

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA19470

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 11-Aug-2016

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 11-Aug-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Zambia	Project ID:	P154683
Project Name:	Zambia - Mining and Environmental Remediation and Improvement Project (P154683)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Sanjay Srivastava		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	06-Sep-2016	Estimated Board Date:	16-Dec-2016
Managing Unit:	GEN01	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
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:	55.60	Total Bank Financing:	55.60
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
International Development Association (IDA)			55.60
Total			55.60
Environmental Category:	A - Full Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

To reduce environmental health risks including lead exposure to the local population in critically polluted mining areas in Kabwe, Kitwe, Mufulira and Chingola municipalities

3. Project Description

The Project includes the following components:

Component I ➤ (Remediation of Contaminated Hotspots and Improvement of Environmental Infrastructure: (Estimated budget US\$ 24.6 million)

The component will finance specific remediation activities and associated environmental infrastructure in Kabwe and Copperbelt areas. These interventions would be prioritized based on a standard set of social, environment and economic criteria including assessment of environmental health risks. This component will finance prioritized investments to remediate contaminated hotspots that present immediate and medium term environmental health risks to the community. As the target sites will be identified, comprehensive environmental management plans will be prepared/updated, detailing appropriate remediation plans for all contaminated sites in Kabwe and Copperbelt province. A simple and straightforward methodology will be utilized under the project for evaluating and comparing sites during sites identification, assessing environmental health risks and for prioritizing cost effective interventions. Opportunities to collaborate with the private mining companies in legacy clean-up operations will be explored. Some of the key investments include:

➤(€ Sub component 1.1: Remediation of contaminated hotspots and improvement of environmental infrastructure in Kabwe. (Estimated budget US\$12m) This will include identification, characterization and remediation of know hotspots of contamination in Kabwe, primarily sites that are in the proximity of the communities. This will include a voluntary in-situ remediation program for households that are highly exposed. An appropriate technique using a combination of preventive and curative approach would be used, such as confinement, containment and treatment. A consultative and voluntary approach would be used to prevent any displacement or land acquisition. The subcomponent will also support associated environmental infrastructure designed to improve the environmental health of the surrounding environment. There is a demand for improved environmental infrastructure for better management of hazardous and solid waste that contributes to exposure to contaminated material that was determined through a process of consultations with affected communities. Two first potential priority areas identified for engineering interventions are: 1) The Kabwe Canal, which is a conduit for storm water containing hazardous material and wastes from the closed mining areas, passing through densely populated residential areas. The canal is prone to overgrowth and flooding on an annual basis, which results in overflow of hazardous material into residential backyards; 2) The Kabwe solid waste dump site, which needs to be upgraded to into an integrated scientific hazardous and solid waste management facility to provide a location for safe disposal of contaminated material from the residential areas.

➤(€ Sub-component 1.2: Rehabilitation of Tailing Dams (TDs) and Mine Closure in Copperbelt Province. (Estimated budget US\$ 12.6m) This component aims to assist the GRZ to address some of the accrued environmental liabilities, by piloting closure of a few old mine tailing dams. This would be the first time such closure will be undertaken in Zambia and will allow the demonstration of technical, economic, and institutional feasibility. The choice of the TDs would be determined by GRZ during Year 1 of project implementation using an agreed criteria of ownership ; immediate environmental health impacts and costs to communities; economics of closure; and potential benefits and future use.

Component II ➤(Enhancing Institutional capacity to strengthen environmental governance and compliance (Estimated budget US\$ 13.5 million)

This component will strengthen the environmental governance of the mining sector and compliance through a variety of interventions: a) policy support to the Ministry of Mines to improve the effectiveness of the national Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) and prepare subsidiary legislation to support the Mines and Minerals Development Act (2015); b) policy support to the Ministry of

Environment to prepare regulations to support the Environment Act (2011); c) strengthen the capacity of Mine Safety Department (MSD) to implement the new Mines and Minerals Development Act (2015) that has shifted new responsibilities to MSD, including assessment of environment health risks, and inspection of mine safety risks to communities; d) build capacity of the Radiation Protection Agency (RPA) to improve identification and mapping of health risks in critical residential areas where exposure to radioactive material (i.e. Uranium) may be high; e) strengthening the capacity of Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) to improve effectiveness of monitoring, compliance, enforcement; and f) improve disclosure of environmental information and public awareness of mining-environmental governance issues through GRZ and the Zambia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

➤(¢ Subcomponent ➤(2.1: Improving environmental governance in the mining sector. (Estimated budget US\$ 5.5 million). This subcomponent will enhance Mining-Environmental Governance and Operationalize Environmental Surety Mechanisms for Mine Closure. The activities will comprise of a combination of interventions involving policy support; strengthening mining and environmental regulations; capacity building support to assist the mining sector agencies, including Ministry of Mines; MSD and RPA. The component will strengthen operational effectiveness of the existing EPF, including mechanisms to identify, finance, implement and monitor feasible environmental and social measures for prioritized contaminated hotspots related to past, present and future mining operations in Central and Copperbelt provinces. Improving the EPF's operationalization will help delineate roles and accountability for past, current and future environmental and environmental-health risks from mining operations; accounting for financial resources needed to meet government obligations to address environmental health risks and liabilities; and clarify the distinction between government-owned liabilities verses private sector responsibilities to regularly and progressively address environmental problems by financing the costs of their mitigation. The policy support would involve review of the Mines and Minerals (EPF) regulations with a view of identifying gaps and weaknesses in the legislation; identifying any omissions, inconsistencies or errors; assessment of the performance and effectiveness of the Environmental Protection Fund from its inception in terms of contributions to the fund, securing of bonds and investment of funds; assessment of accuracy of the EPF closure cost calculation guidelines applicable to Zambian conditions; assess the criteria of allocating EPF performance categories. This support would help set up a mechanisms on how to conduct and compile an Environmental Protection Fund audit report for mining operations in Zambia; engagement of key stake holders on improvements to be made on administering of the Mines and Minerals (EPF) Regulations; and suggest measures to strengthen the Mines and Minerals (EPF) Regulations or changes to the regulations.

➤(¢ The capacity of MSD will be strengthened to enable it to implement its new responsibilities under the 2015 Mines and Minerals Development Act, including assessment of environment health risks; providing guidance to mining companies on mine closure and progressive maintenance of tailing dams so as to minimize risks to the neighboring communities. Capacity building in MSD will consist of a range of training and a review of upgrading equipment and facilities. The activity would assist the MoM to draft mining regulations supporting the 2015 Mines and Minerals Development Act and would assist the Ministry of Environment and ZEMA to develop regulations to support the Environment Act (2011). The activity will review international good practices with respect to benefit distribution from extractive industries and propose regulation to support the Mines and Minerals Development Act (2015). The RPA would be assisted to improve identification and mapping of health risks in critical residential areas where exposure to radioactive waste material may be high.

Building a broad support base for improved environmental performance by mining companies requires increased awareness and engagement in sector issues by the general public and policy-makers. The activity will also provide support to Zambia EITI regarding mining-environmental health and mining-environmental governance issues.

➤(¢ Subcomponent 2.2: Improving environmental compliance, enforcement and public disclosure. (Estimated budget US\$ 8 million). This component will strengthen the quality and effectiveness of Environmental Monitoring and Disclosure. The activities will focus on ZEMA to strengthen the quality and effectiveness of environmental monitoring including support to enforcement/legal actions. This will include strengthening ZEMA's capacity to review ESIA's, negotiate (and, when necessary, update) ESMPs with investors, issue pollution permits, monitor compliance, and collect fees and fines. The capacity building will include use of modern information tools and GIS based techniques for effective inspection and compliance management. This will be accomplished through a series of enabling interventions, focused on improving availability of monitoring equipment and tools, training of both members of staff and identified honorary inspectors from local authorities. In addition, reporting and public disclosure of area specific environmental information will be designed to provide the general public, private sector and other stake-holders access to environmental information to enable informed decision making. Specific activities will include:

- (¢ Designation and appointment of honorary inspectors;
- (¢ Procurement and operationalization of environmental monitoring equipment;
- (¢ Developing a comprehensive environmental monitoring program;
- (¢ Improving enforcement of non-compliant facilities;
- (¢ Developing standards and legislation to enhance environmental management;
- (¢ Increasing access to and public disclosure of environmental information;
- (¢ Operationalizing the Permanent Environment Fund; and
- (¢ Environmental management mainstreaming into sectoral ministries and local government agencies.

Component III: Reducing environmental health risks through localized interventions (Estimated budget US\$ 13.5 million).

The Municipal councils of Kabwe, Kitwe, Mufilira and Chingola would be supported in identifying areas where environmental health risks to residents relate to lack of environmental services, such as disposal of hazardous and contaminated solid waste material; access to clean drinking water; lack of medical interventions for children and women exposed to lead contamination; and loss of agricultural soil productivity due to acidic exposure from Sulphur di-oxide emission from the past copper smelting operation. The outreach and capacity of citizen monitoring at the local level as well as management of public Information, Education and Communication (IEC) would be strengthened through participating municipal councils in Kabwe and Copperbelt provinces. The component is also aimed to introduce income generation opportunities, including dust suppression and nutritional support micro-project initiatives, in contaminated areas that would enhance community involvement in addressing environmental health risks. A pre-agreed set of selection criteria will be used to identify and implement sub-projects, working closely with the private sector, particularly the mining companies in the project area to identify locally relevant livelihood activities that would enhance income generation opportunities. Specific attention will be given to women and vulnerable community groups in the target areas. All activities will be relatively small, technically simple, and

cost effective. Collaboration with the private sector on outreach, consultations and community stakeholder engagement will also be explored.

➤(¢ Subcomponent ➤(3.1: Strengthening decentralized health and education interventions to reduce environmental health risks. This component will target (more than 10,000) people that are already affected by lead poisoning by conducting testing and assessments, screening, case management and surveillance. This will include assisting local, district, provincial government hospitals and clinics to collect existing data on health related to lead exposure in Kabwe; evaluate project data to strengthen the intervention strategy on health and education of affected population; evaluate the ongoing project to develop a sustainable health and communication strategy to prevent, diagnose and treat lead related problems in Kabwe; evaluate the remediation projects by comparing pre- and post-remediation lead levels; identify risk groups such as pregnant women, older children, scavengers in the targeted areas; identify additional hotspots to be included in the health intervention program. Treatment and nutritional supplements will be provided according to test results while health promotion shall also be conducted regularly in the affected communities. The project will support the development of a case based reporting system including a database. This will support the testing of lead levels in food, using existing laboratory systems and processes.

➤(¢ Subcomponent 3.2: Support to local income generation and livelihood activities in targeted areas. The component is aimed to introduce income generation opportunities in contaminated areas that would enhance community involvement in addressing environmental health risks. It will provide support to community groups in a form of small grants to organize themselves around productive activities identified in partnership with the private sector in the area, the nature of which will be determined by the beneficiaries based on their demand. The sub-grants will target up to 10 priority communities per year identified in the targeted wards affected by pollution, including support to the efforts of intermediaries and pollution affected people in Kabwe and Copperbelt Province. This will include community-based project implementation and management such as financial and supervisory support to enhance their managerial and technical capacities. Specific attention will be given to women and vulnerable community groups in the target areas and these activities will be relatively small, technically simple, and cost effective, with support for establishing value chain linkages. This sub-component will also support the development of a ➤(local content ➤(policy and associated regulations to encourage the development of local suppliers for the mining sector. Collaboration with the private sector and community stakeholder groups will also be explored.

Component IV: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (Estimated US\$ 4 million):

This Component will cover the cost for project management, implementation and supervision of project activities, administration of procurement and financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and safeguards compliance monitoring. The component will cover cost of a unified Project Coordination Unit (PCU) established under the Ministry of Mines, and three Project Implementation Units (PIUs) set up respectively under MSD, Kabwe Municipal Council and the ZEMA. A Project Management Consultant (PMC), particularly including external experts on technical, financial, monitoring and procurement aspects will be hired by the MoM. The PMC working closely with the PIUs would be responsible for preparing, implementing and monitoring approved investments plans in Kabwe and Copperbelt provinces.

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

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Knut Opsal (GSU07)

Mwansa Lukwesa (GEN01)

Paula F. Lytle (GSU07)

Svetlana Khvostova (GEN01)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The majority of the proposed project activities are expected to have mostly moderate environmental impacts, which can be readily mitigated through an environment and social impacts assessment process. However, the project was categorized as A, as the Project will support a number of higher risk activities, such as the closure or rehabilitation of tailing dams; remediation of contaminated hotspots in Kabwe; development of solid and hazardous waste disposal facility in Kabwe; and improving the drainage and flow of Kabwe canal. Other planned activities with low to moderate risks include capacity building interventions, lab equipment upgrading, lead poisoning treatment program for target population in Kabwe, and small scale community driven projects in support of environmental health outcomes (nutritional support, income generation small grants). All site specific details and design will be informed through a demand driven and consultative approach. Since the exact locations of the activities and scope of works are not yet identified, the relevant instrument is an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). An ESMF has been prepared, consulted upon, disclosed prior to Appraisal. The ESMF guides the screening of the sub-projects and their categorization and also the development of ESIA and/or ESMP once specific activities and locations have been identified. The ESIA/ESMPs will be prepared, consulted with local communities and disclosed prior to commencement of detailed planning and physical works. Management and supervision requirements for the physical, chemical and biological environment (waste, water and sanitation etc.), health and safety of construction workers and safety and security of neighboring communities are built into the ESMF.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	This policy is not triggered in relation to anticipated project activities as there are no evidence of direct or indirect significant impacts on natural habitats, fauna, flora, or biodiversity either due to proximity or due to

		extended impact during construction and/or operations. The ESMF includes guidelines to avoid as much as possible projects affecting natural habitats (e.g. by choice of location / alignment of physical investments), as well as screening checklists and relevant mitigation measures to avoid or, if unavoidable, minimize, mitigate, compensate or offset (following the mitigation hierarchy) impacts on fauna and flora and natural habitats. Any sub-projects negatively affecting critical natural habitats will not be considered for financing.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The policy is not triggered as the project activities are not expected to overlap or cause adverse impacts on forestry reserves. The ESMF provides measures to avoid potential environmental and social impacts, in case of sub-project that may be associated with forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will not support the purchasing or use of pesticides. The local level interventions for support to environmental health will be designed to avoid the use of agri-chemicals. The ESMF includes recommendations and guidelines for use of non-chemical fertilizers and pesticides, where possible.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The policy is triggered, and the project ESMF address provisions of OP 4.11, however, there are no known objects of cultural significance identified in the project areas. In addition the ESMF includes the chance find procedures to be used during civil works under Component 1.
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	No	Screening has confirmed the absence in the project area of people who meet the criteria of OP/BP4.10.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	OP/BP 4.12 has been triggered as a precautionary measure. The proposed project activities do not include building any major infrastructure that may require displacement or involuntary land taking. The nature, scope and design of the project interventions provide an opportunity to avoid involuntary resettlement and land acquisition. The project however triggers OP/BP 4.12 for a possibility in case there may be temporary impacts on livelihoods due to restriction of access under Component 1 or Component 3, such as closing and rehabilitation of tailing dams, community driven income generation projects; or as part of voluntary in-situ remediation program for backyards of households in contaminated areas, based on voluntary participation by house owners. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared, consulted upon, and disclosed prior to project Appraisal. The RPF will guide the development of site

		<p>specific Resettlement Action Plans, which will be developed as needed during project implementation. The RPF also provides detailed guidelines on processes for undertaking, documenting, and keeping records of voluntary land donations, if any.</p> <p>During the first year of implementation, the project will also develop and disclose a Livelihoods Assessment study to identify enhancement opportunities and support the community based jobs initiatives.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The policy is not triggered as most tailing dams are not design as water retaining structures. The project would focus on demonstration of environmentally sustainable rehabilitation and safety improvements of the selected TDs.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	No project activities will affect international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	There are no disputed areas in the locations targeted for project implementation.

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>OP/BP 4.01 has been triggered and overall, the program has an environmental category A. However, most interventions under the project are not likely to result in significant environmental, health or social impacts as they will be designed to reduce environmental health impacts, and address the source of the impact. During the project preparation the following policies were confirmed to be applicable to the project: OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources.</p> <p>The type of sub-project activities that might cause significant adverse impacts, proposed for funding in the second year of the project include: (a) the closure or rehabilitation of tailing dams and remediation of contaminated hotspots; (b) development of a solid and hazardous waste disposal facility in Kabwe; and (c) improving the drainage and flow of Kabwe canal to reduce the risks of flooding in the neighboring community. Based on the application of the procedures outlined in the ESMF and RPF, site specific ESIA/ESMP, and, if required, RAP will be prepared for all sub projects based on the screening, and publicly disclosed, prior to finalization of the design and commencement of construction. During subproject preparation, the project implementing teams will use an opportunity to use the ESIA/ESMP findings to further improve project designs and minimize adverse impacts while maximizing positive impact on people and environment.</p> <p>Safeguards approach: Since the exact locations and site specific details of the activities and scope of works are not yet identified, the relevant safeguards instrument at appraisal stage is an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF provides detailed step-</p>
--

by-step processes for identification and screening of critical environment and social risks; procedures for evaluation of significance of environmental risks and impacts; development of site specific mitigation and monitoring plan when subproject details are identified; and institutional arrangement for safeguards implementation and capacity building measures. The ESMF provides guidelines for the development of ESIA's and ESMPs that will present mitigation measures to address the potential environmental and social impacts of the Project at the subproject level, once the activities location and scope have been identified.

Inclusion of vulnerable groups: The selected municipalities have already implemented a number of initiatives targeting groups such as women headed households, elderly, disabled and youth. The project will provide special attention to these groups with dedicated grant opportunities under Subcomponent 3.2 and targeted sensitization and education campaigns.

Avoiding land acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement through project design: The proposed project activities do not include building any major infrastructure that may require displacement or involuntary land taking. The nature, scope and design of the project interventions provide an opportunity to avoid involuntary resettlement and land acquisition. The project however triggers OP/BP 4.12 for a possibility that there may be temporary impacts on livelihoods due to restriction of access under Component 1 or Component 3, such as closing and rehabilitation of tailing dams, community driven income generation projects; or as part of voluntary in-situ remediation program for backyards of households in contaminated areas, based on voluntary participation by house owners. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared, consulted upon, and disclosed prior to project Appraisal. The RPF will guide the development of site specific Resettlement Action Plans, which will be developed as needed during project implementation. The RPF also provides detailed guidelines on processes for undertaking, documenting, and keeping records of voluntary land donations, if any.

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

The project design is envisioned to contribute to positive long term impacts, including improving the levels of land and water pollution in the target areas, addressing environmental health risks of exposure to lead and providing temporary and permanent job opportunities to project beneficiaries, including the PAPs.

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

The alternatives will be reviewed at a sub-project level during preparation of the design and ESIA studies. The overall project approach supports participatory and consultative planning process, which provides flexibility in selecting design, technologies, and locations to allow avoiding or minimizing potential negative impacts and maximize potential positive impacts of the proposed activities.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The implementing agencies (MOM, Municipal Councils, MSD, ZEMA, and RPA) currently have limited capacity for implementation of safeguards. Component 4 envisions to address the capacity gaps and provide support to each of the agencies to improve environmental and social management to support ZMERIP activities: (1) initially PIUs will be supported by Project Management Consultant, that has significant experience in implementing the Bank safeguards, (2) by project approval each of the PIUs will designate a focal point for safeguards, who will be

responsible for oversight of development and implementation of the subproject specific ESIA/ESMPs and RAPs, and for regular reporting on the quality of safeguards implementation to the respective PIUs, PCU in the Ministry of Mines and the WB.
5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.
<p>The project stakeholders include the communities in the target project areas, especially the poor and vulnerable, living in contaminated areas affected by mining activities. The interventions will target about 500 women and unemployed youth in these communities through direct support for income generating activities and enhancements of livelihoods using a community based approach in order to reduce their current exposure to hazardous employment activities. The project design is built on a participatory approach which requires community development activities to be defined, designed, planned and implemented by the local community groups. The project supports Government's decentralization agenda, whereby decision making has been devolved to the Municipal councils. The Municipal Councils of Kabwe, Kitwe, Chingola and Mufulira are the implementing agencies for their respective components and will be responsible for designing and implementing activities within their jurisdiction and also be the interlocutors with the local communities for the community development livelihood enhancement activities.</p> <p>In addition to ongoing consultations on the design of subproject activities, the Project team has conducted public consultations on the ESMF and RPF held on June 24, 2016, which were summarized in the documents and publicly disclosed.</p>

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	14-Jul-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	21-Aug-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	09-Aug-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Zambia	14-Jul-2016
<i>Comments:</i> The ESMF and RPF (in substantially final form) were disclosed in Zambia for public consultations and then redisclosed (based on the final version of the documents).	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	14-Jul-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	21-Jul-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Zambia	14-Jul-2016
<i>Comments:</i> The ESMF and RPF (in substantially final form) were disclosed in Zambia for public consultations and then redisclosed (based on the final version of the documents).	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected? Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods) Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
--	---

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Sanjay Srivastava	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Nathalie S. Munzberg (SA)	Date: 11-Aug-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Magda Lovei (PMGR)	Date: 11-Aug-2016