



Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet Restructuring Stage

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA

Project ID	Project Name
P157324	Ecuador Risk Mitigation and Emergency Recovery Project
Task Team Leader(s)	Country
Diana Marcela Rubiano Vargas, Alexander Agosti	Ecuador
Approval Date	Environmental Category
15-Mar-2016	Partial Assessment (B)
Managing Unit	
SLCUR	

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	150.00
Total Financing	150.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	150.00
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2. PROJECT INFORMATION

Current Program Development Objective

To support the recovery of basic and productive services in selected sectors in affected areas in case of an Eligible Disaster and strengthen resilience to natural disasters and macroeconomic shocks



3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is being restructured to reflect the new context and investment priorities of the Government of Ecuador (GoE) considered for World Bank (Bank; WB) financing in light of the GoE's formal request to redirect its efforts responding to the urgent needs caused by Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including a cash transfer program to assist those most impacted by the crisis in a letter dated March 23, 2020. The institutional and operational arrangements for the cash transfers will be as similar as possible to those under an active Bank operation Ecuador Social Safety Net Project (SSN Project, P167416), prepared under the WB Environmental and Social Framework, applicable to new operations since October 2018. Said arrangements will include the Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion (MIES) as a new co-executing agency under the project, whose Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will remain in the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). This is the second restructuring that implies changes in the Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (ISDS) and the fourth restructuring of the project. The current restructuring package reflects the updated description of the project activities under Component 2 and the necessary updates in the project's safeguards information disclosed on April 18, 2019 through the combined PID-ISDS document (Dated April 18, 2019).

Preparatory activities under Component 1 were guided by the Alert Declarations in effect related to the Cotopaxi volcano and the El Niño phenomenon, and the emergency preparedness action plan prepared by the GoE. Component 2 was designed to respond to any natural disaster meeting certain trigger criteria, described in the Project's Operations Manual (POM). Two disasters hit Ecuador after the project was approved, thus activating Component 2: (i) a M7.8 earthquake that struck the country's northwest coast; and (ii) a series of flooding events and landslides induced by the El Niño phenomenon. Currently, an outbreak of COVID-19, identified as a new strain of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus disease, has been declared a pandemic. The GoE has declared a national emergency due to the rapid spread of COVID-19 in recent weeks. As of March 28, 2020, there were 1,823 confirmed cases, 2,503 suspected cases and 48 deaths related to of COVID-19 in Ecuador. Around 74 percent of all cases were confirmed in the state of Guayas.¹ On March 11, the Ministry of Public Health (MSP) declared a health emergency (Ministerial Resolution N. 00126-2020). On March 16, President Moreno signed Presidential Decree N. 1017 declaring a national emergency to contain the spread of the disease. 17. On March 20, the President announced some economic measures that include a temporary emergency bonus of US\$60 to COVID-19 vulnerable people.

Project Components

Component 1: Disaster Preparedness and Risk Mitigation (US\$4.23 million total; US\$3.78million IBRD)

Component 1 aimed to reduce the potential impacts of the hazards expected from El Niño and the Cotopaxi volcano, according to the emergency preparedness action plan prepared by the GoE (jointly by the SGR, MICS and the MEF). To date, US\$3.78 million has been disbursed, corresponding to Public Water Company's (EPA) flood protection and mitigation works against the anticipated threats of El Niño (construction of gabion walls, breakwater walls and de-silting activities). The six rehabilitative works of minor scale financed under Component 1 were all confirmed to have complied with the World Bank safeguards policies prior to related retroactive payments. No further activities will be financed under this component.

¹ <https://www.salud.gob.ec/el-ministerio-de-salud-publica-del-ecuador-msp-informa-situacion-coronavirus/>. Daily updates on the COVID-19 situation globally is available for example at the following website of the Johns Hopkins University: <https://gisanddata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6>



Component 2: Post-Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction (US\$52.53 million IBRD)

Component 2 aims to provide support for the recovery and reconstruction of selected sectors, should an Eligible Disaster occur. The component has followed a framework approach based on a list of eligible activities that contribute to the rehabilitation or reconstruction of select transport/road, water/sanitation/flood protection infrastructure, crop and livestock production or any other sector agreed between the GoE and the WB as described in the POM. To date, US\$1.97 million has been disbursed for reimbursement of medical supplies to strengthen 86 health units in response to health needs after the disasters.

Component 2 was triggered following the orange alert declaration of April 2, 2016 associated with the intensification of the El Niño phenomenon that caused heavy rains, floods and landslides, and the red alert declaration associated with the April 16, 2016 earthquake. Most of the project funds were redirected to Component 2, and in February 7, 2019 the GoE confirmed the following list of investments under the ERL, including information on their status at the moment of the current restructuring: (i) the construction of a new fully-equipped educational unit, including equipment, to be executed by Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) and the Works Contracting Service (SECOB), the national construction agency. The MEF cancelled the school construction on October 11, 2019 due to slow progress in the subproject preparation and the approaching project closing date; (ii) the purchase of 40 ambulances and various types of medical equipment and supplies, to be executed by MSP. The purchase of medical supplies has been completed, while the procurement process for the ambulances had been ongoing and acquisition of medical equipment pending; and (iii) the rehabilitation of a provincial road and reconstruction of the Manta fishing port managed by the Port Authority of Manta (APM), to be executed by MTOP. The MEF cancelled the road rehabilitation on January 20, 2020 due to slow progress in the subproject preparation and the approaching closing date. Regarding the Manta fishing port rehabilitation, it was the only subproject that had advanced to pass the selection of the contractor but awarding of the civil works contract was pending as the COVID-19 crisis took priority.

Due to the COVID-19 crisis, the MEF has conducted an analysis aimed at optimizing resources and expediting assistance to those most affected and identified the possibility of (i) using US\$50m from project funds under Component 2 to expand finance of cash transfers similar to those under the SNN Project, and (ii) leaving some funds in Component 3 to cover costs related to the ongoing MEF technical assistance and project management by the PCU. To accomplish this, the fourth project restructuring cancels the pending activities under Component 2 in favor of urgent assistance in response to the COVID-19 crisis in the form of cash transfers. Consequently, under the fourth project restructuring, eligible activities will be limited to (i) purchase of a mobile hospital tent that remains in process under the expected project investments since the 2016 earthquake and (ii) temporary social benefits for specific segments of the population to cope with socioeconomic effects of COVID-19 through cash transfers to informal workers.

Component 3: Technical Assistance to MEF and Project Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$ 3.27 million IBRD)

Component 3 provides support to the MEF, EPA, MTOP, MSP, MINEDUC, SECOB and other selected sectors, for the administrative management of the project, including: (i) the hiring of a Project Coordinator, specialists in financial management, procurement, and monitoring and evaluation for the PCU (Project Coordination Unit); (ii) the hiring of other technical temporary staff (including, but not limited to, environmental and social specialists) needed during project implementation; (iii) the carrying out of project audits; and (iv) the financing of the necessary goods and equipment. This component also includes technical assistance to MEF to strengthen the country's resilience to macroeconomic shocks.



Status of project activities under Components 2 and 3 at mid-March 2020

Following President Moreno's declaration of a state of emergency on March 16, 2020 to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic in Ecuador, on March 23 the MEF formally requested the fourth restructuring of the project to redirect resources from Components 2 and 3 toward the COVID-19 response. In particular, the GoE created a Family Protection Bonus for the Emergency, under which the planned World Bank finance will reach a total of 400,027 households that gain their income at the informal sector and live in poverty will receive two grants of US\$60 in April and May 2020. The bonus is meant to cover basic needs that will help the beneficiary households to cope with the circumstances imposed by the pandemic.

Ecuador's Social Registry (SR) is the beneficiary selection mechanism for non-contributory social programs. Created in 2009, the SR provides the information system that supports the intake, registration and determination of potential eligibility for several social programs. To determine eligibility, the SR counts on a socioeconomic welfare index based on a proxy mean test for targeting social programs. The index varies from 0 to 100 and classifies households within the RS as extreme poor, moderately poor, and non-poor. The threshold for extreme poverty was estimated at the index value of 24 and of 36 for moderate poverty. The index was revised in 2018 to reduce inclusion and exclusion errors but is currently on hold until the completion of collection of new information that has been interrupted due to the COVID-19 crisis. The SR is managed by a Social Registry Office created in 2109 and contains information on eight million individuals (roughly two million households), mainly from per capita consumption quintiles 1 and 2, covering approximately 48 percent of the Ecuadorian population. For the Family Protection Bonus for the Emergency, the threshold value of the index was increased to 38.

As per the targeted informal workers' eligibility criteria and the disbursement and dissemination methods to be applied, as of March 27, the Bank has the following information:

The 400,027 households that will receive the Family Protection Bonus for the Emergency, a total cash transfer of US\$120 that will be delivered to female heads of households (mothers) paid in two US\$60 installments, will be targeted to informal sector workers that depend on daily work to support their households (street vendors, construction workers, farm workers, among others).

The eligibility criteria to receive the cash transfers:

- A) Household registered in the Social Registry in a situation of economic vulnerability, below the revised moderate poverty line with an index value of 38/100;
- B) Household does not receive cash transfer(s) from other social programs, such as Human Development Bonus; and
- C) Household generates less than US\$400 of monthly income (a reference to filter households if in the official social security database, a household appears with contributions above a salary level of US\$ 400).

Disbursements: MIES will establish a list of beneficiaries that will be shared with the service providers of the seven banks involved in the cash transfer. The banks will pay the cash transfers to the beneficiaries and report daily to MEF, through an internal process, what was paid and needs to be reimbursed by MEF. Beneficiaries will be able to collect the funds in any of the at least 6,000 authorized payment locations (the GoE is working to increase their number). Regarding the COVID-19 emergency payments, the option of using electronic delivery of funds is not viable.

Dissemination: Thus far, the GoE produced a 1.2 minute video communicating the following information: the above described three criteria to be eligible, the mechanisms to be used to contact each identified beneficiary; phone call or SMS



that will provide more specific instructions on how to collect the cash transfer through the 10,588 authorized payment locations in the national financial network. Each beneficiary will be able to choose between one of 10 cashing points most convenient to them on dates assigned by MIES programming, aimed at reducing potential spread of COVID-19 due to the payment arrangements.

The Project Operations Manual (OM) will be updated to include a technical annex that will further explain/define the eligibility criteria, disbursement mechanism and dissemination strategy, as well as the mechanisms MIES will follow to comply with international and/or nationally dictated good practices to prevent further spread of COVID-19.

The restructured project will thus use US\$50 million to finance cash transfers under Component 2 and to leave some of the current funding for Component 3 to complete ongoing technical assistance to build the GoE capacity to advance macroeconomic and structural reforms that are critical to increasing national resilience to macroeconomic and natural shocks, as well as to cover costs related to project management by the PCU. To accomplish this restructuring, the pending activities under Component 2 will be cancelled in favor of urgent assistance in response to the COVID-19 crisis. No safeguards work under ERL is ongoing or pending.

4. PROJECT LOCATION AND SALIENT PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS RELEVANT TO THE SAFEGUARD ANALYSIS (IF KNOWN)

Under the second restructuring of the ISDS, the project will again cover the whole of Ecuador, since the cash transfers to alleviate the effects of COVID-19 will not be specific to any geographic area. The new project activities won't include any construction works or other actions that would imply physical footprint on the ground, including involuntary resettlement. The new activities are expected to benefit, 400,027 vulnerable households that earn their living in the informal sector, including indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian households (other vulnerable groups such as low-income elderly are covered by other sources). For example, 81 percent of indigenous workers hold informal jobs, while 62 percent of working women of any ethnicity are involved in informal sector economic activities, mainly services (Social Assessment for Social Safety Net Project, 2019).

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SPECIALISTS ON THE TEAM

Mariana T. Felicio, Social Specialist
Tuuli Johanna Bernardini, Environmental Specialist
Renee Menard, Social Specialist

6. SAFEGUARD POLICIES TRIGGERED

Safeguard Policies	Triggered	Explanation
Environmental Assessment (OP) (BP 4.01)	Yes	The current project restructuring implies no relevant environmental risks or impacts. It is important to mention that while the safeguards instruments of the original ERL remain in place, no



safeguards work under the original ERL project is ongoing or pending. Regarding social risks and impacts, the new cash transfers will benefit a vulnerable segment of the population. However, if not designed carefully, they may inadvertently exclude certain persons and thus limit vulnerable households' access to the proposed COVID-19 assistance. Until March 26, MIES has defined the criteria for the eligible beneficiaries as described above under "Status of project activities under Components 2 and 3 at mid-March 2020" for at least the first COVID-19 related cash transfers. After the first payments, said criteria might be improved as deemed necessary based on the available data on people in the informal sector and data gathered through the project's engagement processes, for which a contact point will be assigned in MIES.

Since MIES will be the co-executing agency for the cash transfers, the restructured ERL will rely on the social safeguards instruments prepared and approved by the Bank for the ongoing Social Safety Net (SSN) Project: Social Assessment (SA), Indigenous Peoples' Planning Framework (IPPF) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) disclosed on February 27, 2019 in-country and at the World Bank external website, which will be adopted by ERL and included in the revised OM. Latest by two weeks after the restructuring approval, these instruments will be updated as pertinent in terms of the COVID-19 cash transfers and disclosed as the ERL Project's valid safeguards instruments, including the eligibility criteria, schedule and procedures in place for the cash transfers in two installments (April and May 2020), the process for eligible beneficiaries to access the payments, and description of stakeholder engagement options, including a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) MIES and MEF have accessible to all stakeholders. Importantly, the instruments will detail the required procedures in place to minimize potential spread of COVID-19 due to the cash transfer movements. See further details under Summary of Key Safeguard Issues.

Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03 No

The project activities don't involve participation of private sector as defined in OP/BP 4.03.



Natural Habitats (OP) (BP 4.04)	Yes	The original ERL project design triggered OP/BP 4.04 for precautionary purposes. The corresponding ESSAF remains in place though no related activities are pending. The new eligible Component 2 activities under the current restructuring imply no risk or impact to any type of natural habitat.
Forests (OP) (BP 4.36)	Yes	The original ERL project design triggered OP/BP 4.36 for precautionary purposes. The corresponding ESSAF remains in place though no related activities are pending. The new eligible Component 2 activities under the current restructuring imply no risk or impact to forests or communities depending on their ecosystem services.
Pest Management (OP 4.09)	Yes	The original project design triggered OP 4.09 as Component 1 was to finance personal protection equipment for safe handling of chemical larvicides to control mosquitoes as vectors for several diseases that are prone to spread due to the El Niño effects that can increase the use of chemicals. Annex 13 of the ESSAF, Emergency Plan for Vector Control remains in place though no related activities are pending. The new eligible Component 2 activities under the current restructuring imply no pest management related risks or impacts.
Physical Cultural Resources (OP) (BP 4.11)	Yes	The original ERL project design triggered OP/BP 4.11 for precautionary purposes given the rich physical cultural resources (PCRs) of Ecuador. The corresponding ESSAF remains in place though no related activities are pending. The new eligible Component 2 activities under the current restructuring imply no risk or impact to PCRs.
Indigenous Peoples (OP) (BP 4.10)	Yes	<p>Given presence of Indigenous Peoples in Ecuador, the ERL project triggered OP/BP 4.10 particularly as the scale and location of the potential natural disaster impacts and the related response investments were unknown during project preparation. Effectively, the few works carried out by the ERL did not affect any groups meeting the criteria of OP 4.10. The original IPPF remains in place though no related activities are pending.</p> <p>Regarding the cash transfers, no civil works nor land acquisition will be financed as part of the current restructuring. The cash transfers will benefit, among the 400,027 eligible households, Indigenous</p>



Peoples', Afro-Ecuadorians', and Montubios' households that are predominant among the informal sector segment to be benefited. The information dissemination and stakeholder participation activities described in the IPPF and SEP of the Social Safety Net Project will be adopted for the restructured Component 2 as part of the OM and carried out by MIES, and will be subsequently aligned with the new social cash transfer activities and the relevant guidelines for the COVID-19 situation in a culturally appropriate manner, including the use of a GRM.

Involuntary Resettlement (OP) (BP 4.12) Yes

The original ERL project activities considered the possible occurrence of limited temporary or permanent involuntary resettlement or land acquisition. The ERL RPF remains in place though no related activities are pending.

The new eligible Component 2 activities under the current restructuring will not require any type of resettlement or acquisition of land.

Safety of Dams (OP) (BP 4.37) Yes

The original ERL project design triggered OP/BP 4.37 for precautionary purposes. The corresponding ESSAF requirements remain in place though no related activities are pending. OP 4.37 is not relevant to the new eligible Component 2 activities under the current restructuring.

Projects on International Waterways (OP) (BP 7.50) No

Under the ERL it was agreed with the GoE that any activity that would need to trigger this OP/BP 7.50 would be excluded from project financing. Project activities under the ERL or the current restructuring have not been and will not be conducted in or influence international waterways.

Projects in Disputed Areas (OP) (BP 7.60) No

Project activities under the ERL or the current restructuring have not been and will not be conducted 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 Restructured project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts.

The project triggers OP/BP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment and has been classified as an "Environmental and Social Category B" operation under the same. Under the original ERL project, the civil works financed for preventive action under Component 1 consisted finally in six rehabilitative works of minor scale that were all confirmed to have



complied with the World Bank safeguards policies prior to related retroactive payments. Under Component 2, the current restructuring will limit the eligible activities to (i) purchase of a mobile hospital tent that remains pending under the expected project investments since the 2016 earthquake; and (ii) temporary social benefits for specific segments of the population to cope with socioeconomic effects of COVID-19 through two installments of cash transfers (April and May 2020). Component 3 will continue provision of technical assistance to strengthen the country's resilience to macroeconomic shocks. No safeguards-related work under the ERL project is ongoing or pending. Consequently, the remaining activities after the current restructuring won't imply environmental risks or impacts nor require related management efforts. The remaining activities will not entail any land acquisition, resettlement, or associated livelihood impacts, nor will they affect the management of natural resources or land areas upon which individuals or communities rely. The main social risk of the project relates to the possibility that procedures and processes for reaching out to disadvantaged or vulnerable groups may not be successful. If not designed carefully (criteria and identification methodology, access modalities, culturally appropriate dissemination of information and access to a Grievance Redress Mechanism, GRM, among other aspects), the project may inadvertently exclude certain groups (such as Indigenous People, Afro-Ecuadorians, the elderly, persons with disabilities, or other people living in distant and remote areas without banking services, etc.) from access to cash transfers and the benefits they are expected to bring for the household. Other key risks include a weak GRM and coordination in the communication of key messages regarding eligibility criteria for the two cash transfer installments and modalities to access it.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable to the remaining activities after the current restructuring.

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 original ERL Project:

The project was prepared and the investments under Component 1 were implemented according to Paragraph 12 of the World Bank's Operational Policy 10.00, which allows for certain exceptions to the investment project financing policy requirements, including deferral of safeguards requirements. The co-executing agencies prepared with MEF and Bank support an Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment Framework (ESSAF) for the project to ensure identification and adequate management of environmental and social risks and impacts related to project implementation, including a section on environmental good practices focused on civil works. The ESSAF includes an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF); a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared in accordance with OP 4.12; and a description of the applicable public communication tools and procedures. All required safeguards measures for the activities carried out under the original ERL have been satisfactorily completed.

The proposed restructuring:



The cash transfers under Component 2 will apply to eligible beneficiaries across the country, including Indigenous Peoples and other ethnic minorities. MIES will be the co-executing agency for the cash transfers under the restructured ERL. MIES is already implementing the Social Safety Net (SSN) Project (P167416) and has prepared and disclosed social safeguards instruments that comply with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) in February 2019. The cash transfers under the restructured ERL will rely on the SSN Project's social management instruments (SA, IPPF and SEP) to ensure compliance with the applicable safeguards under the Bank Operational Policies. These instruments will be immediately adopted as part of the restructured ERL OM. Latest by two weeks after the restructuring approval, the instruments will be updated as pertinent in terms of the COVID-19 cash transfers and disclosed as the restructured ERL project's final safeguards instruments. The updates will address any needed improvements in culturally appropriate dissemination of information (use of clear messages and native languages when needed, and the channels to share information, etc.) regarding the cash transfers to alleviate the socioeconomic effects of COVID-19 (including the eligibility criteria, accessing points and methods, etc.), as well as how to access and use the GRM to receive and handle complaints relating to exclusion and inclusion errors during beneficiary targeting, and the overall delivery of project benefits.

As part of the updates, MIES will also adjust the instruments to take into account the social measures implemented to control the COVID-19 outbreak (social confinement, limited mobility, avoidance of large gatherings, etc.) following the relevant international good practice, GoE and Bank guidelines, including additional facilities to access the GRM without face to face contact. The mechanisms will rely on MIES uptake channels to process grievances and complaints, part of the improved system designed for the Human Development Bonus (BDH in Spanish). Training will be given to MIES staff that currently responds to grievances and claims received on the BDH, to enable them to respond to specific grievances regarding the COVID-19 emergency cash transfers for people in the informal sector.

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on environmental and social management is part of the restructured project's implementation process, and MIES will prepare and submit regular monitoring reports on the implementation of the cash transfer for informal sector including beneficiaries targeting, implementation of measures to minimize exclusion, results of the stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanism and overall performance. The PCU at the MEF is overall in charge of securing that the co-executing agencies carry out an adequate level of subproject supervision.

The co-executing agencies to implement the applicable World Bank safeguards after the current restructuring will be limited to MSP and MIES. The pending purchase of a hospital tent by MSP doesn't require safeguards-related capacity. OP 4.10 (Indigenous People) will apply to the cash transfers regarding the dissemination of information and stakeholders participation, mainly with the beneficiaries. This will be under the purview of MIES, as indicated before, and the same personnel responsible for social management under the SSN Project will take on these responsibilities as well for the cash transfers for people in the informal sector. The MIES staff includes social specialists and will benefit from support by the PCU/MEF and the Bank team as needed. Additional support as needed can also be considered under Component 3. The PCU at the MEF has gained a basic understanding of the WB safeguards requirements and serves to coordinate the respective work between the co-executing agencies and the Bank. Over the past decades, the GoE has implemented important pro-poor policies and taken steps to include indigenous peoples and other minorities, and all the co-executing agencies have experience in consultation and dialogue with indigenous communities. For example, the MSP includes a Division for Intercultural Health and MIES includes a Citizen Participation Unit ("Unidad de Participación Ciudadana").

Overall, despite the lack of completed subprojects, the original ERL project has covered extensive work on environmental and social management instruments of a number of subproject investments along the implementation period, contributing to enhancing related GoE capacity in different sectors. The Bank team has worked closely with the co-executing agencies' teams during the preparation of the safeguards instruments for the ERL and the SSN



projects, and will continue supporting the implementation of the remaining activities to secure compliance with the relevant instruments for social management of the cash transfers under the proposed restructuring.

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

Under the original ERL, the key project stakeholders have been the public institutions in charge of disaster prevention and response in Ecuador. The potentially affected people have been determined based on their geographic location and socio-economic factors that contribute to vulnerability. For the restructured project, in addition to the institutions involved in the ERL, the MIES is the key stakeholder, along with the potential beneficiaries. The existing SEP and GRM for the SSN project will be made immediately available to stakeholders, and will be further updated as needed.

Regarding gender, it is well documented in the literature that gender and equality have a strong link to disaster vulnerability and resilience. The proposed cash transfers will be directed to benefit workers in the informal sector, where 62 percent are women. As per a GoE decision, cash transfers will be delivered to female household heads to maximize benefit for the whole of the beneficiary households. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, increases in gender-based violence (GBV) are being reported throughout the world. As part of the communication strategy for the cash transfers, the Bank will ensure that MIES includes information on availability of local SEA-SH resources to the extend possible.

Regarding citizen engagement, the ERL project has a grievance redress indicator at the intermediate level. The co-executing agencies have the responsibility to document and resolve grievances and follow up on and report them to the PCU. The public disclosure and stakeholder participation, to be detailed in the updated SEP, will be aligned with guidelines for the COVID-19 circumstances and to respect social measures implemented by GoE to manage the pandemic outbreak.

The social safeguards instruments for the cash transfer under the restructured ERL will be disclosed in two steps: (i) the SSN Project’s OM, SA, SEP and IPPF will be disclosed (A) with a note indicating that they are being adopted and will be updated for the restructured ERL project on the Bank’s external website and the link will be sent to the PCU/MEF and MIES simultaneously with the Bank approval of the ERL restructuring; and (B) in-country at the MEF website at <https://www.finanzas.gob.ec/proyecto-banco-mundial/> and MIES website right after the effectiveness of the current restructuring, or sooner if possible, and (ii) the updated OM, SA, SEP and IPPF latest by two weeks after said effectiveness.

As of March 28, 2020, the dates below correspond to the disclosure of the latest ERL safeguard instruments, whereas the SA, SEP and IPPF for the SSN Project, which will be adopted and adapted for the restructured ERL, were originally disclosed on February 27, 2019 at the MIES and World Bank external website, and will be disclosed, updated and re-disclosed under the restructured ERL project as set out above in April, 2020.

B. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure



06-Jan-2016	31-Jan-2016
For Category 'A' projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Country	Date of Disclosure
Ecuador	31-Jan-2016
Comments	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
06-Jan-2016	31-Jan-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Country	Date of Disclosure
Ecuador	31-Jan-2016
Comments	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
06-Jan-2016	31-Jan-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Country	Date of Disclosure
Ecuador	31-Jan-2016
Comments	



Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?

TBD

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure

“In country” Disclosure

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
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes
Is a separate PMP required?	No
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	NA

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes



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
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes
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?	NA

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes

OP/BP 4.36 - Forests

Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	NA
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	NA
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	NA

OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams

Have dam safety plans been prepared?	NA
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	NA
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	NA

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information



Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?	Yes
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?	No

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s)	Diana Marcela Rubiano Vargas Alexander Agosti	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor	Maria Da Cunha	29-Mar-2020
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