and certification for officials in NITA-U and MoICT; and (iii) developing a strategy for institutionalization of the Chief Information Officer role within the Government. Finally, the component will support the development and execution of a robust awareness and partnerships building programs and communication strategy.

Component 2: Connectivity (US$34 million IDA)

In addition to improving the enabling environment, complimentary infrastructure investments are also needed to ensure greater access to affordable, high quality ICT services, both within Uganda and in neighboring countries. Recognizing this, the Government of Uganda has already developed the first two phases of a national fiber optic backbone network – the National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI). However, its capacity is currently underutilized due to a lack of links to neighboring countries other than Kenya and South Sudan (the latter with no complimentary fiber yet in place), limiting the diversity of routes for connection to undersea cables and curbing potential growth of regional traffic. In addition, there are significant challenges in terms of quality and reliability due to the fact that many of the branches of the network are not part of self-healing loops. Moreover, significant portions of the country, particularly in rural areas, currently have no access to fiber optic connectivity, either through NBI or the networks of the private operators, as the private operators perceive the financial returns unsufficient to recoup the needed investments.

To address these challenges, the Government of Uganda intends to connect additional underserved regions of the country to the NBI and create new links to neighboring countries. It is envisaged that three new links will be established in rural areas underserved by private operators: a Northwestern route through Kamdini, Pakwach, Arua, Yumbe, Moyo, Adjumani, and Nimule with links to DRC and South Sudan, a Southwestern link connecting Kasese and Mpondwe, also linking to DRC, and an Northeastern route connecting Soroti and Moroto (see map in Figure 1 in Annex 2). This is expected to improve the reliability and capacity utilization of NBI and ensure improved connectivity in the region as a whole. The extension of NBI will help to boost the use of ICTs, enable connectivity to Government offices and public institutions in the regions, and lower the cost of international bandwidth by ensuring a diversity of options for access to submarine cables. The cost of international bandwidth will be further lowered by pre-purchasing bandwidth in bulk for Government and priority target user groups to achieve greater economies of scale.

Specifically, this component will finance the following activities: (i) pre-purchase of international bandwidth for Government and priority target user groups (US$6 million); (ii) implementation of missing links to improve regional connectivity and the reach, availability and resiliency of NBI and provision of green energy solutions for all new and existing NBI transmission sites to improve power reliability, reduce costs and pollution (US$18 million); and (iii) extension of the Government Network (GovNet), providing broadband connectivity to Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), local governments, schools, hospitals, universities, research institutions, and NGOs (US$10 million). This component will also finance technical assistance related to the design and implementation of these sub-components, a feasibility study for the Northern loop (implementation is beyond the scope of this project), and preparation of required safeguard frameworks and instruments and the implementation of recommendations stemming from them (except resettlement related) as

relevant.

Public financing will only be employed to the extent necessary to reach areas where private sector interest is not sufficient to provide connectivity without additional intervention or incentives and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mechanisms will be employed to leverage financing and expertise from the private sector. In the case of NBI, operations and maintenance of the network will be managed by a private company which shares profits with the government from the sale of capacity on the network to licensed operators on a non-discriminatory, open access basis. This will enable the government to recoup its initial investments over time and leverage the private sector to cover ongoing operations and maintenance costs. In the case of the Government Network, various PPP modalities will be explored leveraging long term leases/IRUs to incentivize the private sector to invest in upgrading their existing network infrastructure and/or building additional infrastructure to provide the needed connectivity to Government sites. Since private operators can also utilize the infrastructure to offer commercial services to businesses and citizens, the Government cost are likely to be lower compared with direct Government investment and ownership of the infrastructure. Such strategy would simultaneously contribute to the Government's broadband access objectives by incentivizing the private sector to invest in closing infrastructure gaps in unserved and underserved areas and avoid any displacement of private investment.

Component 3: e-Government (US$35 million IDA)

Increased access to affordable, high quality connectivity and a conducive enabling environment offer the opportunity to transform public service delivery through use of ICTs to improve the lives of ordinary Ugandans. To achieve this goal, the Government intends to deploy a range of enabling e-Government foundations, i.e., shared infrastructure and services, in order to simplify implementation of sector specific e-Services by MDAs, collectively referred to as a Shared Public Service Delivery Platform.

The establishment of the Shared Public Service Delivery Platform can significantly reduce the cost and time taken by key sectors to develop and maintain new electronic services, utilizing a "build once, re-use always" philosophy. Currently, MDAs planning to offer a service electronically spend considerable time and money to develop, implement and operate their own stand-alone systems. They could significantly speed up the deployment and cut costs by leveraging the shared platform for their data storage, hosting, security, data sharing, citizen authentication, e-payment and other needs. This approach would allow MDAs to focus on developing the sector specific aspects of e-services and citizen interfaces, the areas of their core competency, rather than worry about issues of infrastructure, cybersecurity, etc. With the Shared Public Service Delivery Platform in place, all MDAs in Uganda would be well positioned to accelerate the rollout of sector specific e-Services and to increase overall efficiency of service delivery and transparency of their daily operations.

Specifically, this component will finance the following activities: (i) development of ICT standards and frameworks for e-Government, including establishing and implementing a Government Enterprise Architecture (GEA) to achieve interoperability across government ICT systems (US$1 million); (ii) a cloud based national datacenter (Infrastructure as a Service, US$10 million); (iii) a shared platform to improve Government ability to deploy e-Services (Platform as a Service, US$3 million); (iv) Information Security as a Service (US$4 million); (v) a whole-of-Government data integration and sharing program (US$5 million); (vi) shared IT services to improve Government efficiency (Software as a Service, US$4 million); (vii) e-Procurement (US$5 million); and (viii) citizen centric e-Services (US$3 million). The project will finance the required hardware and

software as well as technical assistance and consulting services related to the implementation of these sub-components.

While this component will primarily focus on the implementation of the Shared Public Service Delivery Platform, selected citizen centric e-Services from pre-identified priority sectors will be implemented to demonstrate the effectiveness of this approach and positive impact on service delivery to ordinary citizens. The e-Services will be selected based on the agreed prioritization criteria including gender impact. Citizens will also be engaged in this selection process through a variety of citizen engagement mechanisms, including ICT enabled platforms such as U-Report rapid SMS survey system in partnership with UNICEF. The selected e-Services will be implemented in close collaboration with relevant MDAs to ensure full ownership.

Component 4: Project Management (US$3 million IDA and US$3 million GoU)

This component will finance project management related costs including project coordination, procurement, financial management, monitoring & evaluation, and environmental and social safeguards. This will include funding consultancy support for the successful implementation of the project, logistics, consumables, office equipment, as well as incremental operating costs and audits. This component will also fund technical assistance (TA) to support monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and the acquisition of a computerized accounting system.

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

Project locations would be concentrated in and around Kampala City and other major urban and peri-urban areas in Uganda, and transit corridors for the fiber-optic network. The exact routing of the network and auxiliary infrastructure (e.g., antennae, masts, etc.) would be determined by feasibility studies during project implementation. The salient physical characteristics relevant to safeguards analysis include implementation of missing links to improve regional connectivity and the reach, availability and resiliency of NBI; and extension of the Government Network (GovNet), providing broadband connectivity to Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), schools, hospitals, universities, research institutions, and NGOs (US$10 million). This involves civil and electrical works which happen to be the salient physical characteristics relevant to safeguard analysis.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Constance Nekessa-Ouma (GSURR)

Herbert Oule (GENDR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	OP/BP 4.01 is triggered because the project will entail civil works (e.g. construction of base stations and trenches for optical fiber cables). Trenching for the cables and construction of base stations is planned in selected districts in Uganda. Construction of base stations will require materials such as sand, aggregates, cement and timber among others and use of water. Project construction and operation phases will generate waste. RCIP 5 is assigned to Environmental Assessment category B due to the project's site specific and easily

		manageable impacts.
		Management measures of materials source and transportation, and waste generated will be guided in the ESMF and ESMPs. All the structures to be constructed and trenching shall follow national construction standards, including gender and disability requirements.
		An ESMF that sets forth the basic environmental principles and guidelines to be followed during project implementation has been prepared in a Consultative manner. The ESMF was reviewed and cleared by the World Bank and disclosed both in-country on April 07, 2015 and at InfoShop on April 07, 2015 prior to appraisal. During project implementation, ESIAs and/or ESMPs shall be prepared where applicable before start of any civil works.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The project may cross natural habitats such as forests, wetlands, rivers and wildlife conservation areas. Assessment and mitigation of any likely impacts on natural habitats has been covered under the project ESMF and shall be done as part of ESIA/ESMP compilation during implantation.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	If optical fiber cables are to be laid along highways, there are some major roads that pass through forest reserves. These include for example Mabira Forest along Jinja Highway. Assessment and mitigation of any likely impacts on forests has been covered under theproject ESMF.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	N/A because the project will not involve procurement and/or use of pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	This is triggered because project investments involve civil works and may encounter known or chance finds/ un-known PCRs.
		The project ESMF has included a chance finds management procedure (Annex 5) but any subsequent ESIAs to be undertaken for any component or facility of this project will include Physical Cultural Resources investigation, assessment and management measures.
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	Yes	Since the project location may include the North Eastern and South Eastern parts of Uganda, it may affect the most vulnerable and marginalized groups of people including the indigenous Peoples (IPs) areas in Kisoro District and Karamoja Region. A Vulnerable & Marginalized Groups/ Vulnerable & Marginalized/ Indigenous Peoples Planning

		Framework (VMG/IPPF) has been prepared in a consultative manner, and disclosed both in-country and at Infoshop before project appraisal.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The activities proposed to be funded under RCIP 5 could involve land acquisition for or loss of access (even temporarily) to some socio-economic assets during the construction of telecommunications infrastructure such as ducts for laying fibers optic networks along access roads. However, whenever possible, the linear infrastructure would be placed in the existing, unencumbered rights of way (road reserves, railway reserves, etc.). Since the exact routing of the network fiber optics and auxiliary infrastructure (e.g., antennae, masts, etc.) would only be determined by feasibility studies during project implementation; and to comply with OP/BP 4.12 policy requirements, Uganda has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) in a consultative manner prepare. The RPF sets forth the basic principles and prerogative to be followed during project implementation. The RPF was disclosed both in-country on April 07, 2015 and at Infoshop on April 07, 2015 prior to appraisal.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	N/A since the project does not support and is not associated with development of any dam structures.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	N/A since the project does not depend on or support developments related to International Waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is not envisaged to be implemented in any area of dispute.

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 potential negative environmental and social impacts are associated with Component 2 implementation of missing links to improve regional connectivity and the reach, availability and resiliency of National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI). This component will specifically involve civil works for complimentary public infrastructure investments needed to ensure greater access to affordable high quality ICT services to connect major regions of the country to NBI, which will create additional links and improve connectivity to neighboring countries.

The likely environmental impacts shall be largely encountered during linear excavations for burying fiber-optic cable (alternatively overhead stringing of the cable) and civil works associated with building of national terrestrial backbones and rollout of wireless networks. The potential environmental and social impacts will be linear, localized, site specific and the risks will be minimal, readily managed, which will be prominent during operation phase. The impacts will typically include workers occupational, health and safety issues, loss of vegetation where site clearance is involved, air pollution due to dust emission arising from site clearance and |

transportation of construction materials, noise nuisance during construction, generation of waste and safety issues for the families close to project active sites, etc.

There are also assessed likely impacts on Physical Cultural Resources because project investments will involve civil works and may potentially affect unknown physical cultural resources in the area. Additionally, the social impacts of the project may include limited displacement of land uses and land acquisition along the linear excavations. The project may also have impact on the most marginalized and vulnerable in Kisoro and Karamoja including the indigenous people, notably Batwa and Ik.

During construction, a limited number of workers are likely to be hoarded on sites in selected benefiting schools which may lead to illicit behavior and spread of HIV/AIDs affecting school and adjacent communities.

Because of the likely low environmental and social impacts, the project is assigned Environmental Category B

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

None

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

The project has defined/opted to have the project implemented along the existing road reserves and right of way thus avoiding/minimizing huge impacts on populations in virgin lands.

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 has prepared applicable frameworks namely, ESMF, RPF & IPPF to guide assessment and management of any likely environmental and social impacts. The specific instruments such as ESMPs, ESIAs, RAPs and IPPs shall be prepared during implementation before start of any civil works.

According to the generic ESMP developed as part of the ESMF, project impacts identified will be mitigated by limiting vegetation clearance to the linear trench excavations along the road reserves, planting of grass along the excavation after the work is completed, where necessary sprinkling water to suppress dust emissions, use of protective gear such as nose masks, earmuffs, safety boots and gloves, proper disposal of construction debris and general solid waste, fencing off the construction sites and limiting access by non-construction personnel. A first aid kit shall be provided onsite.

Land acquisition will be limited to the site-specific civil works for linear excavations for burying fiber-optic cable (alternatively overhead stringing of the cable) and civil works associated with building of national terrestrial backbones and rollout of wireless networks along the roads or railways. In the event of land-use displacement, the RPF will guide the preparation and implementation of RAPs including appropriate compensation. In strengthening inclusion for the marginalized/vulnerable including the indigenous people, a social assessment identifying specific impacts, especially as regards the last mile activities to ensure that they are catered for. A VMG/ IPPF will guide the preparation and implementation of the VMG action plans/IPPs to guide the project implementation.

The spread and infection of HIV/AIDs will be managed through developing an action plan to implement and manage the laborers as they work on the project as well as sensitize the communities along the project sites.

Ministry of ICT and NITA-Uganda have not previously implemented IDA financed projects and are not aware of its safeguards policies. The safeguards capacity assessment of NITA-Uganda as an implementing agency, indicates lack of in-house capacity required to implement the safeguard requirements. NITA - Uganda, will hire on a retainer basis an Environmental Specialist and a Social Scientist to undertake implementation of the safeguard requirements of RCIP.

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

The safeguards instruments (ESMF, RPF and VMG/IPPF) have been prepared through a consultative process with implementing agency NITA-Uganda and within the districts in which the projects will be implemented. The key stakeholders consulted include the following the District Local Governments of Jinja, Bugiri, Mbarara, Nakasongola, and Gulu; Regional Referal Hospitals of Entebbe, Jinja, Hoima, Mbarara and Gulu; Educational institutions namely Hoima School of Nursing and Midwifery, Bishop Stuart College Kibingo In Mbarara District, Bulega Core Primary Teachers College (Hoima District), Mbarara University Of Science & Technology (MUST), Gulu Core Primary Teachers College, Gulu University; the central Government Agencies of Ministry of Water & Environment, MWE, Uganda National Bureau of Standards, UNBS, Ministry of Local Government, MoLG, National Forestry Authority, NFA, Ministry of Information and Communications Technology, MICT, Uganda National Roads Authority, UNRA, Uganda Wildlife Authority, UWA, Ministry of Education, Sports, Science and Technology and the local communities that may be affected by the project infrastructure. Institutions that were invited to the National Stakeholders meeting but did not attend and sent apologies include: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Health (MoH), Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) and Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT). These institutions shall be further consulted and involved in the project during implementation. Focused group discussions were held with different groups at their respective places of work or abode. Local communities were mobilized by their local leaders. The National stakeholders meeting was held centrally through a workshop that was organized and facilitated by NITA-U.

NITA-U published the disclosure notice in 2 Ugandan newspapers (New Vision and Daily Monitor) on April 7, 2015. The final safeguard framework documents were posted on NITA-U's website (http://www.nita.go.ug/publication/regional-communication-infrastructure-program-rcip-uganda-safeguard-framework-esmf) and the posting on 2 additional sites (Government Web portal, website of Ministry of ICT). Hard copies have been made available at NITA-U, Ministry of ICT and NEMA. The documents were also disclosed at World Bank's Infoshop on April 07, 2015 and available on the following link http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/docsearch?query=E4800

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	20-Mar-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	07-Apr-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	00000000

"In country" Disclosure	
Uganda	07-Apr-2015
Comments:	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	20-Mar-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	07-Apr-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Uganda	07-Apr-2015
Comments:	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	20-Mar-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	07-Apr-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Uganda	07-Apr-2015
Comments:	
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:	
N/A	

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 [ ]	No [×]	NA [ ]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats			
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [ ]	No [×]	NA [ ]
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 [ ]	No [ ]	NA [×]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources			
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [×]	No [ ]	NA [ ]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [×]	No [ ]	NA [ ]
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 [×]	No [ ]	NA [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [×]	No [ ]	NA [ ]

If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [×]

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/ process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]

OP/BP 4.36 - Forests

Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [ ] No [×] NA [ ]

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Peter Silarszky	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Alexandra C. Bezeredi (SA)	Date: 13-Apr-2015
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Mavis A. Ampah (PMGR)	Date: 13-Apr-2015