

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET**  
**APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA722

**Date ISDS Prepared/Updated:** 20-June-2013

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**1. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Argentina	<b>Project ID:</b>	P125804
<b>Project Name:</b>	Adaptation Fund: Increasing Climate Resilience and Enhancing Sustainable Land Management in the Southwest of the Buenos Aires Province Project		
<b>Task Team Leader:</b>	Marcelo Hector Acerbi		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	20-June-2013	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	N/A
<b>Managing Unit:</b>	LCSEN	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Sector:</b>	Agricultural extension and research (25%), Crops (25%), Irrigation and drainage (25%), Animal production (25%)		
<b>Theme:</b>	Climate change (40%), Land administration and management (20%), Water resource management (20%), Vulnerability assessment and monitoring (10%), Environmental policies and institutions (10%)		
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
Recipient (in-kind)			1.859
Adaptation Fund			3.960
<b>Total</b>			<b>5.819</b>
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B - Partial Assessment		
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

**2. Project Objectives**

The PDO is to contribute to reducing climate and man-made vulnerability of the agroecosystems in the Southwest of the Buenos Aires Province by increasing adaptive capacity of key local institutions and actors and piloting and disseminating climate resilient and sustainable land management practices.

Participatory planning processes will be used to identify and pilot concrete adaptation measures focusing on water, crops and livestock management to promote climate resilience.

**3. Project Description**

The Project aims at promoting an enabling environment for climate adaptation as a continued, inter-sectoral and inter-institutional learning process, and to implement production-based adaptation measures in dry land agroecosystems, by introducing techniques for climate resilient and sustainable management of natural

resources, supported by cross-institutional work aimed at (1) creating an adequate political, social, and economic framework to ensure adoption, sustainability, continuity, and further development of the adaptation efforts; and (2) bolstering and fine-tuning adaptation measures identified and chosen through institutional and community-level capacity building.

The Project consists of the following components:

### **Component 1: Reducing Institutional and Community-level Vulnerability**

1. Improvement of response and planning capacity of local institutions and communities by promoting people's engagement in data collection and analysis from inter-institutional to household level.
2. Collection of data and transformation of such data into information through the establishment of an Information and Early-Warning System on Climate Change and Desertification (IEWS).
3. Creation of a Regional Consultative Observatory of Public Policies on Climate Change and Desertification (Observatory) through institutional and sector-specific networking among related stakeholders to utilize the created information in the relevant decision-making processes.
4. Development of innovative and participatory capacity building and governance tools through specific programs targeting institutions, agricultural producers and their families.

### **Component 2: Implementing Adaptation Measures in Productive Agroecosystems**

1. Selection and appraisal, through a participatory process, of the main interventions to be implemented on each Specific Intervention Site covering small-scale pilot interventions selected from a menu of options related to adaptive management of livestock, crops and water.
2. Development and field application of the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices selected for the Project's area of influence, including management practices on water, livestock and crops. Other activities could include programs to improve access to markets and options to promote productive alternatives

### **Component 3: Applying Participatory Approach to Knowledge Management and Local Capacity Development for Adaptation to Climate Change**

1. Engagement of directly targeted farmers and partner organizations in Project monitoring, adaptive management and dissemination of lessons learned.
2. Provision of training and tools for the participation in the development of local and farm/household-specific adaptation strategies.
3. Capacity building with a focus on the development of knowledge systems that promote continuous improvement and adaptive management.
4. Development of a specific methodology to address the following topics: (i) climate change and implications for agriculture and identification of potential response options; (ii) prioritization of response options; and (iii) development of action plans.
5. Promotion of training for local groups for carrying out KM tasks, and mutual knowledge sharing between and beyond the key counties of Puán, Villarino and Patagones.
6. Preparation of a specific communication and KM strategy to identify specific means to involve different stakeholder groups and find effective ways for knowledge sharing.

7. Organization of joint demonstrative field visits to promote hands-on dialogue.
8. Dissemination of good practices and lessons learnt at different administrative levels, including relevant international forums.

#### **Component 4: Developing a Sustainability Strategy**

1. Generation of institutional and community level agreements for the measures to be sustained beyond the Project's closure.
2. Search for continued financing for successful initiatives, through institutional arrangements that enable linking measures with the Development Plan of the Southwest of Buenos Aires Province (PDSO)
3. Promotion of linkages with other national-level plans, e.g. the Provincial Agricultural Services Program.
4. Continuation of the IEWS and its adoption by the Observatory.
5. Promotion of institutional arrangements targeting sustainability of the Observatory.
6. Facilitation of the development of arrangements for local accountability and supervision by the federal and provincial executing counterparts for an additional 5-year period after the Project's closing date.
7. Compilation and review of potential sources of financing, and development of a fundraising strategy involving private and public sectors.
8. Development of a participatory program to disseminate good practices, to trigger multiplication processes through time.

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

The area targeted by the project through a mixture of direct interventions and expected indirect impacts includes the counties of Guaminí, Adolfo Alsina, Coronel Suárez, Coronel Pringles, Coronel Dorrego, Saavedra, Tornquist, Puán, Coronel Rosales, Bahía Blanca, Villarino and Patagones. The proposed direct intervention area involves three counties with a predominance of dry land farming located in zones below the 600 mm isohyetal line (dry counties with frequent water deficit) namely: Puán, Villarino and Patagones. They were selected based on the following two criteria: 1) a scattered rural population equal or greater than 10% of their overall population, and 2) frequent occurrence of agricultural emergency in terms of yield and livestock losses.

In the southwest part of Buenos Aires Province (SWBA), the average annual precipitation varies between 840 mm in the East and 380 mm in the West, where the rainfall is usually not enough for livestock and crop production. Typical rainfall patterns were studied and the annual variability of precipitations analyzed from 1970 to 2008, where important seasonal differences were found and related maps prepared. The results of the rainfall studies found that overall, varying precipitation is a characteristic of the project area, and global phenomena contribute to these variations.

With regard to precipitation, the current rainfall rates are expected to stay the same over the next decade. Coupled with a temperature increase, however, net soil moisture is expected to decrease in the project area. Consequently, the biophysical assets are projected to face disruptive and even "dangerous" impacts due to warming beyond the commonly cited threshold of 2°C above the pre-industrial temperature level.

In the project area, these climate change effects are expected to occur in addition to existing climate variability and anthropogenic drivers of desertification, aggravating the following impacts on the current agroecosystems: as an example, the currently available climate models project that the ENSO phenomena is a climate pattern that will continue to appear in the future. However, there is no certainty on potential changes in the intensity of these

phenomena. This is due to the nature of the ENSO, which occurrence and development depend on other regional variables that ought to be included in the climate models. In Argentina, rainfall and drought patterns are expected to remain connected with the variability of conditions in the equatorial Pacific associated with El Nino and La Nina. However, and as of today, in addition to the ENSO phenomena, there will be further variables that will impact the rainfall and drought patterns. Hence, adaptation involves building sustainability and thence resilience to a range of potential climate outcomes. The objective of this project is to assist in this endeavor.

These changes in climate variables are projected to lead to severe impacts in terms of depletion of pastures critical to livestock survival. Also, the expected warming will increasingly threaten sustainability of crop production as drier conditions continue particularly in the winter and beginning of spring. Furthermore, these extreme temperatures have been known to lead to significant negative impacts from thermal stress (frost conditions), but there is not yet literature on this increasingly observed calamity.

Given the extreme oscillations between relatively long wet and dry periods, the problems faced are not restricted to a lack of water, but rather to a vicious cycle between the following factors: drought -- wind erosion -- flooding -- water erosion -- soil compaction -- salinization -- desertification.

## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Lilian Pedersen (LCSSO)

Tuuli Johanna Bernardini (LCSEN) and Marcelo Morandi (STC, LCSEN)

6. Safeguard Policies Triggered		
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	<b>Yes</b>	<p>The policy is triggered by the implementation of adaptation measures through interventions in productive agroecosystems which will be discussed, defined and put in practice jointly with local stakeholders and related technical institutions during the Grant implementation period. Given there is previous positive experience on the proposed base interventions from around the world, and the fact that no particularly sensitive environmental conditions are known to prevail in the target area, the project is classified as a Category B.</p> <p>The main project interventions will cover management of water resources, crops, and livestock and pasture management. For example, production oriented adaptation is expected to include decentralized measures to efficiently capture and storage rainwater and install microsystems for irrigation. To strengthen food and agroecological diversity and directly raise the standard of living of the local population, creation of organic vegetable gardens will provide multiple benefits beyond increased climate resilience at family level. Further adaptation measures proposed for transitioning from the current situation to more climate resilient and sustainable land management approach are crop rotation, organic pest control, adjusted sowing, cover crops,</p>

		<p>sustainable land tillage, adaptation of cattle ranching systems through use of forage banks, forest grazing, and sustainable management of pasture plots. The principal adaptation measures included in the project proposal are: (i) rainwater harvesting and improved irrigation technology, (ii) enhanced crop management, (iii) rangeland and forage management, (iv) silvopastoral livestock production, and (v) sustainable land management and erosion control.</p> <p>The proposed sustainable land management interventions will include training and capacity activities. As many of these interventions could be new to project beneficiaries there may be some initial resistance to adopting non-traditional measures. Therefore, a strong knowledge sharing and training program will be developed as an important aspect of this project.</p> <p>Given that the proposed investments are neither technically defined nor specifically located by appraisal, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to guide and secure appropriate socio-environmental management of the project activities.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	<b>Yes</b>	<p>While during preparation it has not been possible to determine the presence of natural habitats in the project's area of influence, the policy is triggered under a precautionary basis. The project will not result in any expansion of the agricultural frontier or conversion of natural habitats to agricultural land. The activities related to the SIS will be placed on already transformed areas.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	<b>Yes</b>	<p>The policy is triggered because the project may finance small forest plantations to build shelter belts and wind backers. In addition, and in some cases, the project may finance management plans at farm level to ensure compliance with the native forest law at the provincial level. This law includes the identification of forests with critical conservation value. As per the requirements of OP 4.36, small and restricted pilot forest plantations (shelter belts, forestall wind-breakers) supported under the project will not cause loss or degradation of these forests, but rather contribute to their reforestation and conservation, including planting of native tree species.</p> <p>The target area is situated in the Argentine Espinal ecoregion, which characteristic feature is thorny deciduous shrub land forest. This ecoregion has</p>

		<p>been heavily modified as most of it has been used for agriculture and its forests have been highly exploited and dismantled. Both the caldenal and the talaes types of sparse xerophytic forests have been exploited by removal of firewood. The caldén trees have also been used to obtain fence posts, make wooden paving blocks for streets and to operate sawmills for making parquet floors. Furthermore, they have become seriously threatened by the expansion of the agricultural frontier that, thanks to modern irrigation systems, is now reaching areas that in the past were not suited for this type of land management.</p>
Pest Management OP 4.09	<b>Yes</b>	<p>This project seeks to reduce use of and dependence on harmful agricultural chemicals and will not increase or promote use of pesticides, so a pest management plan will not be prepared. It should be noted, however, that small amounts of pesticides will probably continue to be used by a portion of pilot farmers. The project will provide training on the proper use of pesticides and the safe disposal of containers by communities to prevent any health and environmental risks associated with pesticide use. This disposal will follow the Bank OP 4.09 guidelines as well as pertinent national laws and regulations. Furthermore, the project will support an Integrated Pest Management approach to dealing with pests.</p>
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	<b>Yes</b>	<p>While it has not been possible to determine the presence of physical cultural resources in the project's area of influence, the presence of physical cultural resources in SIS will be determined by the final design of pilot interventions during the project implementation. The project's ESMF includes screening criteria to avoid any known areas of physical cultural resources and a process to address any chance finds which may occur during project implementation.</p>
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	<b>Yes</b>	<p>Based on the Bank's screening, the presence of indigenous people living in the area of indirect influence has been confirmed. A Social Assessment has determined that Indigenous Peoples are present in the project area and that they could be positively affected by the project, though not confirmed by appraisal stage. Given that the proposed investments are neither technically defined nor specifically located by appraisal, an IPPF has been prepared.</p> <p>During project preparation, the OPDS conducted several informal meetings with (i) key stakeholders, a local representative from "Consejo de Participación Indígena" (Indigenous People</p>

		<p>Participatory Council), (ii) researchers from several institutes of the academic sector, and (iii) field trips. Additionally, local municipalities were requested to confirm the presence of Indigenous People living in rural areas involved.</p> <p>Historical information refers to the Mapuches as the native people for this region. Many of Mapuches people were taken out from their lands and obliged to migrate to urban areas. This was due to civil war processes, involuntary take of land, or poverty. According to the statistics; information available from Indigenous People Complementary Survey 2004-2005 (“Encuesta Complementaria de Pueblos Indígenas del Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos”), there are no registered Mapuches communities living in rural areas. The National Indigenous People Institute informed that there are Mapuches communities in the city of Carmen de Patagones, registered in the ReNaCi (“Registro Nacional de Comunidades Indígenas”), the national registry of Indigenous Peoples. Further, though never taken into account in different surveys, it might be possible that Indigenous People were living in some of the Specific Intervention Sites of the project.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	<b>Yes</b>	Although no involuntary resettlement is planned under any of the components, activities under component 2 could trigger the policy. In compliance with the policy, in order to avoid, minimize or compensate for any adverse impacts in this regard, a Resettlement Policy Framework has been developed and disclosed to ensure proper consideration before and during execution of pilot interventions. Additionally, all work toward pilot interventions will include participatory planning processes with stakeholders.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	<b>Yes</b>	Although construction of and/or dependency on a planned/existing dam is not envisaged, the policy is triggered in order to ensure compliance with safety standards in case that small water reservoirs or micro irrigation systems are constructed.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	<b>No</b>	The project does not involve international waters.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	<b>No</b>	The project does not involve 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:

The main project interventions will address water resources, crops, livestock, and pasture management. The

project also includes training and capacity activities, and positive impacts are expected in terms of land and crop management, irrigation, silvopastoral livestock production, erosion control, access to information, etc.

The project aims at providing the affected rural population with an information and early warning system, better systems for water capture and irrigation, technical inputs and materials to adapt their production to increasing climate variability and change, training for an adequate planning of their activities and restoring recuperation capacity of ecosystem services. Additionally, material and conceptual means will be provided to diversify family subsistence agriculture and food security. Overall, it is expected that measures taken in terms of strengthening sustainable production means and facilitating potential occupational changes through concrete pilots, and improvement of value chains (production, distribution and access to alternative markets) will facilitate beneficiaries' climate resilience with a menu of options. Furthermore, the affected population will benefit from better institutions and information, as well as greater predictability in terms of development of their livelihoods.

The interventions are planned at small scale, and no particularly sensitive environmental conditions are known in the area and no potential, large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts are expected.

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

Based on the project's environmental and social assessments, the project is expected to lead to mostly positive development outcomes and impacts with small and medium farmers being the priority target group.

Respect to longer-term environmental impacts, adoption of more sustainable agricultural techniques and practices in the local production systems is expected to decrease or even divert certain environmental deterioration processes that the environment is currently suffering.

Positive social development outcomes and impacts include: (i) increased access to social opportunities for the target groups through improvements in access to anticipated information regarding land degradation and climate change and their impact in rural activities; (ii) decrease in the rural migration to urban areas; (iii) increased climate resilience of the beneficiary people and communities; (iv) increased access to relevant information, more predictability and thus mitigation of vulnerability, availability of relevant educational inputs, and improved access to decision making processes; and (v) strengthening indigenous peoples recognition and inclusion by promoting respect for their visions (if during implementation they are reached by project activities).

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

No alternatives were considered during project preparation given the low related environmental risks.

**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 project executing agency will be the National Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS), and the main co-executing agency will be the Provincial Sustainable Development Agency (OPDS) for Buenos Aires Province. The SAyDS has experience in the implementation of projects with the Bank and GEF finance. As of today, the SAyDS has executed five projects which give it a good position to lead the project in safeguards terms.

Given that the investments and their specific locations are not known by appraisal, the GoA has developed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which includes an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The ESMF will be used and applied by all participating entities with the execution of the pilot projects. Specific sub-projects that will be proposed for funding will undergo environmental screening to determine eligibility for financing and a full assessment of the pertinent works as necessary. Eligible subprojects will include only those confirmed to be of the environmental category of B or C.

If resettlement and/or the presence of indigenous population is identified in the area of influence in which the works will take place, the Recipient will, prior to the carrying out of any said works, prepare and furnish to the Bank a resettlement plan and/or an indigenous plan including relevant consultation and disclosure in accordance

with the provisions of the IPPF and RPF, as the case may be.

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

The project aims at benefiting farmers and farmer families dedicated to small and medium-sized agricultural-cattle production on dry lands within the direct and indirect intervention zones; counties (“partidos”) of Puán, Villarino and Patagones, and 9 further SWBA counties. Furthermore, a wide range of actual and potential partner organizations working on related aspects within the area and up to national level will benefit of and contribute to a comprehensive set of capacity building and institutional strengthening measures.

During the project identification phase, consultations were carried out in five instances involving different stakeholders:

(1) Inter-institutional consultations were undertaken within the framework of a multi-institutional working commission, composed by the Ministry of Agriculture, National Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development, National Institute for Agricultural Technology and National Water Institute. The commission met for the first time in 2009 in order to identify “hot spots” of agricultural risk factors, and it has then evolved towards specific working or project groups.

(2) A cooperation plan has been signed between the National Secretariat for Environment and Sustainable Development and the provincial Agency for Sustainable Development (OPDS) in order to agree and coordinate on joint interventions in the project area. Thereby, joint field visits were undertaken between January and February 2010, including several meetings carried out with the presence of all the municipalities within the project area. The interviewed stakeholders consisted of mayors, producer associations, community-based organizations, cooperatives, universities, INTA, civil society representatives and NGO’s.

(3) During the First International Congress on Desertification in the Province of Buenos Aires, a broader audience and representatives of small and medium-size farmers participated in a number of workshops. All sectors within the public and private agenda were represented in this Congress. The main issues and demands currently reflected in the project document were discussed, and participation accounted for around 700 stakeholders. Among them, about 30-40% were small and medium-size producers from the area.

(4) The OPDS, as the provincial counterpart and environmental authority of the project, carried out further visits and consultations at the local and county levels in order to consolidate the first project idea together with affected stakeholders. Related to this, the OPDS is a member of the Southwest Buenos Aires Province Development Council which holds regular meetings among a multi-stakeholder constituency. Under this framework, substantial issues related to the project objectives were and are being discussed.

(5) Consultations with technical and academic institutions were conducted along the preparation of the project proposal in order to receive technical and scientific input for the project preparation, especially with the Universidad Nacional del Sur and the INTA.

Overall, the development of the main project lines was carried out with contributions received in consultation with FAO in Roma and the German Technical Cooperation Agency (GIZ; former GTZ), and the development of the proposal took place within the framework of a specifically established working committee of the UNCCD and UNFCCC Focal Points, and further support is provided by the International Migration Center (CIM).

During the preparation phase, a specific consultation process was planned and carried out with key social stakeholders identified through a social evaluation. The consultation process focused on the project’s design aspects, its priorities and participation mechanisms during execution. Consultations were held on its environmental and social impacts and the respective mitigation measures as required. All consultations were carefully documented.

More precisely, the conducted consultations included the following events:

(1) In the Second Congress on Desertification of the Province that was carried out with key stakeholders in August 2011, the project proposal was presented in two instances: (a) during the launching of the congress in the opening ceremony, and (b) in a specific workshop targeted to the beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders

for further discussion. SAYDS and OPDS made a joint presentation of the project scope including the main components and activities. The meeting was attended by participants representing NGOs, academic sector, municipal and provincial government, producers and the World Bank. The meeting provided useful feedback to agree on specific priorities and in addition, it proved useful for the SAYDS and OPDS to explain the focus of the project and its contribution from the environmental side of land degradation, adaptation and climate change. A report from this consultation meeting has been prepared, sent to the participants and disclosed in the SAYDS website.

(2) A joint World Bank-SAYDS-OPDS preparation mission. Between October 3 and 7, the WB and the SAYDS/OPDS conducted a joint preparation mission in the project target area. The mission involved field visits and consultation meeting with stakeholders and potential beneficiaries in the counties where direct interventions, including the identification of GIAs and SIS are projected. Majors in the three counties led the consultation meetings, involving participation of experts, producers, teachers, NGOs, and local media. These meeting were crucial to define priorities at the territorial level and to jointly identify the first set of GIAs. A report from these consultation meetings has been prepared, sent to the participants and disclosed in the SAYDS website.

The mission also included technical meetings with the UNS, AGAVISA, UTN and the Municipality of Bahía Blanca. The outcomes of these meeting included: (i) access to technical and scientific information in general, (ii) achieving of a better diagnosis of the problem to be addressed by the project, (iii) identify those activities to be potentially executed by local partners, (iv) identify a potential demonstration area (Napostá field), (v) confirm the importance to build more and detailed information on climate change/adaptation issues and land degradation for strengthening local capacities, (vi) access to critical information related to available technical and economic assessments and feasibility for the proposed pilot adaptation measures.

(3) Screening of indigenous people presence in the project area. During project preparation, the OPDS conducted several informal meetings with (i) key stakeholders, a local representative from “Consejo de Participación Indígena”; Indigenous People Participatory Council, (ii) researchers from several institutes of the academic sector and (iii) field trips. Additionally, local municipalities were requested to confirm the presence of indigenous people living in rural areas involved.

Disclosure of information has been an effective and cross cutting issue for the three consultation blocks described above. The SAYDS has actively filed and disseminated project related information in its website which is for public access. The interest of local media has levered the project’s exposure in the target region. Not only the project launching in the Second Desertification Congress during August 2011, but also the joint mission between the WB and the SAYDS/OPDS in October 2011 were widely disseminated by radio and press releases in newspapers which have been saved in the project files.

During the implementation phase, the project will entail participatory planning and validation workshops as the first step for project implementation under its knowledge management and sustainability components in various steps. This will promote full inclusion of the primary beneficiaries from the beginning of the project implementation stage.

The draft ESMF and RPF as well as the Social Assessment were disclosed in country on the project’s website by the SAYDS and the draft ESMF and RPF submitted to Bank’s InfoShop in April 2012. The final versions of the three safeguards instruments were disclosed in-country<sup>1</sup> on June 17, and submitted to InfoShop on June 20, 2013.

### ***B. Disclosure Requirements***

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	06/17/2013

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ambiente.gob.ar/default.asp?IdArticulo=10422>

Date of "in-country" disclosure	06/17/2013
Date of submission to InfoShop	06/20/2013
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	06/17/2013
Date of "in-country" disclosure	06/17/2013
Date of submission to InfoShop	06/20/2013
<b>Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework</b>	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	06/17/2013
Date of "in-country" disclosure	06/17/2013
Date of submission to InfoShop	06/20/2013
<b>Pest Management Plan</b>	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	NA
Date of receipt by the Bank	NA
Date of "in-country" disclosure	NA
Date of submission to InfoShop	NA
<b>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.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:</b>	

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)**

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>			
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [ X ]	No [ ]	NA [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Sector Manager (SM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [ X ]	No [ ]	NA [ ]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [ X ]	No [ ]	NA [ ]
<b>OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats</b>			
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [ ]	No [ X ]	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 [ X ]
<b>OP 4.09 - Pest Management</b>			
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [ X ]	No [ ]	NA [ ]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [ ]	No [ X ]	NA [ ]

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or SM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes [ ]	No [ ]	NA [ X ]
<b>OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources</b>			
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [ X ]	No [ ]	NA [ ]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [ X ]	No [ ]	NA [ ]
<b>OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples</b>			
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes [ X ]	No [ ]	NA [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review the plan?	Yes [ X ]	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 Sector Manager?	Yes [ ]	No [ ]	NA [ X ]
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>			
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [ X ]	No [ ]	NA [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review the plan?	Yes [ X ]	No [ X ]	NA [ ]
<b>OP/BP 4.36 – Forests</b>			
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [ ]	No [ ]	NA [ X ]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [ ]	No [ ]	NA [ X ]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [ ]	No [ ]	NA [ X ]
<b>OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams</b>			
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes [ ]	No [ ]	NA [ X ]
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	Yes [ ]	No [ ]	NA [ X ]
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Yes [ ]	No [ ]	NA [ X ]
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>			
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [ X ]	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 [ X ]	No [ ]	NA [ ]
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>			
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ X ]	No [ ]	NA [ ]

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [ X ]	No [ ]	NA [ ]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ X ]	No [ ]	NA [ ]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [ X ]	No [ ]	NA [ ]

### III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader:	Name: Marcelo Hector Acerbi		
<i>Approved By:</i>			
Sector Manager:	Name: Karin Kemper	Date: 06/18/2013	