

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET

APPRAISAL STAGE

Report No.:

ISDSA14880

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 8-Feb-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Liberia	Project ID:	P154114
Project Name:	Liberia Forest Sector Project		
Task Team Leader(s):	Paola Agostini		
Estimated Board Date:	29-Feb-2016		
Managing Unit:	GEN07		
Sector(s):	Forestry (80%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (20%)		
Theme(s):	Environmental policies and institutions (30%), Other environment and natural resources management (30%), Climate change (20%), Biodiversity (20%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Project Financing Data (in USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	37.5	Total Bank Financing:	0.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source:			Amount
Borrower			0.00
Government of Norway through the World Bank			37.5
Total			37.5
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		
Is this a Transferred project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

Improved management of and increased benefits-sharing in Liberia's targeted forest landscapes.

3. Project Description

As a project led by the Forest Development Authority (FDA) with cross-sectoral support from other

line ministries, bilateral partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs), the Liberia Forest Sector Project (LFSP) is designed to contribute to a transformational change in the way in which Liberia's forest landscapes are managed and to increase the sharing of benefits. Supporting this shift will be an emphasis on ensuring that these changes deliver multiple benefits to host communities in terms of livelihood development, income generation through forests and agriculture-based enterprises, and climate change mitigation (emissions reductions) for sustainable forest management.

Progress towards the Project Development Objective (PDO) will be measured by indicators on:

(1) The management of forests according to defined criteria, which include benefits-sharing mechanisms, existence of a management plan, demarcation of borders, gazettement of protected areas (PAs), and legal approval of community forestry areas. The baseline for this indicator is 344,000 hectares (ha), constituted by several protected areas within the targeted forest landscapes. The end-of-project target is 650,000 ha which includes existing and newly-gazetted protected areas as well as areas under community forest management.

(2) People with increased monetary and non-monetary benefits as a result of the project. This is a core sector indicator for forestry and includes forest-dependent people with benefits whether these are monetary benefits, for instance royalties and fees, or non-monetary benefits. Non-monetary benefits could include but are not necessarily limited to more access rights to forest to harvest non-timber forest products. The end-of-project target for this indicator is 12,000 people.

(3) Participation in consultations on management of forests. This indicator measures the number of people who have actively participated in consultations and the end-of-project target is 1,125 people. The results framework also includes the core indicator on direct beneficiaries which counts the beneficiaries of project interventions and is pitched at the activity level. The end-of-project target is similar to the indicator on people with monetary and non-monetary benefits, i.e. 12,000 people.

In addition, the LFSP represents a paradigm shift in forest resource management insofar as it includes using climate finance as a catalyst for forest conservation and continued carbon sequestration. The objective of this project is therefore to improve forest management, and increase the sharing of benefits accrued through forest use in order to allow for the possibility of future investments linked to carbon sequestration and results-based payments.

The project will finance technical assistance, works, goods, workshops, training, services, and operational costs to support the implementation of the REDD+ strategy; focusing on investments for early implementation of strategic land use options in targeted landscapes. The project will also support the development of institutional capacities, which will strengthen the enabling environment to sustain decentralized implementation of sustainable forest sector management, with the engagement of local communities. As part of the enabling environment, the proposed project will also include the implementation of a Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to track the country's forest cover and progress made in the reduction or removal of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over time.

During project preparation, the FDA commissioned a spatial analysis of potential priority areas for REDD+ interventions to inform the selection of priority sites for engagement. The analysis covered geographic, economic and social aspects of the three pre-selected landscapes (North West, North Nimba, and South East), to help prioritize target areas for the project and optimize the impacts of interventions for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The analysis also aimed to

establish whether there are preferable sites elsewhere. The study used four main criteria: (i) value for conservation, (ii) vulnerability to forest degradation, (iii) vulnerability to deforestation; and (iv) viability for intervention. As a result the North West landscape (comprising Bomi, Lofa, Gharpolu, and Grand Cape counties) was found to be effective at capturing the priority districts in this part of Liberia. The North Nimba landscape does not contain any top-ranking districts in terms of average threat and conservation value; but it is still strategic for the project. Considering the strong presence of other partners in Nimba region, the project will not support community forestry activities in this area but any relevant support on regulatory and institutional strengthening where key gaps are identified can be supported. The boundary for South East landscape (South section of Grand Gedeh, and Sinoe counties), as selected at the beginning of the study, was expanded to include blocks of highly valuable and vulnerable forest. Further refining of the selection process for specific interventions at the District level is being done during project preparation. Specifically, the LFSP will support the following components:

Component 1. Strengthened Regulatory and Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of REDD+ (US\$8 million): This component will finance the technical assistance, works, goods, workshops, and operational costs to support GoL needs for national reform and harmonization of the existing legal regime and to strengthen institutional and professional capacities for improved management of forest landscapes. The component will be divided in two subcomponents as follows:

1.1. *Institutional and professional development support* will be provided to FDA and other key agencies, at national and subnational levels, with an emphasis to building skills and knowledge, systems and procedures, and regulatory and enforcement capabilities needed for more sustainable and effective forest management. It is also envisaged that this component will include the establishment of partnerships between the FDA and local service delivery providers (whether CBO/CSOs, vocational training institutes, or small and medium enterprises) in order to augment Government capabilities to engage and support local communities in their forest management activities. Support will also be provided to the REDD+ coordination mechanisms established as part of the REDD+ readiness process¹;

1.2. Support to the Government of Liberia in the *process of relevant legal reform and effective implementation of REDD+ related laws and policies* and coordination with ongoing projects that are addressing similar issues. This will focus on the Community Rights Law (CRL)²; the National Forest Reform Law (2006); the Land Rights Policy (2013) the draft Mining Code and their relevant regulations. Intermediate indicators measuring progress towards the short-term outcome of strengthening regulatory arrangements include support to reforms as well as two indicators on award of new logging concessions in general and in connection with Community Forest Management Areas (CFMAs). Institutional strengthening indicators include training and institutional capacity building and operational REDD+ management arrangements.

Component 2. Strengthened Capacity for Management of Targeted Forest Landscapes (US\$23.8 million)

The component will finance technical assistance, works, goods, training and workshops, sub-projects and operational costs for land use planning, conservation, community forestry,

¹ This includes the REDD+ Climate Change Steering Committee, REDD+ Climate Change Secretariat and REDD+ Technical Working Group

² The CRL was passed in 2009 (regulations in 2011) and it has been piloted. Up to October, 2015, 102 applications for CFMA have been received and with support from USAID/PROSPER project eight of them have been approved.

sustainable agroforestry and forest management to support local communities and their organizations within the targeted landscapes to improve the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources and improve the economic and social benefits derived from them. The component will be divided into four subcomponents: (i) Sub-component 2.1, *Improved Land Use Planning*, will support the preparation of current land use map at the sub-national (for the targeted landscapes) and at the national level. Together with results achieved and lessons learnt from the inclusive strategic planning processes and land use planning at the community level (Component 2.3), a roadmap report to scale up land use planning beyond the community level will be developed. The activities are aimed at advancing an integrated landscape management approach for sustainable management of natural resources and for carbon emissions scheme at landscape scale. Over time the products from these activities will be useful for national GHG accounting from the land use (forestry and agriculture) sector; (ii) subcomponent 2.2, *Strengthened Management of Protected Areas of Targeted Forest Landscapes*, will support the enlargement, strengthened on-the-ground management and financing of Liberia's protected area network, detailing adequate resources necessary to safeguard selected existing and future protected areas³ within the targeted landscapes and complementing the support received from other sources; (iii) Under subcomponent 2.3, *Community Forestry in Targeted Forest Landscapes*, the project will support activities on a demand-driven basis to assist at least 40 communities to: (i) strengthen community governance and institutions to manage community forest lands and common pool resources (in accordance with the CRL and the Land Rights Policy); (ii) promote and support productive natural resources management investments; and (iii) improve livelihoods by creating jobs opportunities, and improve income from the use of communities' customary lands and forest resources, (iv) finally, under subcomponent 2.4 the project will Strengthen the Capacity for Sustainable Agriculture by promoting sustainable agricultural practices and reduce slash-and-burn agriculture in the targeted landscapes. Using a demand driven approach and structured economic interest groups within the targeted communities in Grand Gedeh and Bomi counties, agroforestry and food crop cultivation will be supported for farming households within the communities.

Component 3. Forest Monitoring Information System (US\$2.3 million)

This component will finance technical assistance, goods, workshops, and operational costs to support, under Sub-Component 3.1 establishment and operation of a successfully tested and operational national system for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV), and, under sub-component 3.2 the establishment of an information system for safeguards, as well as capacity building of FDA and other implementing agencies on the use of information systems for safeguards.. The capacity building will include activities targeted both at the national level staff as well as decentralized institutions working in the targeted landscapes. Subcomponent 3.1 will finance technical assistance, goods, workshops, and operational costs for a functional

³ The existing protected areas identified for support from the LFSP are Sapu National Park, Lake Piso Multiple Use Reserve, Wonegizi Nature Reserve, and Gola Forest National Park. Eligible Proposed Protected Areas (PPAs) to study for potential legal establishment by Government are Foya and Kpo Mountains in the Northwest Forest Landscape and Grand Kru-River Gee, Gbi, and Senkwehn in the Southeast Forest Landscape.

and successfully tested national MRV system building on an existing roadmap (See Annex 8), the results achieved by the national REDD+ Readiness Program supported by the FCPF readiness grant and in coordination with ongoing VPA support to FDA in the context of legality verification.. The MRV system will need to comply with international best practice guidelines for operational data collection, synthesis, analysis, and reporting, allowing for the monitoring, estimation, and accounting of carbon emissions and removals of carbon in comparison to the projected reference scenario currently developed as part of REDD+ Readiness under FCPF support. FDA together with LISGIS will have the primary responsibility for monitoring information and reporting. Subcomponent 3.2 will finance the operationalization and update of an information system on safeguards being designed with the support of the FCPF⁴. The LFSP will support the implementation in targeted landscapes of such system covering the measures proposed in the REDD+ Strategy, monitoring compliance with the World Bank Safeguard Policies (among other criteria and international best practice).

Component 4. Project Management, Monitoring and Communication (US\$3.4 million)

Support will be provided through this component for FDA's day-to-day project implementation and management including, procurement, financial management, M&E, preparation of annual work plans and organization of audit reports. The component will provide support for office operating costs for the existent FDA REDD+ Implementing Unit. The component will support the operationalization of a Monitoring and Evaluation system that will report on the expected project's results, systematizing the project's lessons learned. The project level M&E will be integrated into Liberia's M&E Framework for the national REDD+ readiness process that has been designed to track readiness progress and be able to report comprehensively at national and international level including to the different donors and implementing partners supporting Liberia's REDD+ process. The component will also support the implementation of a communication strategy to inform different and diverse stakeholders about the project and its results, building on results achieved with FCPF support as well as through other projects. The component will also provide resources for management and supervision of the World Bank's social and environmental safeguards and functioning of the grievance redress mechanism. Finally, the component will provide support for the preparation of the Mid-term and Project Completion reports.

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

LFSP will be a national-level project, particularly with respect to Components 1, 2.1, 3, and 4. However, the project's site-specific interventions (under Components 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4) will be within two broad Target Forest Landscapes (TFLs), which were selected based on a spatial analysis of priority areas for REDD+ interventions conducted for the FDA during project preparation. Based on this assessment, the project's Target Forest Landscapes will be (i) the Northwest TFL, encompassing Bomi, Lofa, Gbarpulo, and Grand Cape Mount counties and (ii) the Southeast TFL, encompassing Grand Gedeh, Sinoe, River Gee, and Grand Kru counties. On-the-ground protected area investments under Component 2.2 are likely to involve the Sapo National Park, Lake Piso Multiple Use Reserve,

⁴ The safeguards information under this sub-component refers to a REDD+ inspired Liberian information system, which encompasses a range of project-related information that goes beyond the scope of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguard policies.

Wonegizi Nature Reserve, and Gola Forest National Park; pre-gazettement studies are also planned for the Foya and Kpo Mountains Proposed Protected Areas (PPAs) in the Northwest TFL and Grand Kru-River Gee, Gbi, and Senkwehn PPAs in the Southeast TFL. Specific sites for project investments in Community Forests (Component 2.3) and smallholder agriculture (Component 2.4) will be selected within the TFLs during project implementation. The main beneficiaries of the LFSP will be the Liberian forest communities most directly dependent on forest resources.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Demba Balde (Senior Social Development Specialist)

George Campos Ledec (Lead Ecologist)

Gloria Malia Mahama (Social Development Specialist)

Robert A. Robelus (Environmental Consultant)

Nicholas M. Soikan (Social Development Specialist)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>Although the project would be implemented within environmentally and socially sensitive areas (Liberian forests), project interventions are designed to be environmentally very positive overall. None of the planned project investments or activities are expected to generate significant adverse environmental impacts.</p> <p>Liberia's forests comprise the world's largest remaining area of the biologically rich and unique Upper Guinean Rainforest ecosystem. These forests face numerous threats and challenges, including land use conflicts; uncertain land and forest ownership; overlapping concessions for mining and other non-forest land uses; the spread of large-scale commercial agriculture (particularly oil palm); smallholder agricultural expansion; illegal logging and fuel-wood harvesting; and widespread bushmeat hunting that is depleting the wildlife in many areas. This project will therefore be situated in a context that poses many environmental and social challenges and risks. However, the project interventions themselves will be designed to be beneficial and sustainable from an environmental and social standpoint.</p> <p>The project is expected to have environmental and social impacts that are highly positive overall. Consistent with the intent and approach of the REDD+ program, this project seeks to reduce</p>

		<p>deforestation and forest degradation within Liberia. It will do this by promoting improved planning of forests and adjacent landscapes, long-term conservation of protected forest areas, and sustainable management of community forests and other wooded landscapes. The project will finance a variety of planning, capacity building, and on-the-ground interventions to promote the conservation and sustainable use of Liberian forests. The project will support sustainable forest management and environmentally compatible agricultural activities that are intended to reduce the ongoing pressures for deforestation and forest degradation. It will not finance any large-scale civil works (such as roads) that could be environmentally problematic.</p> <p>From a social standpoint, the project is intended to benefit forest-based communities by strengthening their capacity to manage designated Community Forests, promoting improved benefits-sharing from different types of forest-based activities, and supporting the development of more sustainable forest-based livelihoods.</p> <p>This will be a nationwide project, with site-specific investments that will be selected during project implementation. Accordingly, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared and will be publicly disclosed before project appraisal (in-country at publicly accessible locations and through the Bank’s InfoShop). There is also a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) of Liberia’s forested areas under preparation, with completion expected no later than Year 1 of project implementation. The SESA is expected to provide detailed information that will facilitate land use planning and other project-supported activities. Project implementation will also include the establishment of safeguards information systems, which will monitor compliance with the World Bank Safeguard Policies, among other criteria.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>The project will affect natural habitats—native forests and associated ecosystems—albeit in a positive manner. It is designed to reduce ongoing patterns of loss and degradation of natural habitats, notably forests. The project’s site-specific support for community forestry and smallholder agriculture includes measures to avoid promoting any further deforestation or forest degradation.</p>

Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	The project is intended to bring about positive changes in the protection, management, and sustainable utilization of Liberian forests. Community forestry activities will adhere to the principles of sustainable forest management specified in OP 4.36 (Para. 10).
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The final ESMF for LFSP will include a Pest Management Plan (PMP) that closely resembles the PMP for the ongoing Liberia Smallholder Tree Crop Revitalization Support Project, since Component 2.4 of LFSP will support many of the same activities. The PMP for LFSP will also address the potential for limited pest management activities in order to protect forest tree nurseries under the community forestry Component 2.3. The PMP strongly emphasizes integrated pest management but recognizes that some pesticides are likely to be used in the project, particularly to control fungal and insect infestations of cocoa and coffee.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Liberians living around forested areas recognize various physical cultural resources, including sacred forest areas as well as individual sacred trees and bushes. The ESMF provides criteria and procedures to ensure the appropriate treatment of physical cultural resources; this includes Chance Finds Procedures for (generally small-scale) civil works contracts.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	Although the term "indigenous peoples" can have various meanings in the Liberian context, the World Bank does not consider any of Liberia's ethnic groups or rural communities to meet the specific criteria of OP/BP 4.10. Thus, the LFSP does not make separate provisions for any Liberian communities based on ethnic background or origin. Accordingly, all Liberians are to be treated equally under the LFSP with respect to their ethnic background.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	OP 4.12 applies mainly to certain activities under Component 2. Expansion of Liberia's protected areas network under Component 2.2 is likely to involve some new restrictions of access to natural resources (such as wood or bush-meat harvest) in specific areas. In accordance with OP 4.12, a Process Framework (PF) has been prepared to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts upon local livelihoods and to

		<p>support the development of alternative livelihoods as needed, on the lands already available to the affected households or communities. The project will support the preparation and implementation of follow-up action plans to provide livelihoods support where needed, following the criteria and procedures specified in the PF.</p> <p>It will not be necessary to relocate villages or households in order to establish new protected areas. The creation of new protected areas would deal with established, pre-existing human settlements through boundary adjustments and internal park zoning, rather than by requiring their relocation. This was also the approach used in the previous World Bank-supported EXPAN Project in Liberia.</p> <p>Component 2.1 will support participatory land use planning and zoning processes at the national and local levels, aimed at improving natural resource management and reducing carbon emissions attributable to deforestation and forest degradation. This land use planning is expected to improve decision-making with respect to public investments and decisions concerning future land use concessions and regulations. However, this land use planning process is not intended to relocate any existing villages, households, or businesses; nor does it seek to prohibit or curtail ongoing agricultural or other economic activities (outside of protected areas).</p> <p>All project-supported civil works (such as construction of office space, staff accommodations, and ranger posts) will be on government, public, or voluntarily donated community lands. This will be verified through the environmental and social screening mechanism specified in the ESMF, before any civil works commence.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	There are no dams involved in the project.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project would not take water from, or otherwise affect, international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	There are no disputed areas involved in the project as defined in OP 7.60.

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:

The project is designed to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and to increase benefits-sharing from forest resources, without generating significant adverse environmental or social impacts. The main safeguards-related issues associated with the project's site-specific investments include (i) the need to ensure that community forestry activities are sustainable from an environmental (including silvicultural) standpoint and consistent with the requirements of the World Bank's Forests Policy (OP 4.36, Para. 10); (ii) ensuring that support for improving smallholder agriculture provides an alternative to further deforestation, rather than promoting any additional forest clearing; and (iii) providing appropriate livelihoods-related support to communities whose access to natural resources within protected areas might be restricted as a result of project activities. The measures for addressing these impacts are specified in the ESMF and Process Framework, which have been prepared in a highly participatory manner. In addition, all civil works will be screened for environmental and social risks and, if needed, follow-up safeguards instruments will be prepared and implemented before any works commence. Project design is also benefiting from the safeguards-related due diligence taking place under existing REDD+ preparation activities, including the ongoing Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) study.

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

The project's long-term environmental and social impacts are expected to be highly positive overall, with reduced deforestation and forest degradation and increased benefits-sharing from forest resources.

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

Project design has included the selection of alternatives that serve to minimize any adverse environmental or social impacts. For example, the project will support improved smallholder agriculture and agro-forestry systems that provide a viable alternative to more extensive forest clearing, while declining to support out-grower schemes involving extensive monocultures of oil palm, rubber, or other crops. Also, the resettlement of villages and households will be avoided in the course of establishing new protected areas through careful boundary delineation and internal park zoning.

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 ESMF and PF describe the environmental and social risks associated with the project, along with recommended mitigation measures. These safeguards instruments describe the criteria and procedures that the project should follow to help ensure compliance with the World Bank's, as well as national, environmental and social standards. The ESMF indicates the environmental and social screening, formal environmental approval, and permitting requirements for project-supported investments, particularly in community forestry and smallholder agriculture. It also identifies the institutional roles and responsibilities, capacity building, and budget requirements to effectively implement these measures.

FDA will be the main implementer of this project, in collaboration with other agencies

including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Land Commission (LC), and Ministry of Agriculture. The EPA will have the lead role in verifying the project's compliance with World Bank and Liberian environmental requirements, including through the Safeguards Information System (SIS) under Component 3.2. The project will support one or more (as needed) environmental and social safeguards specialist(s) to oversee safeguards compliance, including ensuring that (i) Community Forest Management Plans adhere to the sustainability principles specified in the World Bank's Forests Policy (OP 4.36, Para. 10); (ii) smallholder agriculture support does not involve increased deforestation, respects land titles and customary boundaries, and follows environmentally sound pest management and agronomic practices; (iii) timely livelihoods support will be provided when needed to people affected by the restriction of access to natural resources within project-supported protected areas; and (iv) the project's Safeguards Information System (SIS) functions effectively as intended.

The project's design emphasizes inclusive participation, tailored livelihoods support, workable benefits-sharing arrangements, capacity building on conflict resolution, and a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism.

FDA and EPA both have experience in addressing environmental and social safeguards issues through previous World Bank-supported projects. Nonetheless, the project provides for substantial safeguards-related capacity-building, including training workshops and the production of guidance reports and toolkits. A high priority will be safeguards-related training for FDA regional and county officers (including the staff responsible for reviewing and approving Community Forest Management Plans); EPA Environmental Inspectors to support safeguards implementation; and non-governmental forestry and agricultural service providers.

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

To prepare the ESMF and PF, various stakeholders were consulted. A major meeting was held in Kakata, Margibi County which brought together over 40 participants from multiple Counties including Superintendents, traditional leaders, women's groups, and others to discuss the LFSP and the environmental and social implications of the project. The project also benefits from extensive SESA meetings with communities in the Counties hosting the protected areas. Under the REDD+ readiness process, a robust stakeholder mapping was conducted, with participatory structures developed at both the local and national levels. A national-level REDD+ technical working group exists, comprising Government agencies, local and international CSOs, the private sector, traditional leaders, and other interest groups. The REDD+ Technical Working Group was consulted during the preparation of the ESMF and Process Framework.

One of the specific lessons gathered during project design is the need for continued and ongoing consultation and community engagement which should go beyond awareness raising. The LFSP will include a stakeholder engagement plan and will build on and complement the community engagement process promoted by other projects, including the REDD+ readiness process supported by the FCPF.

Project implementation will provide periodic opportunities for citizen engagement to provide feedback on project effectiveness and outcomes.

The ESMF, PF, and any follow-up safeguards documents prepared during implementation will be made available to project-affected groups, local NGOs, and the public at large as required by the laws

of Liberia and World Bank safeguard policies.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	
Date of receipt by the Bank	January 18, 2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	February 8, 2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	N/A
"In country" Disclosure: February 8, 2016	
Process Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	November 16, 2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	February 8, 2016
"In country" Disclosure: January 26, 2016	
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" 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?	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)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> TBD <input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.36 – Forests	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" 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 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? (Pending)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Paola Agostini	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Hanneke Van Tilburg	Date:
Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: Magda Lovei	Date: