



Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet Restructuring Stage

Restructuring Stage | Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 28-Nov-2022 | Report No: ISDSR34830

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA

Project ID	Project Name
P148737	Corredor Seco Food Security Project
Task Team Leader(s)	Country
Viviana Maria Eugenia Perego, Melissa Brown	Honduras
Approval Date	Environmental Category
24-Sep-2015	Partial Assessment (B)
Managing Unit	
SLCAG	

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	37.80
Total Financing	37.80
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Counterpart Funding	7.80
Borrower/Recipient	5.80
Local Beneficiaries	2.00
Trust Funds	30.00
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	30.00

2. PROJECT INFORMATION



Current Program Development Objective

The objective of the Project is to enhance food and nutritional security of vulnerable households in Selected Areas of the Corredor Seco.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Corredor Seco Food Security Project (PROSASUR, P148737) was approved by the Board of Executive Directors on September 24, 2015, and became effective on October 31, 2016. The Project is funded with two grants from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP): a US\$30 million original grant (TF017904-HN) and a US\$5 million Additional Financing Grant (TF0B6211-HN) approved by the Board on June 29, 2021 and effective as of August 19, 2022. The Project is divided into three components. Component 1, “Food Production and Rural Household Income Generation,” aims to increase the availability of quality food and revenues of poor and extremely poor households, through a nutrition-smart agriculture (NSmartAg) approach, as a basis for improving nutrition and reducing child stunting in the long run. Component 2, “Nutrition Education and Household Hygiene,” aims to improve the consumption of nutritious foods and the nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women and of children less than five years old, as well as to undertake community activities to promote behavior change for greater nutrition awareness and improve household hygiene practices, to be able to secure the benefits of improved nutrition. Component 3, provides monitoring, evaluation, and project management support.

Technical assistance, training, and extension services are carried out through subprojects based on technically and financially viable business plans and/or incremental food security plans. These subprojects increase food and agricultural production, introduce high-value crops, increase market links, and expand non-farm revenue generation. The Project builds on existing evidence-based interventions in community child health and nutrition by focusing on access to diverse and quality foods, improved nutrition-related behavior, child growth monitoring, and improved hygiene at the household level. Subproject investments for value chain development were designed for high-value crops for small-scale rural producers’ organizations/small enterprises and are expected to generate on-farm and off-farm jobs, including processing and postharvest processes. Investments to ensure food security and for high-value crops production are based on climate-smart agriculture (CSA) initiatives intended to promote sustainability and adaptation.

The purpose of the project restructuring is to: (i) to change the Implementing Agency from the Honduras Strategic Investment Office (INVEST-H) to SAG through its Project Administration Unit (UAP-SAG); (ii) to integrate the new institutional arrangements that have been proposed by SAG; and (iii) to extend the closing date of the original grant to June 29, 2023, as formally requested by the Ministry of Finance in a letter dated November 11, 2022. As part of the change of the implementing agency from INVEST-H to UAP-SAG, amendments to the institutional arrangements in the Operations Manual will be made to reflect the new organizational structure of UAP-SAG and the composition of the Project’s Steering Committee.



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

The Project area covers 25 municipalities in three departments in the Dry Corridor, where more than 50 percent of Honduras’ poor and two-thirds of extreme poor live in rural areas. The overlapping effects of COVID-19 and tropical storms Eta and Iota worsened their already vulnerable situation. The population is mostly of mixed Spanish and Indigenous ancestry. However, while some Indigenous Peoples (IPs) live in the Dry Corridor, the Parent project and AF areas of intervention do not overlap with the presence of IPs as defined in OP 4.10, which was confirmed in 2020 in a participatory workshop specifically called to analyze and eventually confirm this assessment. In selected municipalities, the implementing partners oversee the selection of the communities (approved by INVEST-H), prioritizing, through a participatory process, communities with these criteria: (i) within 10km from secondary roads; (ii) existence of a micro watershed; (iii) population greater than 400; (iv) viable land for agriculture. Both components cover the same communities. Honduras' endowment of water, forests, and soil is a central foundation for the country's economic activity, but it is vulnerable to natural shocks, mismanagement, and depletion. Poverty and natural resource depletion are strongly linked. About half of the population of Honduras is rural, 80 percent of whom live in environmentally unstable hillside areas practicing subsistence agriculture and affecting natural resource sustainability. Deteriorating natural resources fail to provide minimal livelihood to the poor. Given project objective and design, the two key environmental characteristics of the parent Project and the AF area are soil characteristics in Dry Corridor and the hydrological capacity of existing soil types. On the first, most area represents agrological classes VI and VII that do not allow cultivation of annual crops. VII only allows management of primary or secondary natural forest. Fruit trees such as plums, cashews, mango, and avocado have been identified as permanent crops adapted to the soil and climate characteristics of the area and are valued by consumers. Regarding the hydrological capacity of soil types in the parent Project area and the AF, predominant types are C and D, with moderately high and high potential for runoff. In such soil types, opportunities to cultivate with traditional water harvesting, such as ditches, collector ditches or recharge wells is severely limited or compromised.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SPECIALISTS ON THE TEAM

Rafael Antonio Corral Coronel, Social Specialist
Fabiola Maria Lucia Mercado Jaldin, Environmental Specialist
Vera Rosangel Matute Cano, Social Specialist

6. SAFEGUARD POLICIES TRIGGERED

Safeguard Policies	Triggered	Explanation
Environmental Assessment (OP) (BP 4.01)	Yes	Project restructuring does not imply any changes in relation to this policy. The project is classified as environmental Category B and requires a partial Environmental Assessment (EA). Due to the small-scale and dispersed nature of the eligible



investments, no large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts are foreseen. Beyond financing agricultural inputs, investments can entail minor irrigation/facility works and purchasing productive equipment that will require socio-environmental management. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to guide demand-driven project implementation in prioritizing environmentally sustainable and climate smart investments and agricultural practices. The ESMF was updated in the context of the AF to include additional social elements such as discrimination and social inclusion, labor, meaningful consultation and participation, SEA/SH, exposure to COVID-19 and GRM.

Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03 No

Natural Habitats (OP) (BP 4.04) Yes

Project restructuring does not imply any changes in relation to this policy. The project area includes two protected areas: Yerbabuena Biological Reserve in Francisco Morazán and Cerro Guanacaure Multiple-Use Area in Choluteca. The project can fund activities that would have positive impact on said areas or other natural habitats and/or engage in sustainable use of their resources.

Forests (OP) (BP 4.36) Yes

Based on the project's EA, sustainable, longer-term forestry-related livelihood options would be a preferable option compared with agricultural activities in many places within the project area. Potential for said livelihood options will need to be assessed during project implementation, based on market analysis and beneficiary/stakeholder demand. Further, project activities aim at reducing pressure to deforest for agriculture and/or livestock purposes and promoting agro-forestry.

Pest Management (OP 4.09) Yes

The project will finance agricultural activities where baseline conditions involve different levels of use of agrochemicals. The project will promote Integrated Pest/Crop Management through project-provided extension services, and the ESMF will provide the necessary initial guidance for the same. During implementation, concrete cases will need to be assessed in detail and supported by specialized guidance by a consultant/SENASA, the national authority for agricultural health services on an as-needed-basis.



Physical Cultural Resources (OP) (BP 4.11)	Yes	Honduras has rich archaeological and cultural resources. The project design does not particularly aim at financing activities related with physical cultural resources. However, taken its demand-driven nature and even potential preference for non-farm rural livelihoods, the latter might address potential PCR/tourism-related investments/activities. The project will only allow positive impacts on PCRs. The project will only allow positive impacts on PCRs; the ESMF's negative list will exclude any activity that could lead to their degradation or destruction. The ESMF will also guide for applicable archaeological chance find procedures.
Indigenous Peoples (OP) (BP 4.10)	No	Project restructuring does not imply any changes in relation to this policy. While there are a few towns in the project area with potential beneficiaries who consider themselves to be descendants of Lenca speaking Indigenous Peoples commonly found in the western departments of the Corredor Seco (i.e. Lempira, Santa Barbara, and Intibucá), the Social Impact Assessment found no evidence of their possessing collective attachments to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories within the project area; nor customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society; nor an indigenous language. This was confirmed in 2020 in a participatory workshop specifically called to analyze this assessment. INVEST-H will advise the project operators on additional measures that may be required to provide all beneficiaries with culturally appropriate project benefits.
Involuntary Resettlement (OP) (BP 4.12)	No	Project restructuring does not imply any changes in relation to this policy. The Social Impact Assessment found that due the limited physical footprint of the proposed investments, no land acquisition or displacement of assets will be required. All infrastructure and equipment investments will be restricted to either lands privately owned by the participating beneficiaries and/or unoccupied municipal lands. The SIA also reports that access to the latter are often particularly important for some of the poorest agricultural laborers. INVEST-H will advise the project operators on how to screen out any



		potential activities that could require land acquisition, including guidelines on how to document voluntary land donations, as relevant.
Safety of Dams (OP) (BP 4.37)	Yes	Project restructuring does not imply any changes in relation to this policy. There is a major multipurpose dam called José Cecilio del Valle within the project area in the department of Choluteca. If said dam is to provide water for project-funded irrigation systems, the project will follow the applicable OP procedures. For small dams, potential adverse impacts are addressed through OP/BP 4.01, Environmental Assessment as recommended by BP 4.37, and measures are included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).
Projects on International Waterways (OP) (BP 7.50)	Yes	Project restructuring does not imply any changes in relation to this policy. OP 7.50 was triggered as some of the Project activities may affect the riparian country of Nicaragua. In accordance with OP 7.50, Nicaragua was notified and a positive response was received by the Bank.
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP) (BP 7.60)	No	There are no disputed areas within the project area.

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, including the scale up financed by an AF approved in 2021, is classified as environmental Category B and required a partial Environmental Assessment (EA). The eligible investments are small-scale and of dispersed nature, including e.g. minor infrastructure works on irrigation systems and storage facilities that will be financed based on demand. Consequently, the project is not expected to cause negative large-scale or irreversible environmental impacts. Instead, it has a remarkable potential for environmental value added. Almost 90% of the project area has been intervened by agricultural land uses, and compared with the general baseline situation; the project is expected to promote an overall positive environmental impact. This will be pursued through capacity building and TA on environmentally friendly and climate-smart agricultural practices regarding plant and animal production, forest management, and fish farming. To promote continuity and additional market value for agricultural products, producers and producer groups can receive assistance to obtain related certification. The main yet overall minor environmental risks are expected to relate with potential small scale contamination derived from inadequate or even prohibited use of agrochemicals or deficient management of animal manure. Soil degradation might also occur in case sustainable agricultural practices were not followed. Taken the vulnerability of the project area to environmental degradation and related negative impacts of climate variability and change, environmental sustainability and climate resilience are key factors in determining the selection of the activities to be financed.



During preparation of the parent Project, the Government of Honduras and World Bank agreed on the Terms of Reference for contracting a qualified social specialist to assess the potential social impacts of the Project. The social assessment consultant conducted interviews and consultations with a broad cross-section of local stakeholders, including several individuals who self-identified as Lenca Indigenous Peoples (IPs), during three departmental level consultation events. During these consultations, the Recipient presented the proposed project activities and anticipated impacts and sought participants' feedback on the Government's proposed approach to ensure compliance with OPs 4.10 and 4.12. The Social Assessment (SA) provides considerable evidence of the strengths and inclusiveness of the local mainstream cultural, economic, social and political institutions. The SA also details the absence or sporadic nature of any customary Indigenous institutions in the project area. In early 2020, a participatory workshop with beneficiaries analyzed and confirmed that the parent Project area of intervention does not overlap with the presence of IPs as defined in OP 4.10. Given that the AF activities will take place in the same municipalities, this assessment remains unchanged.

Parent Project and AF activities have been assessed against the COVID-19 Specific Risk Considerations on discrimination and social inclusion, labor, meaningful consultation and participation, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), exposure to COVID-19 and GRM. The parent Project has already undertaken some social inclusion and gender mainstreaming activities, working with Persons with Disabilities and raising awareness amongst beneficiaries on Gender Based Violence (GBV). However, specific mitigation actions identified in the Waiver to address these risks have also been integrated into the updated Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) developed and disclosed in the context of the AF.

The proposed restructuring will does not imply any additional safeguard issues or impacts as its purpose is to change the Implementing Agency from INVEST-H to SAG through its Project Administration Unit (UAP-SAG) and to integrate the new institutional arrangements that have been proposed by SAG. As such, the project's ESMF has been updated and disclosed by the Bank and the SAG to reflect the new institutional arrangements.

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

If successfully implemented, the project has potential for positive indirect and/or long-term socio-environmental impacts as poor rural communities will be supported to develop and implement their agribusiness plans or plans for non-farm businesses, paired with technical assistance, extension services, and needs-based training with a special and critical focus on environmental sustainability. Component 2 will promote improved nutrition and health related behavior and practices focus on both household and community level work. Overall, it is expected that successful results would be sustained by direct beneficiaries and potentially replicated beyond the beneficiary households/communities. On the other hand, due to the weight that technical assistance and training activities have within the project design, even if the project would not prove successful, no major indirect and/or long-term environmental liabilities beyond the business as usual scenario are foreseen on the ground.

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

As the financed activities will be strongly demand driven, considering alternatives only becomes relevant during project implementation. Regarding alternatives in terms of land use, all infrastructure and equipment investments will be restricted to either lands privately owned by the participating beneficiaries and/or unoccupied municipal lands. This restriction on the available land use alternatives is aimed at avoiding adverse impacts caused by potential involuntary taking of land.



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.

During preparation of the parent Project in 2015, INVEST-H contracted an environmental, social, and gender specialist to conduct a partial Environmental Assessment (EA) and a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in the project area. Said assessments form the basis of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that INVEST-H built upon the consultants' inputs with support from the Bank specialists. The ESMF guides the project's socio-environmental management, including compliance with national regulations and implementation of the applicable Bank safeguards.

Beyond describing the key environmental and social features of Corredor Seco as relevant to the project activities, the ESMF guides identification and assessment of their potential socio-environmental impacts and provides detailed instructions on applicable mitigation measures. In further detail, the ESMF (i) ensures timely integration of socio-environmental considerations in the overall project implementation and spells out related responsibilities and resource needs; (ii) includes a negative list to prevent e.g. any activity that could lead to conversion or degradation of natural habitats, physical cultural resources, deforestation related to expansion of croplands or pastures or any activities that could require land acquisition; (iii) standardizes mitigation measures for the main environmental impacts identified per different eligible investments; (iv) guides and facilitates monitoring of integrated crop and pest management and climate-smart agricultural practices; (v) guides provision of demand and capacity based environmental training to project beneficiaries and those in charge of their technical assistance/extension services; (vi) links environmental monitoring to further training and corrective actions as needed; and (vii) includes guidance to conflict prevention and addressing requests and complaints.

The original ESMF was disclosed in-country on June 11, 2014 and by the Bank in Info Shop on June 12, 2014. A revised version of the ESMF, which includes an updated project description, was disclosed in-country on July 16, 2015 and by the Bank in InfoShop on July 16, 2015. For the preparation of the AF in 2021, an update of the ESMF was developed, consulted and disclosed prior to Appraisal. The updated ESMF include measures to ensure safeguard policy compliance and consistency with good practice management of additional potential risks and impacts as detailed in the ESF Waiver, such as discrimination and social inclusion, labor, meaningful consultation and participation, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), exposure to COVID-19 and GRM. Measures for the inclusion of Persons with Disabilities initiated under the parent Project will continue during the implementation of the AF. The AF will have 10 workers hired by the PIU, approximately 180 workers by the two implementing partners and community workers to support implementation of the nutrition activities of Component 2. Biosafety protocols are in place, and are formally incorporated into the ESMF, to ensure that all project workers (including community workers) minimize the risk of COVID-19 transmission in their project-related work. National labor laws are adequate to cover labor risks for all direct and contract workers. To ensure appropriate protections for community workers, who may fall outside the scope of Honduran labor laws, the updated ESMF includes specific articulation of their rights including working condition requirements under the Project.

The AF does not increase the risk of SEA/SH in the area of intervention. An example of Code of Conduct with GBV provisions was included in the updated ESMF and will be shared proactively with PIU members and the implementing partners to be applied with all direct and contracted workers. The GRM was already updated with procedures in line with the principles of confidentiality (with a separate log for GBV complaints), survivor-centered and safety of the survivor. The mapping of GBV services will constitute a resource for referral purposes when survivors agree to continue the process. The Bank will provide specific SEA/SH training to the PIU and implementing partners and other actors, as relevant.

Direct, contracted and community workers will have access to a GRM to submit their grievances, including situations of SEA/SH, and receive timely responses. The updated ESMF includes guidelines and principles to be followed for the



development and socialization of said mechanism by SAG and implementing partners. When addressing SEA/SH cases, the GRM for workers will follow the principles of confidentiality, survivor-centered approach, and safety of the survivor.

The PIU has been implementing the parent Project with a satisfactory Social Performance Rating, actioning on the recommendations of the ESMF, including a gender equity and social inclusion approach. For managing risks under the parent project and AF, a PIU with dedicated staff was created within INVEST-H, led by a Program Coordinator, and a team of professionals in the areas of communications, rural development, environment, social development, finance, procurement, and monitoring. The PIU has a full-time safeguards specialist who supports implementation, coordination, and monitoring with implementing partners to ensure compliance with OP 4.01 as well as gender and social inclusion focus.

The proposed restructuring will change the Implementing Agency from INVEST-H to SAG through its Project Administration Unit (UAP-SAG) and to integrate the new institutional arrangements that have been proposed by SAG.

The existing PROSASUR PIU will be transferred as it is under UAP-SAG, and it will be embedded in its existing structure. The UAP-SAG will absorb the staff and continue to manage the projects that used be under the Rural Development Directorate of INVEST-H. The UAP-SAG is directly under the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock and has autonomy of functions within its General Coordination. For purposes of strengthening the UAP-SAG, the government is analyzing the creation of a Safeguards Coordination Unit within SAG's organizational structure. The details of the functioning of this unit and any implications for E&S management will be described in the revised project operations manual.

At the local level, technical support and monitoring was the responsibility of two implementing firms - Care and Creative, who each had full-time environmental and social specialists. Among other functions, they were responsible for project implementation including the ESMF, preparing quarterly and annual implementation reports, and implementing, monitoring and reporting on the GRM. Currently, they have finished their contracts. The project will hire a new implementing firm, with adequate environmental and social management capacity, to implement the additional financing.

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

Selection of the target population. The target participant households are:

- i. poor and extreme poor HH, beneficiaries of the Bono Vida Mejor (conditional cash transfer) program and who pass an additional poverty verification test. Many of these HH have difficulties meeting their responsibilities in health, education and nutrition;
- ii. highly vulnerable HH that have low food stocks and have no stable means of income (including remittances, lack of employment);
- iii. female headed HH with presence of pregnant women, nursing mothers and children under five years of age or other children with nutritional risks;
- iv. have access to land (owning, renting, sharecropping, communal land, etc.), possibly with potential for access to water resources (for agricultural SPs only);
- v. a limited number (less than 500) of recognized leaders of community-based organizations (SLS, water boards, community councils "trustees" among others) who can influence other members of the community to participate in the Project.



Beyond the direct beneficiaries, other stakeholder groups include rural extension agents who will be contracted by the Project; local promoters that will engage to assist the Project in reaching out to the poorest families of the municipalities; specialized institutions that will provide specific training such as business development, management of rural organizations, marketing, and savings and loan societies' financial management; and nutrition extension specialists that will provide the delivery of the proposed nutrition education and promote close coordination with all programs promoting nutrition-related issues. Further, relevant sector authorities at national, departmental and municipal level, civil society/NGOs, and local residents.

The initial stages of Parent Project preparation included various consultations that are presented in the original GAFSP project proposal available in the Project's files. The Project and its ESMF were presented and discussed during a public consultation held on June 5, 2014 in the departmental capital of Choluteca. More than 120 people attended the event from a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives of the 25 municipalities (mayors, rural banks, municipal offices of environment, women, and health, etc.); members of the Sectoral Round Table of Gulf of Fonseca; representatives of related NGOs from the area; potential project beneficiaries; and representatives from key centralized institutions like the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA).

The draft updated ESMF was consulted with key stakeholders through a virtual meeting on June 21, 2021, which included a discussion on how the Project will engage with stakeholders during implementation. A total of 59 (30 men and 29 women) people participated in the consultations representing municipalities, environmental municipal units, community organizations, producers, monitoring staff of PROSASUR and implementing partners, among others. There were no concerns expressed regarding the update of the ESMF and the participants welcomed the additional measures to address SEA/SH and enhance the social inclusion and gender approach of the Project. The engagement process with affected and interested stakeholders undertaken during the parent Project implementation will continue for the activities of the AF. Reflected in the high level of participation in the consultation, the engagement of the Project is continuous and fluent. Participants expressed their broad support for the AF and environmental and social measures included. There was specific mention to the importance and usefulness of the GRM which is active, receiving and responding to complaints. The updated ESMF includes a section on stakeholder engagement describing the measures to be undertaken to keep stakeholders informed, socialize project activities, and sustain a continuous engagement with beneficiaries.

No specific risks for the inclusion of women during consultations have been noted. The consultation undertaken during preparation had an equal percentage of male and female participants. Given that the implementing partners are close to the communities, Persons with Disabilities can be engaged directly through visit to their households, given that they are identified during initial screening of each subproject.

The advanced draft of the update of the ESMF was disclosed prior to the declaration of Appraisal, in the Borrower's site with an email to provide an opportunity for feedback. The result of the June 2021 consultation was integrated in the final version of the ESMF which is disclosed at <http://www.investhonduras.hn/acs-prosasur/> and the WB external website. An updated version of the ESMF reflecting the new implementation arrangements under SAG was disclosed in country and on the Bank's website. The Recipient will also share physical copies of the updated ESMF with stakeholders in the municipalities of intervention through the implementing partners.

B. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other



Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
16-Jul-2015	16-Jul-2015
For Category 'A' projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Country	Date of Disclosure
Honduras	28-Nov-2022
Comments	
An updated ESMF was disclosed as part of the restructuring on Nov. 28, 2022.	

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?

TBD

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
09-Jun-2014	12-Jun-2014

"In country" Disclosure	
Country	Date of Disclosure
Honduras	28-Nov-2022
Comments	
An updated ESMF was disclosed as part of the restructuring on Nov. 28, 2022.	

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

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	No
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?	NA

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 4.36 - 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?	No

OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams

Have dam safety plans been prepared?	NA
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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
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	NA
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	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?	Yes
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)	Viviana Maria Eugenia Perego Melissa Brown	
Approved By		
Practice Manager/Manager	Edward William Bresnyan	28-Nov-2022