

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATASHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE - DRAFT**

Date prepared/updated: May 15, 2014

I. Basic Information

1. Basic Project Data

Country: Brazil		Project ID: P143376	
		Additional Project ID (if any): no	
Project Name: Brazil Cerrado Climate Change Mitigation: Rural Environmental Cadastre and Fire Prevention in Bahia State Project			
Task Team Leader: Bernadete Lange			
Estimated Appraisal Date: March 20, 2014		Estimated Board Date: not applicable	
Managing Unit: LCSEN		Lending Instrument: Grant	
Sector: General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (50%); Public administration, agricultures, fishing and forestry (50%)			
Theme: climate change (50%); land administration and management (35%); biodiversity (15%)			
IBRD Amount (US\$m.): 4.4 million IDA Amount (US\$m.):00 GEF Amount (US\$m.):00 PCF Amount (US\$m.):00 Other financing amounts by source: 00			
Environmental Category: B			
Is this a transferred project		Yes [X]	No []
Simplified Processing		Simple [x]	Repeater []
Is this project processed under OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)		Yes []	No [x]

2. Project Objectives:

The proposed Project is part of the Brazil Cerrado Climate Change Mitigation Trust Fund (BCCCMTF). The Project's main objective is to promote the reduction of climate change impacts in the Cerrado of the west of the Bahia State by:

- Promoting the environmental regularization of landholdings in the targeted municipalities and support actions to promote recovery of environmental liabilities; and
- Strengthening the State's capacity to prevent and combat forest fires through the integration of local actors and promoting the adoption of sustainable production practices in the targeted municipalities.

3. Project Description:

Launched in 2012 as part of the Cerrado Biome approach, the Brazil Cerrado Climate Change Mitigation Trust Fund (BCCCMTF) is a single-donor trust fund with Bank- and recipient-executed components from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs of United Kingdom (DEFRA).

The Program's main preliminary goals are: (i) the capture of 22.5 million tons of CO₂ equivalent over 30 years through the recovery of forests, 26 million tons through direct reductions from deforestation, and 65 million tons by reducing fires (including a reduction in the burning of forests and agricultural lands); (ii) the restoration of 360,000 hectares (ha) of native vegetation and 128,000 ha of avoided deforestation (a 46 percent reduction), with a substantial impact on reducing biodiversity loss; and (iii) intervention with 1,000 small landholders (20 percent of the total target of 5,000 farmers) to improve livelihoods through a combination of access to credit and the adoption of improved agricultural practices and natural resource management.

The proposed Project will contribute to the environmental regularization of rural properties in the Cerrado of Bahia and to the decrease in forest fires in the Cerrado. Greater environmental compliance and mitigation of wildfires mean less illegal deforestation, fewer degraded lands and more reclaimed areas. In a more global view, this will contribute toward reducing net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and conserving ecosystem services and biodiversity. The proposed Project will have the following components:

Component 1: Rural Environmental Regularization (Estimated Cost: US\$2.6 million). The aim of this component is to promote environmental regularization by implementing the CAR for small landholders and promoting the recovery of degraded areas in APPs and RLs in these landholdings located in the targeted municipalities.

This component will focus on building the institutional capacity of the State and the targeted municipalities' agencies to implement the CAR and on developing a framework to support the recovery of degraded areas in these municipalities. Activities are envisaged to: (i) update the land use maps for the target municipalities; (ii) establishment of "situation rooms" in the target municipalities to monitor CAR registration and deforestation; (iii) delivery of training to environmental agencies technicians, state and municipal staff and rural extensions staff, as well as consulting firms in environmental regularization of rural properties in how to operate CEFIR and how to prepare Plans of Recovery of Degraded Areas (PRAD); (iv) design and implement a communication strategy and campaign to involve local and interdisciplinary team for joining CEFIR and on the activities to be developed; (v) organize events to promote the CAR; (vi) support the preparation of plans for recovery of degraded areas in small rural landholdings and the preparation of the environmental assessment of the targeted municipalities; (vii) develop a financial sustainability plan for the Degraded Areas Recovery Centers (Centros de Referência em Recuperação de Áreas Degradadas, CRADs); (ix) promote the creation of a seed collection network in the targeted municipalities and/or establish nurseries linked to the CRADs; (x) provide technical training courses on degraded areas recovery and sustainable economic alternatives; and (xi) design a financial sustainability strategy for the CRADs.

Component 2: Prevention and Fight of Forest Fires (Estimated Cost: US\$1.5 million). The aim of this component is to strengthen the capacity to prevent and fight forest fires and promote alternatives to the use of fire in the State of Bahia, especially in the Project's targeted municipalities.

This component will focus on strengthening the capacity of the State and targeted municipalities to prevent and fight forest fires, and on developing practices to promote alternatives to the use of fire. Activities envisaged are: (i) empowering the Prevention and Fight Forest Fires State Committee to prevent and fight forest fires in targeted municipalities; (ii) assisting in the creation of municipal committees or municipal protocols for preventing and fighting forest fires and of the contingency plan; (iii) promoting the development of municipal operating plans for preventing and fighting forest fires; (iv) developing a communication strategy to disseminate actions on preventing and fighting forest fires; (v) providing training on how to prevent and fight forest fires; (vi) establishing municipal situation rooms to monitor deforestation and forest fires; (vii) implementing units to demonstrate alternatives to the use of fire, and promoting community forest fire prevention protocols; (viii) providing training on practical alternatives to the use of fire and on sustainable economic activities; (ix) promoting the subject of forest fire prevention and control through environmental education efforts, and (x) acquiring equipment and materials to support preventive and repressive inspection efforts.

Component 3: Administrative and Financial Management (Estimated Cost: US\$0.44 million). The aim of this component is to support the Project's effective and efficient management, administration, monitoring and evaluation. This component will include activities such as: Project coordination, monitoring and reporting; adequate financial management, and procurement; and Project financial and technical activities for Project closure.

The proposed Project would be implemented over a period of 2 years (2014-2016). A Grant Agreement will be signed between the Bank and *Fundação Luis Eduardo Magalhães* (FLEM). FLEM was chosen due to its procurement and administrative experience, and qualifications acceptable to the Bank. It is fulfilling its role effectively during the implementation of the GEF Mata Branca Project in the States of Bahia and Ceará.

FLEM will sign a technical cooperation agreement with the State of Bahia's Secretary of Environment (SEMA/BA), who will have overall coordination of the Project. SEMA/BA will also sign an Institution Cooperation Agreement with the Ministry of Environment (MMA), in order to guarantee MMA's overall supervision of the Project activities and needed technical assistance to the state.

4. Project Location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis:

The Ministry of Environment published Decree No 97, on March 22, 2012, determining the 52 priority municipalities in the Cerrado biome that require immediate actions to prevent and control deforestation, as these are the municipalities with the highest levels of deforestation for the years of 2009-2010, and the ones that have an area of remaining native vegetation of more than 20% of their total area or have protected areas. Out of these 52 municipalities, and based on environmental, social and economic aspects of each one of them, the municipalities in the States of Maranhão, Tocantins, Bahia and Piauí

were the ones that required more support to implement the new legislation. Since Maranhão and Tocantins are already supported by the Amazon Fund / PPCDAm, the Cerrado Climate Change Program will focus on the municipalities in the States of Bahia and Piauí.

The Cerrado Biome occupies 151.348 km² of the total area of 564.693km² in the state of Bahia, and by 2010 almost 30% of it had been deforested.

The Project will cover eight municipalities of the Cerrado Biome in west of Bahia. The following criteria were used to select the priority municipalities: (i) Ministry of Environment's Decree 97/2012, which lists 52 municipalities deemed priorities under the PPCerrado based on the following: (a) areas of remnant native vegetation larger than 20 percent of the municipality, or existence of protected areas; and (b) deforestation over 25km² observed during the 2009–2010 period; (ii) numbers of hotspots detected in 2011; (iii) concentration of extreme poverty in rural areas; and (iv) municipalities that are not financially supported by external funds or grants to carry out a cadastre of small rural landholdings.

Based on the above criteria, the municipalities are Formosa do Rio Preto, Cocos, Jaborandi, Correntina; São Desidério, Riachão das Neves, Barreiras e Luís Eduardo Magalhães. In these municipalities there are about 5,000 small rural landholdings (less than 500 hectares), which will directly benefit from this project.

Considering the amount of funds available, the State establish criteria to determine where to focus the CAR registration efforts, which included: (i) have access conditions and logistics to implement Project activities within the Project's time frame; (ii) with state Protected Areas (UCs); (iii) with a significant area of remaining native vegetation; (iv) well-organized local organizations to support the process; (v) potential synergies with existing activities in the CAR; and (vi) have local administrative capacity to implement the project immediately.

Based on these criteria, the following municipalities have been selected: Formosa do Rio Preto, Riachão das Neves, São Desidério e Luís Eduardo Magalhães. In a total of 4,823 small rural landholdings, in an estimated area of 119,860ha.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team:

Ms Bernadete Lange (Environmental Specialist, LCSENV)

Mr. Alberto Costa (Social Specialist, LCSSO)

6. Safeguard Policies Triggered (<i>please explain why</i>)	Yes	No	OP/BP 4.00
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)	x		
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)	x		
Forests (OP/BP 4.36)	x		
Pest Management (OP 4.09)		x	
Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)		x	
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)		x	
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)		x	
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)		x	
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)		x	N/A ¹
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)		x	N/A

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:

Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01). The proposed Project is a conservation Project, and it is proposed to be rated as Category B. The environmental benefits of the proposed Project would be: (i) reduced deforestation, relative to a scenario without intervention, and thus reduced carbon emissions land use change; (ii) reduced carbon emission from pasture burning and wildfires; (iii) increased carbon storage from restoration of cleared forest reserves; and (iv) enhanced biodiversity conservation through reduced loss of native vegetation cover. Notwithstanding these positive impacts, the proposed Project will be working in some sensitive biodiversity and dry forest areas.

Bahia government has prepared an Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF), including social and environmental assessments, that serves as a guide for addressing issues arising during Project implementation. In this social impact assessment special attention has been given to identify the presence, the interests and the potential impacts of Project interventions on minority ethnic groups (such as “Quilombola” communities) or traditional communities which hold different consuetudinary systems for collective land use (such as the so-called “Fundo de Pasto” communities). It is expected that potentially adverse environmental or social impacts will be small, since they will be avoided or minimized with appropriate preventive and mitigation measures.

As a preventive measure, Project’s approach includes a wide-ranging outreach communication strategy to mobilize and inform all landholders, landholder associations and local governments in the targeted municipalities. Additionally, the ESMF has assessed potential benefits identified for small farmers (e.g access to credit, environmental compliance, technical assistance) and adopts measures designed to avoid social conflicts that could result from Project implementation.

Compliance by landholders with these requirements is at the heart of the efforts by the Federal and State Environmental Agencies to monitor and control deforestation and to secure CAR registration of APP and RL in private holdings. This objective is also the

¹ OP/BP 7.50 and OP/BP 7.60 are not eligible for piloting under OP 4.00

main focus of the proposed Project, registering APP and RL by each landholding in the CAR system.

The ESMF report will be available during project implementation in Brazil via the Bahia State, MMA, and Fundação Luis Eduardo Magalhães websites. This report contains a detailed description of the environmental impacts of Project activities; identify preventive/corrective measures, including the training and capacity-building of firefighters and the use of adequate equipment. The ESMF includes a specific action to ensure adequate staffing and resources for the implementation and enforcement of any safeguard issues.

Project implementation arrangements are built on the lessons learned from past operations in the State of Bahia and in the MMA. The MMA, *inter alia*, will articulate the cooperation among the parties and monitor and oversee the progress of work and production of outputs. The SEMA/BA will be responsible for coordinating this Project's implementation (planning, supervision, preparation of terms of reference, Project M&E and reporting).

The grant recipient will be Fundação Luis Eduardo Magalhães (FLEM). FLEM was chosen due to its procurement and administrative experience, and qualifications acceptable to the Bank. It has fulfilled this role effectively during the implementation of the GEF Mata Branca Project in the States of Bahia and Ceará.

The MMA, SEMA/BA, and FLEM have substantial experience working with Safeguard policies from their implementation of the previous Bank-supported projects.

Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04). Activities under Project components should lead to positive impacts on natural habitats, such as their conservation and recovery). Given that OP 4.04 is triggered all planning activities must follow World Bank policies, the project will identify monitoring and management activities to prevent or mitigate any possible negative impacts on natural habitats. The rural environmental cadastre procedures will comply with: (i) the Brazilian Forest Code (Law 16651 of 2012); (ii) Brazilian legislation on protected areas (SNUC - Law 9985 of 2000, Decree 4340 of 2002 and Decree 5758 of 2006; (iii) national, State, and local laws on natural habitats; and (iv) the principle of refusing to register rural landholdings that impinge on officially-demarcated Protected Areas.

The Brazilian Forest Code requires landholders to retain natural vegetation on steep slopes, along watercourses (up to a given distance from the margin) or in the vicinity of springs. These areas are APPs (Area of Permanent Preservation). In addition, the holdings must also set aside an area called Legal Reserve (Reserva Legal – RL). Compliance by landholders with these requirements is at the heart of the efforts by the Federal and State Environmental Agencies to monitor and control deforestation and to secure CAR registration of APP and RL in private holdings. This Project will assist rehabilitation of degraded natural habitats in Legal Reserves (LR) and Areas of Permanent Protection (APP).

The Project will also promote conservation by preventing forest fires and by controlling burning and strengthening the fire-fighting capacity. The ESMF considers the criteria,

impacts, and management measures for controlled burning as well as fire suppression activities.

Forests (OP/BP 4.36). This Project will contribute to the conservation and restoration of the Cerrado biome. It is expected to have a positive impact by avoiding deforestation and maintenance of natural vegetation in parts of private rural holdings (all land on steep slopes), along water courses (up to a given distance from the margin) or in the vicinity of springs, protecting environmental services and values of natural vegetation. These areas are 'Areas of Permanent Preservation' (APPs).

The Project will also contribute to conserve and/or restore special areas in the private landholdings, which are to be set aside and preserved and are known as a 'Legal Reserve' (RL).

The ESMF considers the requirements of OB/BP4.36 whenever restoration and plantation activities are being planned.

According to the new Forest Code, landholders have to request previous authorization from the State Environmental Agencies to use fire, where this practice is a part of agroforestry and forestry production systems. It also determines that Federal, State and Municipal Governments need to prepare and keep updated contingency plans to combat forest fires, whereas the Federal Government needs to develop the National Fire Management Policy, which includes the use of controlled burning, as well as the combat and prevention of forest fires. The proposed Project will assist prevention activities, promotes training and capacity buildings activities and focus on wild fire prevention in the Cerrado biome on private landholdings.

Pest Management (OP 4.09). The Project does not intend to invest in the forest sector and will not support plantations or any forest related activities therefore the policy should not be triggered at this time. All activities and technical assistance under components 1 and 2 must follow World Bank policies.

The Project will encourage the control of pest populations through the integrated pest management framework within the ESMF. The Project would encourage and support technical assistance for the adoption of environmentally sustainable practices.

Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11). It is not expected that Project implementation activities would have any negative impact on archeological or physical cultural resources. Therefore, this policy is not being triggered at this time.

Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12). Involuntary population displacement, negative impacts on livelihoods and/or restriction to access and use of natural resources on which the livelihoods of family farmers rely due to the creation of new protected areas are not envisaged. In accordance with the Bank's OP 4.12 the Involuntary Resettlement policy is not triggered because: (i) no person would be displaced or relocated from his/her landholding; (ii) the Rural Environmental Cadastre (CAR) focuses on regulating natural resources management on a national and State level; (iii) the Project would not restrict the management of natural resources; and, (iv) the Project will not register in the CAR system any land which is the subject of dispute between private parties.

The land use restrictions of Permanent Preservation Areas (APP) and Legal Reserves (RL) have been applied to private landholdings since 1965 and, more importantly,

according with the new Brazilian Forest Code (Law 12651/12) they impose no access restrictions to natural resources on which the livelihoods of family farmers rely. This Project will not affect the rights or welfare of landholders nor their dependence on, or interaction with, the forest. The enforcement of restrictions will not affect access to natural resources in protected areas. The proposed Project will not cause physical resettlement or economic displacement.

Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10). No interferences are foreseen on indigenous peoples and OP 4.10 is not triggered, because the locations selected for Project interventions do not include any area traditionally occupied or used by the 16 (sixteen) indigenous peoples which live in the territory of the state of Bahia. Indigenous lands in Bahia are mostly located at the coastal area (Atlantic Forest), South and Northern portions of the state in the following 16 municipalities: Banzaê, Camamu, Glória, Euclides da Cunha, Ibotirama, Itabuna, Itajú da Colônia, Muquém do São Francisco, Pau Brasil, Paulo Afonso, Porto Seguro, Prado, Ribeira do Pombal, Rodelas, Santa Cruz Cabrália and Serra do Ramalho. Other indigenous peoples without demarcated lands are found at the municipalities of Angical, Abaré, Buerarema, Curaça, Ilhéus, Santa Rita de Cássia e Una. These municipalities do not overlap with the project targeted municipalities. These targeted municipalities are: Barreiras, Cocos, Correntina, Formosa do Rio Preto, Jaborandi, Luís Eduardo Magalhães, Riachão das Neves and São Desidério.

Additionally, no landholding will be registered in CAR if it is found to overlap with land claimed by indigenous peoples, Quilombola communities and traditional communities even in cases where such land has no secure land rights yet.

Safety of Dams (OP 4.37). The proposed Project will neither support the construction or rehabilitation of dams nor will it support other investments which rely on services of existing dams.

International Waterways (O.P750). The proposed Project will not affect international waterways.

Project in Disputed Areas (OP7.60). The proposed Project will not be implemented in disputed areas.

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

The implementation of a rural environmental cadastre and strengthening the local governments' capacity to prevent and control forest fires should lead to improve environmental performance, including better and more consistent legal compliance and environmental safeguard policies.

The Project's institutional sustainability is ensured by the legal liability of the state and municipalities to implement the CAR and establish procedures to prevent and combat forest fires, as stipulated in the Brazilian Forest Code (Law 12.651/2012).

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

Not applicable

4. For those safeguards to be addressed through OP/BP 4.00, characterize in general terms the extent to which borrower systems are equivalent to the Objectives and Operational Principles of OP 4.00, Table A1. For those safeguards to be addressed through conventional OP/BPs, identify the reason for the decision to not apply OP 4.00 (e.g. absence of equivalence and/or acceptability report).

Not applicable

5. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues to identify any significant gap-filling measures necessary to fulfill the conditions for application of OP 4.00. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described:

Not applicable

6. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, including the Safeguard Diagnostic Review (SDR) with an emphasis on potentially affected people:

The target groups, main beneficiaries and principal stakeholders of this Project are primarily the landholders (of any size) and the municipal governments, but also the Bahia Environmental Secretary and the Ministry of Environment.

The consultation process consisted of a two-stage process. The first phase involved preparatory meetings from September to December 2012 in Brasilia and Salvador (Bahia) to discuss the concept of the proposed Project and to select the target municipalities. During this first stage of the consultation process, the scope, objectives and timing of the Project were discussed with representatives of the MMA, Bahia State, and potential target municipalities. The proposed approach and activities have received widespread support from State and local governments.

The second phase of the consultation process discussed specific Project activities took place in Salvador and targeted municipalities. This phase was more focused on rural civil society organizations active in the productive sector, technical assistance agencies, and land regularization agencies. Two meetings have been held. The first convened technical and management staff from the municipalities of the priority area of intervention and was attended by representatives of three out of the four priority municipalities (Formosa do Rio Preto, São Desidério, and Luiz Eduardo Magalhães. This round of consultation took place in the municipality of Barreiras, at April 10-11, 2013, and counted with the participation of 16 participants. The second convened representatives from the Rio Grande Watershed Committee, which is composed by 39 members from the civilian society, the private and the public sector. This round of broader consultation took place at April 11 and convened 28 people. All participants have previously received a technical

description note of the project, including detailed information on its objectives, scope, components and potential environmental and social impacts.

B. Disclosure Requirements Date	
Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF):	
Dates of "in-country" consultation and disclosure	04/09/2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	4/14/2014
For category A projects, date of distributing the PID to the Executive Directors	Not applicable
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/4.01 - Environment Assessment			
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Sector Manager (SM) review and approve the EA report?	yes		
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	yes		
OP/BP 4.00 – Piloting the Use of Borrower Systems to Address Environmental and Social Safeguard Issues in Bank-Supported Projects			
Did the Quality Assurance and Compliance Unit (QACU) and the ESSD and International Law Practice Group (LEGEN) review and approve the Safeguard Diagnostic Review report?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input checked="" 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"/>	N/A <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?	Not applicable		
OP 4.09 - Pest Management			
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or Sector Manager? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Not applicable		
OP/BP 4.11 – Physical Cultural Resources			
Does the EA include adequate measures related to physical cultural resources?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on physical cultural resources?	Not applicable		
OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples			
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review the plan?			
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit?	Not applicable		

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [] No [] N/A [X]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review and approve the plan/policy framework/process framework?	Not applicable
OP/BP 4.36 – Forests	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [X] No [] N/A []
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	yes
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Not applicable
OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams	
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes [] No [] N/A [X]
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	Not applicable
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Not applicable
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [] No [] N/A [X]
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?	Not applicable
What are the reasons for the exception? Please explain:	Not applicable
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Not applicable
OP 7.60 - Projects in Disputed Areas	
Has the memo conveying all pertinent information on the international aspects of the project, including the procedures to be followed, and the recommendations for dealing with the issue, been prepared	Yes [] No [] N/A [X]
Does the PAD/MOP include the standard disclaimer referred to in the OP?	Not applicable
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [] No [] N/A [X]
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?	Not applicable
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [X] No [] N/A []
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	yes
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	yes
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	yes

D. Approvals

<i>Signed and submitted by:</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>
Task Team Leader:	Bernadete Lange	5/15/2014
Environmental Specialist:	Bernadete Lange	5/15/2014
Social Development Specialist:	Alberto Costa	5/15/2014
Additional Environmental and/or Social Development Specialist(s):		
<i>Approved by:</i>		
Sector Manager:	Ms. Emilia Battaglini	5/16/2014
Comments:		