

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET

APPRAISAL STAGE

Report No.: ISDSA16527

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 16-Feb-2016

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Mozambique	Project ID:	P149377
Project Name:	Water Services & Institutional Support II (P149377)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Luiz Claudio Martins Tavares, David Malcolm Lord		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	25-Feb-2016	Estimated Board Date:	29-Mar-2016
Managing Unit:	GWA01	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Water supply (100%)		
Theme(s):	Urban services and housing for the poor (100%)		
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:	146.00	Total Bank Financing:	90.00
Financing Gap:	56.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			90.00
Total			90.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	Yes		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

(i) Increase water service coverage in key cities;

(ii) strengthen the institutional and regulatory capacity for water supply services in the Northern, Central and Southern regions of Mozambique; and

(iii) Support the recipient to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.

3. Project Description

The proposed project is a follow-on from the successful Water Services and Institutional Support Project (WASIS I), which closed on October 31, 2015. The project is designed to expand piped water provision in the target cities and to support the next phase of institutional reforms in the urban water sector. The reform process has been guided by the Government's water sector policy, including the delegated management framework and an institutional landscape that promotes: (a) a clear separation of function (policy, operation and regulation), (b) autonomy, local /regional accountability and efficiency in service delivery, and (c) full cost-recovery and financial sustainability. The long-term, strategic objectives of the sector reforms are to achieve universal coverage, to support independence through enabling self-financing or private-sector financing, and to create robust institutional structures and supporting mechanisms that respond to local demands for sustainable water service delivery.

It is within this strategic sector context that WASIS II has been defined. The proposed institutional activities and infrastructure investments will support the long-term objectives of the reform process, particularly through increasing water service coverage in key cities, strengthening institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for water supply services, and establishing regional utilities in the northern, central and southern Regions of Mozambique. On August 6, 2015, the Council of Ministers approved the creation of the regional utilities that will be supported by the Project. Furthermore, the proposed investments aim to leverage wider economic benefits by focusing on growth poles, or strategic cities that are active centers of trade and commerce along important development corridors. In addition, the project will take full advantage of opportunities to reduce extreme poverty by working within some of the poorest provinces in Mozambique and extending piped water services to predominantly low-income households in peri-urban areas. This will be supported by specific activities, including targeted payments to remove connection barriers for eligible households, technical assistance for refining pro-poor water tariff structures, and developing and mainstreaming citizen engagement and gender-inclusive policies and procedures.

Specifically, the proposed project will finance priority water supply investments in three major systems that serve five urban areas in the Northern and Central regions: (a) Pemba, (b) Beira and Dondo, and (c) Tete and Moatize, the last of which will be financed under additional financing under an IDA18 allocation). In addition, the project will support the creation of regional water utilities in the northern, central and southern regions of Mozambique. The proposed infrastructure investments will enable an increase in coverage and will address key infrastructure constraints to improving efficiency and quality of services. Furthermore, the proposed water supply infrastructure will support and leverage institutional objectives, including the creation of the regional utility companies.

WASIS II has been structured in five components. A summary of activities to be financed under each Component is provided below.

Component 1: Rehabilitation and Expansion of Water Supply Production and Distribution (US\$116.1 million) :

Subcomponent 1.a: Rehabilitation and Expansion of Water Supply Production (US\$66.1 million) - Subcomponent 1.a aims to increase production capacity in the three systems serving the cities of Pemba, Beira and Dondo, and Tete and Moatize, including through the expansion and refurbishment of wellfields, refurbishment of an existing intake, expansion and refurbishment of water treatment

facilities, rehabilitation and expansion of transmission infrastructure, pump stations, and associated fittings.

Subcomponent 1.b: Rehabilitation and Expansion of Water Distribution (US\$50.0 million):

Subcomponent 1.b investments will increase service coverage in the three water distribution systems serving the cities of Pemba, Beira and Dondo, and Tete and Moatize, including through the: (a) construction of new distribution centers and rehabilitation of existing ones to increase storage with ground reservoirs and pressure through elevated water towers within the existing footprint; (b) expansion and rehabilitation of water supply networks; (c) provision of equipment comprising installation of district meters and pressure control valves within existing pipelines and telemetry systems; and (d) provision of approximately 60,000 new household meters and associated materials for domestic connections.

Component 2: Institutional Support (US\$18.9 million):

Component 2 will support the decentralization of FIPAG operations by establishing and reinforcing three regional utilities, i.e. Aguas do Sul, Aguas do Centro, and Aguas do Norte, including the purchase and installation of a commercial system with system components focusing on billing and commercial management, customer service policies and procedures (including citizen engagement, gender and disability considerations, and complaints handling/recourse mechanisms), establishment of corporate governance structures, policies and procedures, including human resource issues associated with skills/professional development and equal opportunity and gender policies, and asset management systems and indirect NRW-reduction programs.

This component will also support project management, supervision for contracts under Component 1, audits, training, and various technical studies as needed, as well as technical assistance to FIPAG for the implementation of environmental and social safeguards.

Component 3: Output-Based Payments for Low-Income-Household Connections (US\$6 million):

The objective of the component is to increase access to piped-water connections for low-income households in the cities of the central and northern regions of the recipient and in the Maputo region by providing output-based payments to the regional utilities to support the provision of water services to the poor by facilitating the uptake of connections for low-income households through grant payments to reimburse the costs of eligible connections. This component will also support FIPAG to structure tariffs and establish other mechanisms to improve poverty targeting for low-income customers to ensure sustainability of the proposed interventions, including related studies and hiring of the independent verification agent.

This component will build upon the successful experience of the recently closed Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid Project (P104945) in Maputo, which supported about 30,000 subsidized connections in peri-urban areas. The component will continue support for connections in Maputo (in parallel to the activities of the Greater Maputo Water Supply Project [GMWSP]) and will replicate and extend the program to the project cities in the central and northern regions.

Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response (zero-budget):

This component will support potential disaster-recovery needs in FIPAG water systems by providing immediate response to an eligible crisis or emergency, as needed. This will include supply of critical

parts and equipment, minor civil works rehabilitation, supply of fuel, rent of generators and rapid transportation of chemicals and critical parts by express mechanisms.

Component 5: Capacity Building and Operational Support to CRA (US\$5 million):

The objective of this component is to expand and refine quality-of-service and financial regulatory mechanisms for urban water supply in Mozambique, including a detailed impact evaluation to measure and assess outcomes related to the project's institutional and infrastructure investments.

This component will expand quality-of-service and financial regulatory mechanisms for urban water supply in Mozambique, including through the: (a) carrying out of impact evaluation activities to measure the outcomes of the project; (b) scaling up of the information and communication technology (ICT) based platform for customer complaints and support for recourse mechanisms (RECO) and rollout thereof within Mozambique; (c) creation of local regulatory mechanisms to monitor and enforce parameters of local regulation, including the establishment of the local regulatory commissions (Comissoes Regulatorias Locais [CORALs]) and carrying out of training of community representatives and focal points; and (d) review of subsidies for low-income customers. The project will also support the regional utilities, through CRA, to improve key performance indicator and data management systems by establishing procedures for the utilities to report information within a country system that is aligned with the International Benchmarking Network Methodology (IBNET) database.

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

The project investments will take place in five cities: Tete, Moatize, Beira, Dondo, and Pemba, served by three water supply systems. Given the nature, scale and scope of the infrastructure investments planned, the potential adverse environmental and social impacts of the project are expected to be localized, moderate, reversible and temporary. The civil works will be carried out either on land already owed by FIPAG or along existing roads rights-of-way.

The proposed WASIS II project is a repeater of the ongoing WASIS project, which is a Category B. WASIS II will finance the same nature of investments as those financed by WASIS in the same locations in Mozambique. Hence, WASIS II is also a Category B project. In addition, the locations of infrastructure investments under both projects are similar - urban areas and rights-of-way of existing roads. It is envisaged that the bulk of the impacts associated with the proposed activities will occur during the construction/rehabilitation phases.

There are no protected areas for nature conservation, species or habitats of particular interest that will be directly or indirectly affected. It is expected that most of the potential adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the project investments will be avoided and/or mitigated through provisions adopted during the project preparation phase and/or the development of the technical designs. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared and disclosed for WASIS I. As WASIS II is also rated as category B and activities will take place in similar locations, the ESMF has been updated and disclosed in Mozambique. The ESMF was disclosed on August 12, 2015 in Beira, Dondo, Tete, Moatize, and Pemba; a second disclosure was carried out on September 21, 2015 in the same cities. A third disclosure in Mozambique was done on February 16, 2016. The ESMF was submitted for disclosure in the Bank's InfoShop on February 10, 2016. Where necessary, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments and Environmental and Social Management Plans (as well as Resettlement Action Plans) will be inserted in the works contracts

obligations. Other relevant and applicable national regulations will guide the project implementation phase, as well as serve as due-diligence guidelines with which the Borrower has to comply.

The proposed project investments and associated potential impacts are summarized below:

Typical project-supported infrastructure investments include:

- (a) Civil, electrical and mechanical works to improve water supply production, which include expansion and refurbishment of wellfields, a water intake, and water treatment plants;
- (b) Priority infrastructure to increase service coverage and operational efficiency of the water distribution system, which include goods and rehabilitation or construction of water distribution centers, increasing water storage capacity and pressure; and
- (c) Rehabilitation or expansion of water transmission infrastructure, including new pipelines and pump stations, as well as rehabilitation and expansion of water supply networks.

Typical negative environmental and social impacts expected from the project-supported investments:

Infrastructure investments under (a) and (b) above will be constructed on FIPAG-owned land, in which similar infrastructure already exists but is in need of expansion or rehabilitation. During the reconnaissance field visits, the project team observed that FIPAG properties are mostly fenced, free of encroachment and, in general, well kept. The anticipated impacts associated with the construction and rehabilitation activities will likely include minor soil erosion (resulting from vegetation clearance and excavations of soils for activities such as the rehabilitation and construction of boreholes), and the installation of pipelines and/or construction of distribution centers and water treatment plants. Additional impacts will include noise and dust emissions from vehicles and the movement of machinery during the construction phase. Pollution of soils and waterways may also result from potential spills and leaks of fuels as well as oils and any lubricants used on the machinery and vehicles involved in construction activities. Notwithstanding, soil erosion can be minimized by strictly restricting vegetation removal and excavations to areas where construction of infrastructure will take place. These impacts will be mitigated through compliance with the ESMF, National Regulations, and any applicable Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), which will contain Environmental and Social Clauses (ESC) to be implemented by the Contractors. These clauses should form part of the Contractors' contract specifications and bill of quantities.

It is expected that there will be little or no land acquisition in the project, but in case any construction requires land acquisition and/or affects community or individual livelihoods, FIPAG will follow the provisions of the RPF addressing compensation requirements, Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared as necessary.

Infrastructure investments under (c) will be constructed on the existing rights-of-way of roads. During the exploratory field visits, the project team observed that the road rights-of-way envisaged for the investments are free of encroachment, but detailed information about any required land acquisition and/or impact on livelihoods (such as of street vendors who may eventually use the area) will be available only during the preparation of the detailed engineering designs. Given the technical flexibility allowed for the installation of water pipelines, it will be possible to avoid land acquisition and also impacts on livelihoods. In case these impacts cannot be avoided, FIPAG will follow the provisions in the RPF addressing compensation requirements.

Specific project infrastructure investments and associated impacts to be noted:

- The project will add wells to two different well fields, Pemba and Tete/Moatize.

(a) In Pemba the project will expand production of the Metuge well field from around 17,500 m³ per day to around 30,000-32,000 m³ per day (12,000-14,000 m³ per day increase) by installing additional 10-15 new boreholes. A ground water assessment undertaken in 2012 defines a sustainable yield of 45,000 m³ per day for the Metuge well field. So, the proposed project will reach about 70 percent of the sustainable yield of 45,000 m³ per day.

(b) In Tete/Moatize, the project will expand the total production in the system from around 44,000 m³ per day to around 55,000 m³ per day (around 11,000 m³ per day increase). This will include installation of additional 20-22 new boreholes in the Tete and Nhartanda well fields – both of which are high yielding due to their potential interconnectivity with the Zambezi river, according to an assessment done in 2013.

- The well fields in Tete/Moatize are potentially interconnected with the Zambezi river, which is close to the well fields. If interconnection occurs, abstraction would be a small fraction of the dry-weather flow of the river. The additional amount of water to be abstracted is about 0.016 percent of the Zambezi river flow in the dry season, close to the sites. The Operational Policy on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50 has been triggered.

- In order to increase protection of the water intake structure located in the embankments of the Pungue River, which supplies water to the cities of Beira and Dondo, the project will finance rehabilitation works of the structures protecting the intake. This activity also triggers the Policy on International Waterways, OP/BP 7.50.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Kristine Schwebach (GSU07)

Nuno Maria Brilha Vilela (GENDR)

Paulo Jorge Temba Sithoe (GEN01)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	This project is a repeater of WASIS I, which was classified as a Category B type. The nature, scale and scope of the infrastructure investments proposed for the project are similar to those financed under the original project. This policy is triggered due to potential negative environmental impacts mostly expected to occur during the construction phase. The main anticipated impacts associated with the construction and rehabilitation activities will likely include minor soil erosion (resulting from vegetation clearance and excavations of soils), and the installation of pipelines and/or construction of distribution centers and water treatment plants. Noise and dust emissions may result from vehicles and the movement of machinery during the construction phase including pollution of soils and waterways as a result

		<p>from potential spills and leaks of fuels, oils and any lubricants used by machinery and vehicles on the construction sites. During project implementation the borrower will capacitate its environmental team to ensure effective management of environmental and social issues associated with water supply projects at central, regional and local levels.</p> <p>During project preparation, existing Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMF) prepared for the original project and disclosed in the Bank's InfoShop (03/23/2010) were duly updated by the borrower and widely consulted. The ESMF has been disclosed in country on February 16, 2016. The ESMF was submitted for disclosure in the Bank's InfoShop on February 10, 2016, prior to appraisal.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	There are no sensitive or critical natural habitat areas affected by proposed investments.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project does not involve or affect forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The proposed project activities do not require the use of pesticides or other inputs that trigger this policy.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The presence of physical cultural resources has not been identified in the project area. In addition, the project will avoid disturbing or affecting physical cultural resources. Nonetheless, civil works contracts will include chance finds procedures as described in the project ESMF.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>The proposed project activities might result in temporary or permanent loss of assets, i.e., crops or other means of income generation. Therefore, appropriate compensation for these negative social impacts may be needed.</p> <p>Where possible, expansion will occur within existing FIPAG infrastructure compounds. Water pipelines will also utilize road rights-of-way in order to reduce the impact on assets. In cases where new neighborhoods are being formed, FIPAG will work with the municipality to ensure water networks are established prior to the municipality allowing new homes to be built.</p> <p>Under the original project, the Borrower developed a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). This was reviewed, approved and disclosed in the Bank's InfoShop (03/23/2010). The RPF was updated and disclosed in</p>

		<p>country on September 21, 2015. The RPF was submitted for disclosure in the Bank's InfoShop on February 10, 2016, prior to appraisal.</p> <p>In case land acquisition or restriction of access to resources are identified as a requirement for a project activity, a RAP will be prepared, consulted upon, reviewed by the World Bank for No Objection, and publicly disclosed.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project does not involve or affect any source of water that uses Dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	<p>This policy is preemptively triggered because the project will finance activities potentially affecting two International rivers, the Pungue River and Zambezi River.</p> <p>Pungue -The project will rehabilitate structures protecting the water intake located on the river embankments, but there will be no increase of water abstraction compared to the original design.</p> <p>The Pungue River is shared by Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Mozambique is the downstream riparian.</p> <p>Zambezi - The project will rehabilitate and install new boreholes that may affect about 0.016 percent of the river flow in the dry season, assuming that the aquifers are interconnected. The Zambezi River is shared by Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Mozambique is the downstream riparian.</p>
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is not taking place in disputed areas.

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>The proposed WASIS II is a repeater of WASIS I, which was a Category B project. WASIS II will finance the same nature of investments as those financed by WASIS I in the same locations in Mozambique. In addition, the locations of infrastructure investments under both projects are similar – urban areas and rights-of-way of existing roads. Proposed activities likely to generate negative environmental and/or social impacts during construction will include civil, electrical and mechanical works to improve water supply production, expansion and refurbishment of well fields, a water intake, and water treatment plants, rehabilitation or expansion of water transmission infrastructure, including new pipelines and pump stations, as well as rehabilitation and expansion of water supply networks.</p> <p>WASIS II has triggered the following Safeguard Policies: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP</p>

<p>4.01), due to potential negative environmental impacts expected during the construction phase, mostly related to public nuisance, disturbances, and pollution of soils, including waste management; Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12), because the project may result in temporary or permanent loss of assets, i.e., crops or other means of income generation; and Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50), because the project will finance activities potentially affecting two international rivers, the Pungue River and Zambezi River.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p>
<p>The civil works and other construction and rehabilitation activities proposed under the project are relatively small in scale, and the potential adverse environmental and social impacts are expected to be minor, localized, and easily mitigated. Indirect and long-term impacts are not expected at this time, barring any major cumulative impacts caused by the larger water sector investments in select target cities that are being implemented in tandem with some of the activities of this project.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>FIPAG prepared an ESMF and an RPF to ensure that the project remains in full compliance with Bank Safeguard Policies as well as national legislation throughout project implementation. Both the ESMF and RPF include clear guidelines and measures to mitigate any adverse environmental and social impacts of the project, almost all of which are related to construction. The ESMF provides a screening process for establishing the level of environmental management required for each type of project activity. With respect to implementation of the ESMF and RPF, the Environmental and Social Unit in FIPAG was created within the Technical Support area, which has the primary responsibility for all project environmental and social issues, including implementation of the ESMF and RPF.</p> <p>The project will finance training and capacity building activities associated with ensuring that FIPAG has sufficient capacity to implement and supervise the ESMF and RPF, as well as any subsequent Environmental and Social Management Plans for construction and Abbreviated RAPs (if required) throughout project implementation.</p>
<p>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</p>
<p>Project stakeholders include FIPAG, municipal authorities, community leaders and residents where the WASIS II investments will be made.</p> <p>Both the ESMF and RPF were publicly disclosed in country and target cities through the FIPAG Offices on August 12, 2015 and September 21, 2015 following open and transparent public consultations with key project stakeholders prior to appraisal of the original project. The ESMF and RPF were submitted for disclosure in the Bank's InfoShop on February 10, 2016. Project beneficiaries were included in the consultation process and were consulted directly with respect to the ESMF and RPF. The target audience for the public consultations included provincial and municipal governments, civil society, and local communities in the cities where the bulk of the project activities will be implemented. The recommendations and discussions were included in the final version of the ESMF and RPF. All project beneficiaries have access to the Portuguese version of the summaries of the ESMF and RPF in their city.</p>

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	06-Nov-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	10-Feb-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Mozambique	16-Feb-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	06-Nov-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	10-Feb-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Mozambique	21-Sep-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	
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 [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement			
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	TBD [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected			
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	TBD [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected			
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways			
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]

If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Luiz Claudio Martins Tavares, David Malcolm Lord	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 18-Feb-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Jonathan S. Kamkwala (PMGR)	Date: 18-Feb-2016