



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 05-Aug-2020 | Report No: PIDISDSA28860



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Colombia	Project ID P172972	Project Name Additional Financing for the Multipurpose Cadaster Project	Parent Project ID (if any) P162594
Parent Project Name Multipurpose Cadaster Project	Region LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	Estimated Appraisal Date 10-Aug-2020	Estimated Board Date 14-Oct-2020
Practice Area (Lead) Urban, Resilience and Land	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministerio de Hacienda y Credito Publico	Implementing Agency Departamento Nacional de Planeacion, Agencia Nacional de Tierras (ANT), Superintendencia de Notariado y Registro (SNR), Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (IGAC), Fondo Accion, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The Project Development Objective is to establish the multipurpose cadaster in the selected municipalities to a) strengthen tenure security, and b) provide access to cadaster information.

Components

- Institutional Strengthening
- ICT Development and Strengthening of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure
- Implementation and Maintenance of the Multipurpose Cadastre
- Project Management
- Multipurpose Cadaster in environmentally protected areas to strengthen sustainable management

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	50.33
Total Financing	50.33



of which IBRD/IDA	0.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	50.33
Colombia Peace & Post-Conflict Support Fund	50.33

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. The Government of Colombia (GoC) is committed to building a fully functional and updated multipurpose cadaster. This will have a considerable impact on territorial planning, land use planning, land tenure formalization, municipal property taxation, sustainable land management, climate change mitigation, and adaptation strategies. A cadaster will enable the creation of a geographically referenced land information system to keep a record of land rights, environmental restrictions, and ensuing responsibilities. The cadastre will also provide information necessary to develop policies aimed at reducing deforestation. This will enable sustainable landscape, forest management, and the implementation of resilient land use and disaster risk management plans. Cadastral surveying activities will also provide necessary inputs to implement other policies like soil protection, landslide prevention, and restoration of degraded lands¹ at the national and municipal levels.

2. In addition to the services provided by the multipurpose cadaster, the GoC provides systematic land tenure formalization services. This contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation given that environmental considerations² are incorporated into the process of public land adjudication. This approach contributes to reduce deforestation rates, improve land management, and prevent land

¹ World Bank Climate Change Knowledge/2019 World Bank Climate Change Knowledge/2019 Portal http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/countryprofile/home.cfm?page=country_profile&CCode=COL.

² Decree Law 902/2017 introduced the following environmental considerations for public land adjudication: i) clearing the land is no longer a requirement to demonstrate that the land is being exploited, and ii) current land use must comply with municipal land use plans.



degradation. In the case of the new multipurpose cadaster, financed with a loan from the World Bank (WB) and Interamerican Development Bank (IADB)³ the GoC is creating a Cadaster-Registry Master Data Repository under the existing Colombian profile of the Land Administration Domain Model LADM-COL (ISO 19152: 2012).

3. The 2018-2022 National Development Plan (Spanish acronym - PND) puts forward a set of “comprehensive, differentiated, and definitive” plans to respond to social and environmental related conflicts associated with land tenure in environmentally protected areas. The PND also allows local and national environmental authorities to establish land tenure agreements with individuals who have settled inside the National System of Protected Areas (Spanish acronym SINAP)⁴.

4. The PND places a special focus on the land rights of vulnerable communities, among others, those whose livelihoods depend on *campesino*-related activities in environmentally protected areas. The PND also provides formal land-use instruments while balancing social and ecological considerations in these strategic areas. Striking a balance between these considerations requires considerable participation from stakeholders, access to environmental and cadastral information, and a high degree of inter-institutional coordination.

5. Intense deforestation is present in municipalities that were affected by the armed conflict or where unregulated agricultural activity and livestock grazing still take place. Estimates show that environmental degradation in Colombia (including deforestation and forest degradation) represents losses equivalent to 3.7 % of GDP. Legal agricultural activities like cattle ranching and cultivation of illicit crops are the leading causes of deforestation. In 2018, the GoC adopted a methodology to define the agricultural frontier thereby establishing areas where deforestation is illegal and prioritizing others for restoration at a scale of 1:100.000⁵. Despite advances in policy formulation, illegal deforestation still takes place within or beyond agriculture frontier boundaries.

6. Deforestation is closely linked to illegal activities, including forced displacement, illegal mining, and illicit crop production, amongst others. The failure to formalize the land tenure rights of rural producers (*campesinos*) has triggered a disorderly occupation of environmentally sensitive areas. A similar situation is taking place in indigenous reserves and Afro-Colombian collective territories. Links between the presence of forest commons (or collective lands) and secure land tenure rights in reducing conflict has been largely established. Additionally, the presence of forest commons makes crucial contributions to livelihoods, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity conservation, in addition to many other local and global ecosystem services⁶.

³ Colombia Multipurpose Cadaster Project

⁴ It is the set of protected areas (including PNN), social actors and management strategies and instruments that contribute as a whole to the fulfillment of the country's conservation objectives.

⁵ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Resolución 261 de 2018: “Por medio de la cual se define la frontera agrícola nacional y se adopta la metodología para la identificación general”.

⁶ Castro-Nunez, A., Mertz, O., Buriticá, A., Sosa, C., and Lee, S. (2017). Land related grievances shape tropical forest-cover in areas affected by armed conflict. *Applied Geography* 100, 39-50. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0143622817301662>



7. A land speculation boom followed the 2016 Peace Agreement. The prospect of expanding agricultural activities to land formerly under the control of illegal armed groups incentivized occupation and new claims of ownership. Land occupation triggered new waves of deforestation and increased its market value. In fact, deforestation became akin to claims of ownership over public lands (baldíos). In certain cases, claimants of these occupied lands have filed land dispossession cases. Until the time when Decree-law 902 of 2017 was issued, public policy incentivized occupation of public lands with the unintended consequence of expanding the agricultural frontier and greater deforestation.

8. Conflict and deforestation are closely linked to the access and control of the land. Secure tenure and secure access to natural resources are essential for decreasing deforestation and achieving sustainable environmental management and economic development goals. Increased tenure security can reduce illegal deforestation, degradation of rural landscapes, greenhouse gas emissions, and improve agricultural productivity. Stronger land tenure rights incentivize landholders to adopt long-term land-use practices that lead to sustainable land management.

9. The PND puts forward the possibility of new agreements that will generate alternatives that are compatible with conservation objectives. Additionally, these agreements will serve to regulate land use in the context of the campesino economy, define productive projects congruent with the objectives of conservation, improve the living conditions of the population and uphold their fundamental rights.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

10. The Colombian legal framework recognizes the importance of environmentally protected areas (i.e. National Natural Parks) and mandates that said areas cannot be subject to different uses. However, private property rights are recognized in those cases in which land titles pre-date the establishment of a PNN. Therefore, an individual who can demonstrate land tenure rights within a protected area must follow land-use provisions aimed at preserving the ecological function of the land.

11. In National Natural Parks, (Spanish acronym PNN), 96.4 % of cadaster data is out of date and cadastral systems are unable to interoperate parcel-based land rights with land use restrictions and responsibilities. Similarly, the National Natural Parks Unit (Spanish acronym UPNN) does not have updated inventories of occupants and property rights and territorial rights of indigenous and afro-Colombian communities. Given the limited interoperability, local administrations do not rely on cadastral records as a source of value-added for information policy design and Municipal Land Use Plans (Spanish acronym POTS). It is necessary to adopt information interoperability standards in order to link sectorial information to cadastral records. Currently, there are no guidelines for environmental authorities to adopt and implement interoperability standards with cadaster and property registration data.

12. MINAMBIENTE administers the Colombian Environmental Information System (Spanish acronym-



SIAC)⁷ in close collaboration with the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (Spanish acronym IDEAM), other research institutes, and regional or local environmental authorities. Likewise, MINAMBIENTE has the responsibility for developing sustainable development indicators to measure income generation, employment, sustainable use of biodiversity, and sustainable production systems. MINAMBIENTE has the legal mandate to procure research studies to monitor ecological processes and has the capacity to carry out research on environmental issues and renewable natural resources in order to organize and update the inventory of biodiversity and national genetic resources. Additionally, MINAMBIENTE promotes research for alternative models of sustainable development and conducts environmental impact evaluations.

13. There is a need to ensure inter-operability between the multipurpose cadastre and the Colombian Environmental Information System (Spanish acronym- SIAC) in order to guarantee a more systematic approach to environmental public policy. The SIAC is based on inter-institutional, inter-sectoral, and interdisciplinary providing information processes under the coordination of MINAMBIENTE, various institutes of environmental research⁸, and other environmental public entities. The system depends on a network of organizations that share data and information on renewable natural resources and the environment. Any organization can contribute data to the SIAC within certain parameters. These organizations have agreed to develop standards and interoperability patterns that are on par with international best practices given the wide range of thematic data sets around climate and sustainable management that SIAC must administer.

14. The SIAC strengthening at the regional at local levels will facilitate the integration of a set of actors, policies, processes, and technologies involved in the management of regional environmental information to facilitate the generation of knowledge, decision-making, education, and social participation for sustainable development in a sub-national context. Autonomous Regional Corporations (CARs, Spanish Acronym) and municipal environmental authorities will be able to upload and download official technical information to/from SIAC, including official cartography and updated figures concerning the use, exploitation, and conservation of renewable natural resources. This is important because currently CAR's are facing challenges related to getting access to updated territorial and environmental information.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

⁷This is a system integrated by sets of actors, policies, processes, and technologies involved in the management of environmental information to facilitate the generation of knowledge and decision making for sustainable development.

⁸ (i) Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies – IDEAM, (ii) Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute –, (iii) Institute of Marine and Coastal Research – INVEMAR, (iv) Amazonian Institute of Scientific Research – SINCHI, (v) Pacific Environmental Research Institute – IIAP, (vi) National Parks System, (vii) National Environmental Licensing Authority – ANLA, and (viii) Autonomous Regional Corporations – CARs, among others.



15. The Project Development Objective is to establish the multipurpose cadaster in the selected municipalities to a) strengthen tenure security, and b) provide access to cadaster information.

Current PDO

16. The Project Development Objective is to establish the multipurpose cadaster in the selected municipalities to a) strengthen tenure security, and b) provide access to cadaster information.

Key Results

- People successfully trained on cadastral systems on e.g. tenure rights, land tenure restrictions, and responsibilities in environmentally protected or strategic areas.
- People / communities with increased knowledge through communication strategies.
- New tools and studies leading to improved cadastral system management.
- Land use rights documents / conservation agreements implemented as a result of cadastral and environmental assessment.

D. Project Description

17. This Additional Financing is structured as a new Component of the Multipurpose Cadaster Project (P162594): “Component 5: Multipurpose Cadaster in environmentally protected areas to strengthen sustainable management”. The planned scale-up of activities will allow the Project to incorporate environmental sector entities into the process of the modernization of the National Cadastral Information System (Spanish acronym - SNC). It is noteworthy that expanded activities will be implemented within the existing operational framework (i.e. interinstitutional arrangements) and will contribute to reduce deforestation rates and provide secure tenure to local communities in environmentally protected areas. In a peace stabilization context, the risk of land-related conflict is significant, and the Multipurpose Cadaster process will include several mechanisms to reduce/manage conflict in the field. There are no new activities in this AF that could trigger other safeguards different from those already assessed.

18. This AF is aligned with the high-level political partnership between the United Kingdom and Colombia on tackling climate change and will support the delivery of UK international climate outcomes like reduced emissions from avoided deforestation, increased land under sustainable management, and increased public or private finance mobilized. The post-Peace Agreement context in Colombia is challenging and there is no silver bullet to halting deforestation, however, this UK investment, a major donor of this AF, through the International Climate Fund- ICF, from the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy – BEIS, will support the Government of Colombia’s leadership in reducing deforestation rates in conflict-affected, high deforestation areas of rural Colombia.

19. There is no need to extend the implementation period of the parent project to implement AF activities nor is the PDO modified by incorporating these activities. The scale-up activities will be implemented within the framework of the recently issued (multi-purpose cadaster regulatory decree 1983, October 31, 2019). The World Bank supported the design of this decree through the First Programmatic Territorial Development Policy Financing (P158520). With regards to restructuring the parent project, the proposed AF will allow MINAMBIENTE to be part of the Project’s Steering Committee.



20. Restructuring aspects of this AF refer to the alignment of MINAMBIENTE to the overall implementation of the Multipurpose Cadaster project, to achieve this involvement of MINAMBIENTE, the National Planning Department (Spanish acronym DNP), will continue to play the same role as Project Coordinator.

21. It should be noted that MINAMBIENTE has the responsibility for developing sustainable development indicators to measure income generation, employment, sustainable use of biodiversity, and sustainable production systems and has the legal faculty to procure research studies to monitor ecological processes. Additionally, it has the capacity to carry out research on environmental issues and renewable natural resources in order to update the inventory of biodiversity and national genetic resources.

22. This AF is consistent with the World Bank's corporate commitments and the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for the Republic of Colombia for the period of 2016–2021 and directly supports the World Bank's (WB) primary objectives to eradicate extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity. This AF in particular is directly related to the CPF Pillar 1, which includes the key aim of 'Enhanced Capacity for Natural Resource Management in Target Regions'. Additionally, this AF supports the cross-cutting theme under the CPF of 'Constructing the Peace' and the current response to the COVID-19 crisis, in which the World Bank Group institutions have deployed a support agenda for responding to the Government of Colombia's needs.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

23. **Steering Committee of the Additional Financing** (*Comité Directivo del Financiamiento Adicional*), it is the same Steering Committee of the Multipurpose Cadaster Project (P162594)⁹, including the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development – MINAMBIENTE as a member, and invitees. The Steering Committee provides guidance, oversight, and is responsible for the yearly prioritization of municipalities.

24. **Project Director**, It is the same Project Director of the Multipurpose Cadaster Project. DNP's Territorial Development Sub-Director will chair the Steering Committee and act as the Project Director. He/she will lead the inter-institutional coordination, act as the GoC representative to the Bank and other stakeholders, and ensure that instructions from the Steering Committee are implemented.

25. **Technical Committee of the Additional Financing** (*Mesa Técnica de Coordinación del Financiamiento Adicional*), it is the same Technical Committee of the Multipurpose Cadaster Project

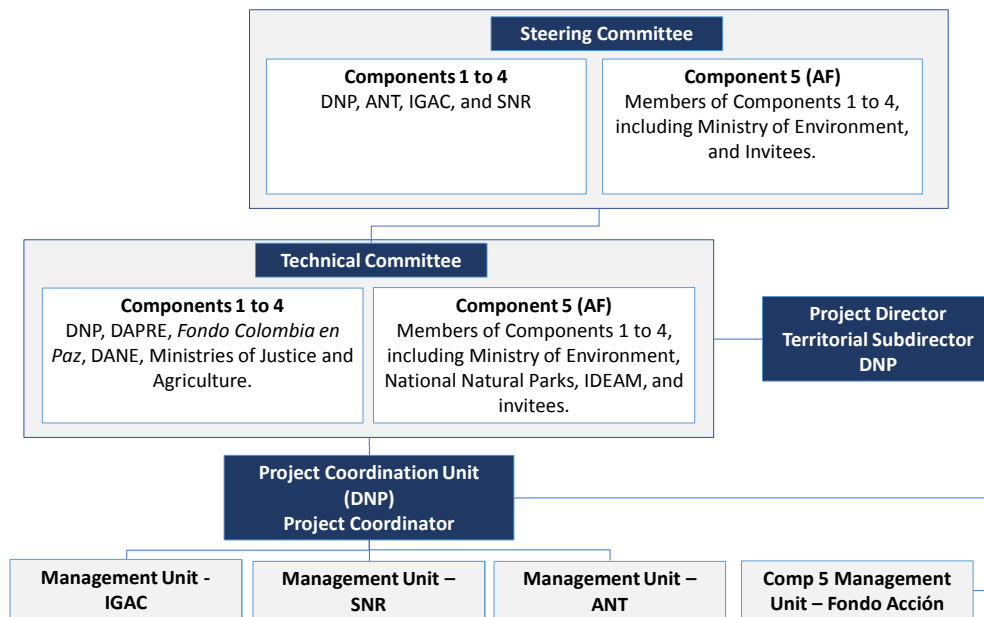
⁹ The Steering Committee is comprised of representatives from the Office of the President of the Republic (*Departamento Administrativo de la Presidencia de la República – DAPRE*), Fondo Colombia en Paz, National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), the Ministry of Justice and Law, MADR, and DNP, which acts as chair.



(P162594)¹⁰, including representatives of MINAMBIENTE, UPNN, IDEAM, as members, and invitees. The Technical Committee will be chaired by the DNP’s Territorial Development Sub-Director. Per the guidelines of the Annual Operational Plan (AOP), the Committee will be responsible for inter-institutional technical planning and technical and operational monitoring.

26. **Component Management Unit at Fondo Acción.** The Component Implementation Unit will be led by a Component Coordinator and is comprised of the minimum following members: (i) technical leader, (ii) administrative leader, (iii) ICT specialist, (iv) Monitoring and Evaluation specialist, and (v) safeguards specialist. The Unit will be in charge of the component implementation, ensure compliance of safeguards, procurement, and financial management requirements, and carrying out monitoring and evaluation, according to the Operational Manual reviewed by the WB.

Component 5: Institutional and implementation arrangements



27. **Municipalities.** Once the Steering Committee defines the selected municipalities per sub-region, the PCU will appoint a liaison officer for each sub-region who will facilitate coordination between national and subnational entities. A kickoff meeting among implementing agencies and the municipalities will be held prior to the start of operations in the field. At this meeting, the municipal UPNN, ANT, and IGAC liaison officers will be appointed. The SNR will be represented by the local *Oficina de Registro de Instrumentos Públicos* - ORIP.

28. A **Field Operating Committee** will be created for each selected sub-region to initiate the fieldwork, comprised of representatives from each of the implementing entities (DNP, IGAC, UPNN, SNR,

¹⁰ The Technical Committee is under the under the Steering Committee and is comprised of representatives of DNP, ANT, IGAC, and SNR. The Agency for Territorial Renewal (*Agencia de Renovación del Territorio, ART*) is a permanent invitee of the Committee with voice but not vote.



and ANT) and from the prioritized municipalities. Autonomous Regional Corporations - CARs can be invited to the Field Operating Committees. The Committee's main function is to facilitate inter-institutional coordination during the field operation, including finding solutions to operational bottlenecks, permanent liaising with local authorities, and facilitating supervision. The Fieldwork Operating Committee will report issues that cannot be resolved to upper hierarchy levels (Technical Committee, Steering Committee). The operations in the field and their implementation arrangements are further detailed in the Operational Manual.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

Colombia is a country with high vulnerability to natural hazards, which not only represents a significant challenge for development but also a high economic risk due to the economic losses attributable to natural disasters. According to available data, around 86% of the population is susceptible to high and medium seismic activity, 28% is prone to high flooding events, and 31% suffer from high and medium landslide hazards. In the past decades, Colombia has suffered from extreme and recurrent natural disaster events resulting in damages, losses, deaths, and affected persons. Historical records indicate that 80 percent of these damages are a result of natural disasters. The vulnerability increase in Colombia can be attributable to insufficient land use planning and management, and inadequately planned urban growth. A cadaster is essential to develop an effective land-use planning approach that integrates land tenure rights with land use restrictions and regulations, taking into account existing and future natural hazards. The government has selected 99 municipalities for the multipurpose cadastre program to be supported by World Bank, IDB, and other financings. The municipalities for the multipurpose cadaster implementation have been selected by the GoC according to the following criteria: prioritized according to the guidelines of the peace agreement, with rural predominance, with institutional capacity strengthening needs, without cadaster survey or with low cadastral updating, with high levels of informal property rights, and deforestation hotspots; however, the implementation of the multipurpose cadaster can only take place with agreement from the municipalities and communities. In a post-conflict context, the risk of land conflicts is significant and the systematic multi-purpose cadaster process will include several mechanisms to reduce/manage conflict in the field, including social mapping and sensitization of the communities participating, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms during the process, and a grievance mechanism for those not fully satisfied. While the process cannot respond to 100% of conflicts the project will seek to minimize the potential and respond on the ground. There are important social groups whose land rights require extra attention - women, orphans, indigenous and Afro-Colombians - and these groups have been assessed during the preparation and specific interventions designed into the Project to respond.



G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Carlos Alberto Molina Prieto, Social Specialist
Olga Carolina Rojas Orjuela, Environmental Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

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 Project recognizes the challenges that the implementation of the Multipurpose Cadastre faces in terms of information gaps, complexity, and land conflict in Colombia. In this context, the main risks and potential negative impacts on communities or the environment are identified, especially in cases of greater vulnerability – specifically for: 1) lands of ethnic groups; 2) women and their right to property; and 3) informality of land tenure. To assess and analyze these potential vulnerabilities, a social assessment was prepared as part of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Additionally, the Indigenous Peoples Policy (OP 4.10) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) are triggered.



Tenure security and secure access to natural resources are fundamental to sustainable natural resource management. The multipurpose cadaster would also improve local governments' ability to generate resources and improve service provision, and potentially to develop environmental enforcement capacity. Therefore, the Project is expected to have a positive impact on the environment as it seeks to produce comprehensive and spatially-referenced information on land ownership and land formalization, as well as support on-going maintenance of the data and land administration. Notwithstanding these positive impacts, the Project would be working in some sensitive biodiversity areas and potential negative environmental impacts would include: (i) legitimizing claims to property rights in protected and/or critical areas for biodiversity; (ii) potential for deforestation and exploitation of natural resources; and/or (iii) land use disturbance. Therefore, the Project is classified as "Category B" for environmental safeguard purposes. The following environmental safeguard policies are triggered: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01); Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04); and Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11).

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

Secure tenure and secure access to natural resources are widely recognized as essential foundations for achieving sustainable environmental management and economic development goals. Increased tenure security and secure access of local communities to forest tenure and natural resources can contribute to reduce illegal deforestation and degradation of rural landscapes, maintain vital ecosystems services, reduce greenhouse emissions, and improve agricultural productivity—leading to income benefits—as landholders are incentivized to adopt long-term land-use practices that lead to sustainable landscape management. Tenure security and secure access to natural resources are fundamental to sustainable natural resource management. The multipurpose cadaster would also strengthen local governments' ability to generate resources and improve service provision, and potentially to develop environmental enforcement capacity.

The informality of land tenure in Colombia is widespread, with historical, legal, and sociological causes. Although different governments have made important efforts to reduce informality in Colombia, the informality of land tenure remains at more than 40% of the country's rural properties. The Project will include specific activities to reduce informality with the participation of ANT to formalize rights and improve tenure security for all Colombians. More secure tenure will allow for greater investment in the land, potential access to credit, and ensure that shelter and livelihoods are protected from confiscation. There are important social groups whose land rights require extra attention - women, orphans, indigenous peoples, and Afro-Colombians - and these groups and their specific issues have been assessed during the preparation and specific interventions designed into the Project to respond, particularly as part of Component 3.

The Cadaster will provide the basic inputs to undertake the updating of the Protected Area Management Plan, but it will not include the development of such Plans. The project will not include the demarcation of protected areas and it does not include civil works.

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

The design considered only implementing the cadaster (the measurement of land parcels). However, it was recognized that this would not resolve the land issues and therefore the project will include formalization and registration to strengthen tenure security. Resolving tenure issues and conflicts is recognized worldwide as a net positive both environmentally and socially. The Project will seek to minimize any negative impacts through a consultative and community-driven process.

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.

For the parent project, the Borrower has completed an ESMF, IPP, and RPF identifying the potential impacts and present mitigation measures, including special protocols for indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities, and women. These existing safeguards documents are valid and up to date to cover the scope of the Additional Financing.

The cadaster work in each municipality will be preceded by a detailed diagnostic of local conditions and issues, including social and environmental concerns. The local communities and authorities will be consulted and involved at every step of the process. As part of the special protocols for ethnic communities - they will decide if they wish to participate in the process or not.

All social and environmental safeguards will be monitored by a safeguards coordinator, but also by assigned social and environmental specialists within IGAC and ANT, as the main entities responsible for work in the field. All will be with terms of reference satisfactory to the Bank.

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

To implement the multipurpose cadaster will involve working closely with municipalities and communities in conflict-affected areas. This will be sensitive work as land has been a source of conflict, but resolving land issues will help to consolidate the peace. Any work in the field will require a careful understanding of the social topography of the area and sustained communication with, and participation of, the entire community for success. Alternative dispute resolution tools are being developed under the existing World Bank technical assistance and the design of Project's Component 3 includes a social diagnostic and on-going communication/sensitization activities.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is currently under preparation and review.

COVID-19 guidelines and templates. The Technical Note "Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings" (March 20, 2020), will be considered during implementation.

<https://worldbankgroup.sharepoint.com/sites/wbunits/opcs/Knowledge%20Base/Public%20Consultations%20in%20WB%20Operations.pdf>.

B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other		For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	

"In country" Disclosure



Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure

"In country" Disclosure

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure

"In country" Disclosure

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)



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