# INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
# APPRAISAL STAGE

**Report No.**: ISDSA6483

**Date ISDS Prepared/Updated:** 11-Dec-2014

**Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed:** 11-Dec-2014

## I. BASIC INFORMATION

### 1. Basic Project Data

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| **Country:** | Argentina | **Project ID:** | P133288 |
| **Project Name:** | Argentina Renewable Energy Project for Rural Areas (P133288) | | |
| **Task Team Leader:** | Lucia Spinelli | | |
| **Estimated Appraisal Date:** | 10-Nov-2014 | **Estimated Board Date:** | 17-Mar-2015 |
| **Managing Unit:** | GEEDR | **Lending Instrument:** | Investment Project Financing |
| **Sector(s):** | Hydropower (5%), Other Renewable Energy (75%), Transmission and Distribution of Electricity (15%), General energy sector (5%) | | |
| **Theme(s):** | Social Inclusion (50%), Rural services and infrastructure (50%) | | |
| **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: | 240.09 | Total Bank Financing: | 200.00 |
| Financing Gap: | 0.00 | | |

| **Financing Source** | **Amount** |
|---|---|
| Borrower | 10.85 |
| International Bank for Reconstruction and Development | 200.00 |
| Local Govts. (Prov., District, City) of Borrowing Country | 5.74 |
| Local Sources of Borrowing Country | 23.50 |
| Total | 240.09 |

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

### 2. Project Development Objective(s)

The development objective is to provide and enhance access to modern energy services in rural areas of Argentina.

## 3. Project Description

The proposed Project would provide key support to Argentina's plans to achieve universal access to modern energy services and to improve the quality of life of the rural and isolated population. The Project will also support capacity building and strengthening activities at the national level. The operation builds upon the activities, lessons learned, best practices and experience obtained from the implementation of PERMER I as well as from projects in other countries. The proposed Project will be demand driven, but the PCU will work to ensure that all relevant stakeholders – including Provinces that have not participated in past projects – can benefit from the operation by providing tailored assistance through the capacity building activities being financed. The Project is comprised of four components:

Component 1 – Renewable electricity service provision (US$215.61 million, of which US$183.40 million: IBRD). This component will finance the acquisition and installation of stand-alone solar (PV) or wind systems, Pico PV (systems with a capacity below 35 watts), and the construction and/or upgrade of minigrids for groups of consumers that may include public institutions and population clusters, among others (these minigrids may include mini-hydro. The Project will not finance the acquisition of diesel-powered units, although existing ones may be kept as backup, and the operation could finance their integration with renewable technologies). The technologies to be installed and financed through the Project would support the provision of electricity services for residential and public users for multiple purposes, including: (a) electricity for lighting, communication and other basic household needs (such as food refrigeration and storage) for isolated individual households; dispersed public services buildings; and rural and isolated population clusters through minigrids; (b) electricity for potable water pumping in: individual households; dispersed public services facilities; and rural and isolated population clusters, and; (c) electricity for productive uses for individual purposes or collective subprojects.

Component 2 – Solar thermal energy service provision (US$9.67 million, of which US$7.9 million: IBRD). This component will finance the acquisition and installation of solar water heaters, solar space heating systems, cookers and ovens. The component will only target dispersed public facilities and public buildings located in isolated areas and in rural population clusters (even if they already count with a basic energy service).

Component 3 – Project deployment support (US$6.71 million, of which US$5.70 million: IBRD). This component will finance activities to support the design, implementation and execution of subprojects, including environmental and social aspects, as well as the development of tasks to enhance renewable energy deployment in the country. The component will finance – inter alia – market studies to determine potential energy demand and technologies (at both the urban and rural levels), monitoring and evaluation tasks (including the deployment of new technologies to remotely measure electricity consumption and use as well as subprojects performance), communication strategies and outreach activities, studies to support Argentina's renewable energy goals, dissemination of lessons learned, best practices and relevant experiences, and capacity building for the weakest stakeholders to ensure their participation, among others. It would also support the development of pilot studies for technologies that have not yet been fully deployed in Argentina, for example solar space heating systems.

Component 4 – Project management (US$8.10 million, of which US$3.00 million: IBRD). This component will finance the incremental costs of the Project, strengthening existing structures, operation and maintenance of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems (equipment and surveys

will be financed by Component 3, but M&E data will be prepared by the PCU), training and travel costs for Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) staff and provincial counterparts, equipment for PCU and for provincial units, and other operational expenses.

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

The Project is national in scope; therefore all Argentine Provinces constitute the target area for investment subprojects. The natural environment of these provinces is very varied, as it includes ecosystems ranging from forests to desert and from the Andes Mountains to the large rivers of the Rio de la Plata valley. The Project will focus on mainly two types of rural zones: a) those with small populations located in extremely isolated areas, for which stand-alone generation will be provided and, b) small concentrated communities in isolated areas that are of sufficient size to warrant provision of electricity through mini-grids. Specific subprojects are not likely to be identified before appraisal and therefore the specific sites, environmental and social conditions, and impacts of each subproject are not likely to be known. In light of this, an ESMF has been prepared, (updating the ESMF prepared for PERMER I) that includes a screening process for sub-projects. In the event that any sub-projects are confirmed for inclusion in the Project prior to appraisal, draft EIAs/EMPs and RAPs will be prepared (prior to appraisal).

## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Fernando J. Brunstein (GENDR)

Noreen Beg (GENDR)

Lilian Pedersen (GSURR)

| 6. Safeguard Policies | Triggered? | Explanation (Optional) |
|---|---|---|
| Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01 | Yes | The Project will have a largely positive impact on the environment , by improving the supply of energy in rural areas of Argentina's provinces, thereby reducing the use of fossil fuels for domestic consumption, and the use of firewood (in the case of institutional buildings, i.e., schools and hospitals).<br><br>The scope, targets and boundaries of PERMER II would be significantly expanded to include provinces not covered by PERMER I. In addition, some of the proposed interventions may be new or different in nature from those supported under PERMER I. The safeguard documents prepared for PERMER I, specifically the ESMF, have been updated to reflect this. The updated ESMF was disclosed – in Spanish – on October 24, 2014 at the following website: https://www.se.gob.ar/ contenidos/archivos/permer/ MaGAS_PERMER_II.pdf.<br><br>Components 1 (renewable electricity service provision) and 2 (solar thermal energy service |

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| | | provision) of the Project will have low to moderate environmental impacts. These impacts would result from the installation of solar panels (requiring a plan for disposal of batteries), the installation of small wind turbines for individual use (300-600 wp), the retrofitting of existing diesel generation facilities to hybrid solar/diesel back-up systems, the construction of mini hydro ( ranging from 100 kW to 4 MW) run-of-river generation facilities, and the construction of low-impact infrastructure (such as low voltage electricity distribution lines).The installation of solar cookstoves and heaters is also part of the Project.<br><br>Expected potential negative environmental impacts will be primarily during the construction phase of civil work. Cumulative environmental impacts are not expected to be significant, as the Project is nationwide but relatively limited in scope. The impacts and relevant mitigation measures have been described in the Project's updated Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Appropriate mitigation measures will be followed to limit the impact on local fauna, avi-fauna and to protect indigenous plant and tree species, and preserve riverine ecosystems in the case of the mini-hydro schemes.<br><br>The Project is expected to result in positive social outcomes, through its support to improve the quality of life for isolated populations in Argentina's provinces through the provision of electric and thermal energy, safe water supply for families, and the opportunity to undertake commercially productive activities and enhance the secure and timely provision of social services (e.g., security of electricity supply for refrigeration of vaccines).<br><br>The Project is classified as Category B – Partial Assessment – assigned to projects that are likely to have limited and reversible environmental impacts, that can be readily mitigated. The ESMF considered, among others, the following issues: |

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| | | i) Updated environmental and social baseline conditions;<br>ii) A description of the full range of subprojects proposed under PERMER II;<br>iii) Updated legal and institutional provisions (for example, new PCUs and respective SETs in new provinces; capacity building for the Energy Secretariat (SE) and, where applicable, the designation of new entities responsible, at the provincial level, for managing environmental and social issues during operation and maintenance (e.g. management of waste generated by the maintenance and repair of equipment, including battery disposal management);<br>iv) A screening process for subprojects;<br>v) A description of environmental management tools and mitigation measures applicable to the subprojects (including those specific subprojects if location has already been identified prior to appraisal as mentioned earlier– e.g. mini grids and mitigation measures to be applied during the design of the subprojects, considering the lessons learned from PERMER I and included in that project's ICR); and<br>vi) Results of public consultations on the updated draft ESMF.<br><br>The Secretariat of Energy has undertaken public consultations on the ESMF with local and provincial government representatives, representatives of stakeholders in local communities, and local NGOs. The ESMF documents the results of the consultations and has taken into account and addressed stakeholder concerns and comments.<br><br>In addition to the ESMF, the Borrower has prepared an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), a Good Practices Guide (GPG), and a Communication Strategy (CS). |
| Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04 | Yes | This policy is triggered because many subprojects will be located in or close to natural habitats and/ or protected areas. For example, in the case of retrofitting existing diesel generation facilities to |

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| | | hybrid solar/diesel back-up systems, subprojects may be located within National Parks and Reserves, at government offices and lodges located within the Parks or Reserves. While the Project will not support or lead to the conversion of natural habitats, and the ESMF will explicitly forbid any Project activities inducing significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, this policy is triggered to ensure that minor construction works have EMPs that will protect biodiversity and water resources. The most significant impacts will result from the construction of low-voltage distribution lines and construction of related infrastructure, and appropriate mitigation measures will be followed to limit the impact on local fauna, birdlife and to protect indigenous plant and tree species, and preserve riverine ecosystems in the case of mini-hydro schemes.<br><br>The ESMF contains appropriate screening criteria to ensure that impacts on natural and critical natural habitats are properly evaluated. , and that no subprojects will be approved in locales which involve significant conversion of natural habitats. Any investments undertaken in designated protected areas will have site-specific EMPs specifying mitigation measures. |
| Forests OP/BP 4.36 | No | While some mini-hydro schemes may be located within forests, the ESMF explicitly forbids any Project activities that would lead to the significant degradation and conversion of critical forest areas and forest ecosystems. Although the distribution lines for some mini-grids may traverse natural forests, and some construction will take place for the mini-hydro schemes in rivers that may run through forest areas, impacts are likely to be small scale and are very unlikely to affect the rights and welfare of forest-dependent communities. On the contrary, the provision of secure energy would lessen dependence on firewood, thus reducing deforestation and reducing the pressure on forest biodiversity Project investments will not affect the management of forests, or the use of forests for livelihoods, and will not support investments such as plantations or other industrial uses. |

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| | | The ESMF incorporates a screening mechanism to ensure that no subprojects will be included which affect the management of forests or the rights and welfare of forest dependent communities , and to ensure that any impacts on forests be mitigated through measures defined as part of the broader approach on natural habitat protection under OP 4.04. |
| Pest Management OP 4.09 | No | The Project will not finance any activities that would result in procurement or significant use of pesticides. There will be no pesticide use in construction of works. Any land clearing for rehabilitation of existing buildings or for placement of distribution poles will be undertaken manually.<br><br>Minor use of pesticides to control pests in construction areas or in workers' campsites are addressed in the ESMF. |
| Physical Cultural Resources OP/ BP 4.11 | Yes | During the PERMER I project it was verified that many subprojects were located in the vicinity of sites of ancient indigenous settlements, and numerous utensils and tools of historical and archaeological importance were found during the progress of works. Considering that PERMER II will operate in the same areas, this policy is triggered. A chance finds procedure will be inserted into construction contracts and has been included in the ESMF, and the local and national Cultural Patrimony, Archeology Departments, and/or Museums authorities will be notified when chance finds are made.<br><br>The ESMF includes specific screening provisions for evaluating potential impacts on cultural resources and will provide specific guidance on the chance finds procedures. |
| Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10 | Yes | Based on the PERMER I experience and considering targeted areas are primarily rural areas, it is possible that members of one or more of Argentina's indigenous peoples could be present within the Project's geographical influence area. In order to guarantee the inclusion of such groups in Project benefits, or otherwise to avoid that Project activities affecting them in an adverse way, the Project would trigger OP/BP |

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| | | 4.10. The Borrower is preparing an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), based on the current IPPF for PERMER I, to strengthen and coordinate overall attention to indigenous peoples' participation.<br><br>The IPPF will include an analysis of the lessons learned from the participation of Indigenous Peoples in PERMER I. At the moment, available information allows to conclude that more than 13,000 indigenous peoples benefited from individual SHS systems in: Salta (over 5,000 members of the Diaguitas Calchaquíes, Tupi, Guaraníes and Kollas groups), Tucumán /over 1,700 Diaguitas Calchaquíes), Chaco (roughly 2,000 Wichi and Tobas), Mendoza (approximately 1,000 Mapuches and Huarpes), Neuquén (1,200 Mapuches), and Jujuy (1,700 Quechuas, Kollas, Atacama, Ocloyas and Omaguaca).<br><br>The PERMER I team conducted an identification and consultation process of indigenous populations in different provinces. These included both inhabitants of indigenous communities as well as those that identify themselves as indigenous but are integrated into non-indigenous communities. The communication and organizational factors of the different communities and different peoples was a key factor to consider when designing communication activities and determining beneficiaries. Given the nature of the operation (which provided individual solar systems), the Project was very well received since it is considered by the community as an improvement in the living conditions and opportunities for development.<br><br>Finally, the specific subproject Environmental Management Plans to be developed under the Project would include pre-screening. In the case that IP are present in a specific subproject's area of influence, a site-specific Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) would be developed based on the IPPF guidelines. IPPF would be submitted to Indigenous People organization consulting process. |

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| Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12 | Yes | Subprojects financed by PERMER II (such as mini-grids, hydropower, small dams or farming activities) are likely to require land easement and/ or acquisition, including potential investment that might entail resettlement as defined by OP 4.12 (loss of assets, physical displacement, or livelihood losses). The Borrower will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), based on the PERMER I experience, to ensure that analysis of alternatives and appropriate compensation and support to potentially affected persons are incorporated into the subproject design. Given that due to the nature of the subprojects potential cases of voluntary land donations might take place, the ESMF will include robust criteria to clearly document these. |
| Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37 | No | The mini-hydro electricity generation facilities that are under consideration (ranging from 100 kW to 4 MW) will be run-of-river, and for those that require a small weir or pondage to provide water for the penstock, the dam height will not exceed 10 meters. For these small dams, the task team will agree on appropriate safety measures with the Borrower, will ensure the involvement of qualified engineers, and will confirm that the environmental assessment (EAs) for each sub-project have determined that there would be no risk or negligible risk of significant adverse impacts due to potential failure of the structure to local communities and assets, including assets to be financed as part of the proposed Project. Based on such determination, potential adverse impacts will be addressed through OP/BP 4.01, Environmental Assessment and not OP/BP 4.37, and measures will be included in the ESMF and in EMPs. |
| Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50 | Yes | While the exact location of subprojects is still being determined, it is likely that Component A of the Project (Electricity Service Provision) will include the construction and/or upgrade of mini grids for remote rural areas with renewable technologies. These renewable technologies will include micro/mini/small-hydro run-of-river electricity generation facilities (ranging from 100 kW to 4 MW), some of which may require a small weir or pondage to provide water for the penstock. Several of these subprojects that are |

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| | | being considered for funding are located on waterways in rural areas that merge with and/or form part of the Paraná/Paraguay River system which originates in Brazil and flows into Bolivia and Paraguay (the Paraguay River) and Paraguay and Argentina (the Paraná River). The Paraguay discharges its water in the Parana and further downstream it merges with the Uruguay River to form the La Plata River, a river that flows from Argentina to Uruguay. In the case of Chile, Several of the sub-projects to be considered for funding are located on waterways in rural areas of Argentina that share rivers with Chile – for example the Negro, Colorado, Chico and Deseado rivers. These river systems comprise international waterways as defined under the World Bank's OP/BP 7.50 – Projects on International Waterways – paragraph 1. Therefore, the policy OP/BP 7.50 – Projects on International Waterways is triggered. The Borrower has requested that the Bank issue the Notification to Riparian States on its behalf. This has been undertaken. Brazil and Bolivia were the only countries that responded, and did not raised any major issues. |
| Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60 | No | No subprojects will be located in disputed areas. |

## 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:** |
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| There are no large-scale, significant, or irreversible environmental impacts associated with this Project. The Project will have a largely positive impact on the environment, by improving the supply of energy in rural areas of Argentina's provinces, thereby reducing the use of fossil fuels for domestic consumption, and the use of firewood (in the case of institutional buildings, i.e., schools and hospitals). It is also expected to result in positive social outcomes, enhancing welfare for isolated populations in Argentina's provinces through the provision of electric and thermal energy and safe water supply for families; the opportunity to undertake commercially productive activities; and the secure and timely provision of social services (e.g., security of electricity supply for refrigeration of vaccines).<br><br>Physical interventions resulting from the implementation of investments in rural areas may have low to moderate negative impacts on the environment, depending on their locations. The most significant impacts will result from the construction of low-voltage distribution lines and construction of related infrastructure, and the construction of mini-hydro schemes. Appropriate mitigation measures will be followed to limit the impact on local fauna, avi-fauna and to protect |

indigenous plant and tree species, and preserve riverine ecosystems in the case of mini-hydro schemes.

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

Long term indirect impacts are positive as the use of renewable energy and the expansion of electricity access will reduce dependence on firewood, and will lead to a reduction in use of off-grid diesel generation, and kerosene for cooking and lighting.

In an indirect way, by optimizing cooking, hygiene and heating devices, the Project will improve the sustainable use of resources and empower women. The available of modern energy services will help them free-up time that could be used to search for new job opportunities and education, and thus improve their quality of life. The availability of electricity for the production of handicrafts – and other productive activities – could also benefit women by potentially expanding their incomes.

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

Without a program of rural connections to the grid or appropriate off-grid solutions, the Government would not be able to advance its program to bring the benefits of electricity to lower income, rural consumers.

**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 implementation arrangements under the Project will be the same as those for the recently closed AR Renewable Energy Rural Markets. The implementation of the Project will be carried out through existing management structures, at both the national and provincial level. The implementing agency will be the Energy Secretariat (SE, as per its acronym in Spanish) through its Project Coordination Unit (PCU). The PCU will be responsible for coordinating the various activities of the Project with the other units in Provincial Government Agencies. The social and environmental team (SET) of the PCU will be responsible for identifying and disseminating guidelines for the implementation of actions to ensure compliance with Bank Operational Policies related to safeguards, and to ensure compliance with Government of Argentina rules and regulations. This will be based upon the application of the updated Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The same team will be responsible for the application of the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) as well the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF), the Good Practices Guide (GPG), and the Communication Strategy (CS). There is currently one officer in the SE responsible for environmental and social safeguard compliance. It is recommended that this capacity be enhanced and reinforced through the hiring of at least two additional staff members, supplemented by training.

The Borrower's performance can be assessed analyzing the experiences from the implementation of PERMER I. The ICR of PERMER I – Report N° 1336, June 26, 2013) states that "Environmental safeguard compliance was rated satisfactory throughout the whole implementation of the PERMER I project. However, an assessment undertaken by the Bank in early 2011 concluded that some subprojects, particularly mini-grids, could have environmental and social impacts broader than what was foreseen at the design stage. Consequently, the supervision of ongoing subprojects was strengthened –including a more rigorous review of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) — and data was systematized. No significant negative environmental impacts were detected (ICR, pp. 10-11)."

At the provincial level, the institutional capacity is variable. The findings of the aforementioned Argentina Safeguards GAP analysis will be used to identify those provinces that will need more support from the central Project Coordination Unit. Most EIAs/EMPs are outsourced by the provinces, so it will be important to undertake regular quality control assessments.

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

The Secretariat of Energy has conducted public consultations on the ESMF with local and provincial government representatives; representatives of stakeholders in local communities; and local NGOs. These consultations were held on February 14 and July 14, 2014. Minutes of stakeholder meetings, including measures proposed to address grievances, have been included as an Annex to the environmental safeguard instruments.

Regarding indigenous peoples, the counterpart has conducted consultations of an IPPF with the CPI (Consejo de Participación Indígena, Indigenous Participation Council), on August 14 and will incorporate their advice in the final document to be disclosed in SE's website and the Bank Infoshop.

## *B. Disclosure Requirements*

| **Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other** | |
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| Date of receipt by the Bank | 29-Oct-2014 |
| Date of submission to InfoShop | 29-Oct-2014 |
| For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors | |
| "In country" Disclosure | |
| Argentina | 24-Oct-2014 |
| *Comments:* The EA can be downloaded from the following website: https://www.se.gob.ar/contenidos/archivos/permer/MaGAS_PERMER_II.pdf | |
| **Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process** | |
| Date of receipt by the Bank | 14-Nov-2014 |
| Date of submission to InfoShop | 14-Nov-2014 |
| "In country" Disclosure | |
| Argentina | 14-Nov-2014 |
| *Comments:* The framework can be downloaded from the following website: https://www.se.gob.ar/contenidos/archivos/permer/MaGAS-Anexo%202%20(MPR).pdf | |
| **Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework** | |
| Date of receipt by the Bank | 14-Nov-2014 |
| Date of submission to InfoShop | 14-Nov-2014 |
| "In country" Disclosure | |
| Argentina | 14-Nov-2014 |
| *Comments:* This framework can be downloaded from the following website: https://www.se.gob.ar/contenidos/archivos/permer/MAGAS-Anexo%203(MPPI).pdf | |
| **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.** |
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| **If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:** |
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### *C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level*

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| **OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment** | |
| Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| **OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats** | |
| Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats? | Yes [ ] No [ × ] NA [ ] |
| If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank? | Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ × ] |
| **OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources** | |
| Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| **OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples** | |
| Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| **OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement** | |
| Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/ process framework (as appropriate) been prepared? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| **OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways** | |
| Have the other riparians been notified of the project? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| 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 [ ] No [ ] NA [ × ] |
| Has the RVP approved such an exception? | Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ × ] |

| The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information | |
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| Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| **All Safeguard Policies** | |
| Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |
| Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents? | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ] |

## III. APPROVALS

| Task Team Leader: | Name: Lucia Spinelli | |
|---|---|---|
| ***Approved By*** | | |
| Practice Manager/ Manager: | Name: Malcolm Cosgrove-Davies (PMGR) | Date: 11-Dec-2014 |

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