

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATASHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

89329

Date prepared/updated: February 26, 2014

I. Basic Information**1. Basic Project Data**

Country: Brazil		Project ID: P143362	
		Additional Project ID (if any): no	
Project Name: Brazil Cerrado Climate Change Mitigation: Rural Environmental Cadastre And Fire Prevention In Piaui State Project			
Task Team Leader: Bernadete Lange			
Estimated Appraisal Date: November 25, 2013		Estimated Board Date: not applicable	
Managing Unit: LCSEN		Lending Instrument: Grant	
Sector: General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (50%); Public administration, agricultures, fishing and forestry (50%)			
Theme: climate change (50%); land administration and management (35%); biodiversity (15%)			
IBRD Amount (US\$m.): 4.4 million IDA Amount (US\$m.):00 GEF Amount (US\$m.):00 PCF Amount (US\$m.):00 Other financing amounts by source: 00			
Environmental Category: B			
Is this a transferred project		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Simplified Processing		Simple <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Repeater <input type="checkbox"/>
Is this project processed under OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2. Project Objectives:

The proposed Project is part of the Brazil Cerrado Climate Change Mitigation Trust Fund (BCCCMTF). It will support the State Government of Piauí (GoP) in reducing illegal deforestation on rural landholdings, reducing GHG emissions, and increasing carbon sequestration by: (i) promoting farmers' compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code, based on the strengthening of monitoring and enforcement of mandatory reserve requirements through environmental registration of rural properties; and (ii) promoting controlled burning, preventing forest fires, replacing burning with more sustainable agricultural practices, and strengthening firefighting capacity.

The Project's main objective is to promote the reduction of climate change impacts in the Cerrado of southern Piauí by:

- Promoting the environmental regularization of landholdings in the targeted municipalities; and
- Preventing and combatting forest fires through the integration of local actors and promoting the adoption of sustainable production practices in the targeted municipalities.

The main beneficiaries are: (i) the Federal, State and Municipal Governments and Municipal environmental organizations in the targeted municipalities, which will be trained to implement the CAR and prevent and fight forest fires; (ii) family farmers¹ in the targeted municipalities, who will receive direct support for the CAR registration of their landholdings. An estimated 2,100 families meet this criterion; and, (ii) farmers in general (medium- and large-scale) within the targeted municipalities, who have greater access to registration in the CAR, as established by Law 12.651/2012. An estimated 2,138 landholders meet this criterion.

3. Project Description:

The proposed Project, funded by the Brazil Cerrado Climate Change Mitigation Trust Fund (DCTF), is expected to contribute to increase the areas of forest cover in the scope of these components: (i) sustainable use of the Cerrado's natural resources, and (ii) institutional strengthening and implementation of public policies.

The proposed Project will assist rural producers in the south of Piauí in regularizing their landholdings with the Forest Code Law 12,651/2012), through registering their land in the CAR, which includes the Rural Environmental Cadastre (CAR), the preparation and implementation of the Environmental Regularization Programs (PRAs) to recover degraded areas. These activities will promote the use of sustainable productive activities, decrease CO₂ emissions and to promote biodiversity conservation. It will also enhance the State's ability to prevent and control forest fires. The proposed Project will have the following components:

Component 1: Rural Environmental Regularization (Estimated Cost: US\$2.4 million)

The aim of this component is to implement the CAR for small landholders and promote the recovery of degraded areas in APPs and RLs in these landholdings located in the targeted municipalities.

This component will focus on building the institutional capacity of the State and the targeted municipalities' agencies to implement the CAR and on developing a framework to support the recovery of degraded areas in these municipalities. Activities are envisaged to: (i) support the implementation of the electronic infrastructure needed to host the CAR system; (ii) assist the State and targeted municipal agencies in producing the necessary information in order to have a complete registration of landholdings (including a map of land use, and a survey of areas that have not been georeferenced); (iii) establish a communication strategy to disseminate the CAR and its regulation, and a mobilization campaign for stakeholders in the State and targeted municipalities to participate in its

¹ Family farmers are those who carry out activities in rural areas and meet the following requirements: (i) they do not possess, in any way, an area greater than four fiscal modules¹; (ii) they mainly use labor of their own family for the economic activities of their establishment or undertaking; (iii) they have a minimum percentage of household income stemming from the economic activities of their establishment or enterprise, as defined by Law No. 12.512 of 2011; and (iv) they run their establishment or undertaking with their family, as defined by Law No. 11.326 of 2006.

implementation; (iv) provide training to stakeholders and government officials in the State and in the targeted municipalities on how to register in the CAR; (v) assist the State and targeted municipalities' agencies in resolving conflicts and inconsistencies in CAR data; (vi) promote capacity building in the State and targeted municipalities' agencies to validate CAR entries and the issuance of CAR certificates; (vi) organize events to promote the CAR; (vii) support the preparation of plans for recovery of degraded areas in small landholdings and the preparation of the environmental assessment of the targeted municipalities; (viii) promote the implementation of Degraded Areas Recovery Centers (*Centros de Referência em Recuperação de Áreas Degradadas, CRADs*); (ix) promote the creation of a seed collection network in the targeted municipalities and/or establish nurseries linked to the CRADs; (x) provide technical training courses on degraded areas recovery and sustainable economic alternatives; and (xi) design a financial sustainability strategy for the CRADs.

Component 2: Prevention and Control of Forest Fires (Estimated Cost: US\$1.5 million)

The aim of this component is to prevent and fight forest fires and promote alternatives to the use of fire in the State of Piauí, especially in the Project's targeted municipalities.

This component will focus on strengthening the capacity of the State and targeted municipalities to prevent and fight forest fires, and on developing practices to promote alternatives to the use of fire. Activities envisaged are: empowering the Prevention and Control Forest Fires State Committee to prevent and combat forest fires in targeted municipalities; supporting the development of the controlled fire authorization module in the State's system; assisting in the creation of municipal committees or municipal protocols for preventing and combating forest fires and of the regional contingency plan; promoting the development of municipal operating plans for preventing and combating forest fires; developing a communication strategy to disseminate actions on preventing and combating forest fires; providing training on how to prevent and combat forest fires; establishing municipal situation rooms to monitor deforestation and forest fires; implementing units to demonstrate alternatives to the use of fire, and promoting community forest fire prevention protocols; providing training on practical alternatives to the use of fire and on sustainable economic activities; promoting the subject of forest fire prevention and control through environmental education efforts, and supporting preventive and repressive inspection efforts.

Component 3: Administrative and Financial Management (Estimated Cost: US\$0.44 million)

The aim of this component is to support the Project's effective and efficient management, administration, monitoring and evaluation. This component will include activities such as: Project coordination, monitoring and reporting; adequate financial management, and procurement; and Project financial and technical activities for Project closure.

The proposed Project would be implemented over a period from 2014 to October 2016. A Grant Agreement will be signed between the Bank and Fundação Agente, which was

chosen as the legal entity due to its procurement and administrative experience, and qualifications acceptable to the Bank, to administer the Grant.

Fundação Agente has signed a technical cooperation agreement with the State of Piauí, through its Secretary of Environment (SEMARH/PI).

4. Project Location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis:

The Ministry of Environment published Decree No 97, on March 22, 2012, determining the 52 priority municipalities in the Cerrado biome that require immediate actions to prevent and control deforestation, as these are the municipalities with the highest levels of deforestation for the years of 2009-2010, and the ones that have an area of remaining native vegetation of more than 20% of their total area or have protected areas. Out of these 52 municipalities, and based on environmental, social and economic characteristics of each one of them, the municipalities in the States of Maranhão, Tocantins, Bahia and Piauí were the ones that required more support to implement the new legislation. However, since Maranhão and Tocantins are supported by Amazon Fund / PPCDAM, the Cerrado Climate Change Program will focus in the municipalities in the State of Bahia and Piauí.

The Cerrado Biome occupies 93.424 km² of the total area of 251.529,186 km² in the State of Piauí, and by 2010 more than 10% of it had been deforested. Out of the 52 priority municipalities (Decree No 97/2012), 6 municipalities are located in the south of Piauí, namely: Baixa Grande do Ribeiro, Currais, Palmeira do Piauí, Ribeiro Goncalves, Santa Filomena e Urucui.

These municipalities occupy 30.664 km² of Piauí's total area, and 23.217 km² (almost 75%) are remaining Cerrado native vegetation. These areas have a growing and successful agribusiness, which is attracting immigrants from other States (i.e.: Rio Grande do Sul and Parana) specially due to the soil quality, which is very good for grain production, and good prices for the land demanding more new areas, which is a big threat to the areas of remaining native vegetation. Between 2010 and 2011 the agribusiness in Piauí increased 55.71%². The main crops produced are soybeans and corn, covering areas of 383.618 ha and 349.584 ha respectively, and these are high value products for international markets, to be exported.

According to the 2012 Census, these municipalities have a total population of 52.673, of which 36% of the rural population live in R\$70 per capita. These areas suffer from water scarcity, which has been identified as one of the main reasons for the low level of social-economic development. The Parnaíba river is the main source of water to the entire State and deforestation in the south of Piauí have been effecting Parnaíba's income rivers and river basins, and recovering these Areas of Permanent Preservation is crucial to maintaining Parnaíba River alive and capable of providing sufficient water to the entire

² According to an Analytical Boletim published by the Fundação Centro de Pesquisas Econômicas e Sociais do Piauí

Sate.

The State of Piauí is the only State in the Cerrado biome that has raised the required percentage of Legal Reserves in rural properties to 30% through the State Law 5178/2000, which established the State’s Forest Policy, adjusted by Law 5699/2007.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team:

Ms. Bernadete Lange (Environmental Specialist, LCSENV)

Mr. Alberto Costa (Social Specialist, LCSSO)

6. Safeguard Policies Triggered <i>(please explain why)</i>	Yes	No	OP/BP 4.00
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)	x		
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)	x		
Forests (OP/BP 4.36)	x		
Pest Management (OP 4.09)		x	
Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)		x	
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)		x	
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)		x	
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)		x	
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)		x	
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)		x	

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:

Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01). The proposed Project is a conservation Project, and it is proposed to be rated as Category B. The environmental benefits of the proposed Project would be: (i) reduced deforestation, relative to a scenario without intervention, and thus reduced carbon emissions land use change; (ii) reduced carbon emission from pasture burning and wildfires; (iii) increased carbon storage from restoration of cleared forest reserves; and, (iv) enhanced biodiversity conservation through reduced loss of native vegetation cover. Notwithstanding these positive impacts, the proposed Project will be working in some sensitive biodiversity and dry forest areas.

Piauí government has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that serves as a guide for addressing issues arising during Project implementation. In the social impact assessment, special attention was given to identify the presence, the interests and the potential impacts of Project interventions on minority ethnic groups (such as “Quilombola” communities) and poor rural landholders. It is expected that potentially adverse environmental or social impacts will be small, since they will be avoided or minimized with appropriate preventive and mitigation measures.

As a preventive measure, the Project’s approach includes a wide-ranging outreach communication strategy to mobilize and inform all landholders, landholder associations and local governments in the targeted municipalities. Additionally, the ESMF has

assessed potential benefits identified for small farmers (e.g access to credit, environmental compliance, technical assistance for introducing new technologies and productive practices) and adopts measures designed to avoid social conflicts that could result from Project implementation, including outreach and communication campaign and the inability to register land when there are any land claims by Quilombolas and/or Indigenous People, or land disputes.

Compliance by landholders with APP and RL³ requirements is at the heart of the efforts by the Federal and State Environmental Agencies to monitor and control deforestation and to secure CAR registration of APP and RL in private holdings. This objective is also the main focus of the proposed Project, registering APP and RL by each landholding in the CAR system.

The ESMF report will be available during project implementation in Brazil via the Piauí State Government and Fundação Agente websites. This report contains a detailed description of the environmental impacts of Project's activities, identify preventive/corrective measures, including the training, awareness raising and community mobilization and free engagement in activities related with fire prevention and management, and capacity-building of firefighters and the use of adequate equipment.

Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04). Activities under Project components should lead to positive impacts on natural habitats, such as their conservation and recovery). The rural environmental cadastre procedures will comply with: (i) the Brazilian Forest Code; (ii) Brazilian legislation on protected areas (SNUC - Law 9985 of 2000, Decree 4340 of 2002 and Decree 5758 of 2006; (iii) national, State, and local laws on natural habitats; and (iv) the principle of refusing to register rural landholdings that impinge on officially-demarcated Protected Areas.

The Brazilian Forest Code requires landholders to retain natural vegetation on steep slopes, along watercourses (up to a given distance from the margin) or in the vicinity of springs. These areas are APPs (Area of Permanent Preservation). In addition, the holdings must also set aside an area called Legal Reserve (Reserva Legal – RL). Compliance by landholders with these requirements is at the heart of the efforts by the Federal and State Environmental Agencies to monitor and control deforestation and to secure CAR registration of APP and RL in private holdings. This Project will assist rehabilitation of degraded natural habitats in Legal Reserves (LR) and Areas of Permanent Protection (APP).

The Project will also promote conservation by preventing forest fires and by controlling burning and strengthening the fire-fighting capacity. The ESMF considers the criteria, impacts, and management measures for controlled burning as well as fire suppression activities.

Forests (OP/BP 4.36). This Project will contribute to the conservation and restoration of the Cerrado biome. It is expected to have a positive impact by avoid deforestation and maintenance of natural vegetation in parts of private rural holdings (all land on steep slopes, along water courses (up to a given distance from the margin) or in the vicinity of

³ The Brazilian Forest Code requires that rural landholders to retain the natural vegetation of part of their private rural holdings all land on steep slopes, along water courses (up to a certain distance from the margin) or in the vicinity of springs. These areas are APPs (Area of Permanent Preservation). The private landholders must also set aside an area called a Legal Reserve (*Reserva Legal* – RL).

springs, protecting environmental services and values of natural vegetation. These areas are “Areas of Permanent Preservation” (APPs).

The Project will also contribute to conserve and/or restore special areas in the private landholdings, which are to be set aside and preserved and are known as a “Legal Reserve” (RL).

The ESMF considers the requirements of OB/BP4.36 whenever restoration and plantation activities are being planned.

According to the new Forest Code, landholders have to request previous authorization from the State Environmental Agencies to use fire, where this practice is a part of agroforestry and forestry production system. Additionally, the Forest Code states that indigenous people and traditional communities do not have to request authorization to use fire as agriculture practice. It also determines that Federal, State and Municipal Governments need to prepare and keep updated contingency plans to combat forest fires, whereas the Federal Government needs to develop the National Fire Management Policy, which includes the use of burning as well as combat and prevention of forest fires. The proposed Project will assist prevention activities, promotes training and capacity buildings activities and focus on wild fire prevention in the Cerrado biome on private landholdings.

Pest Management (OP 4.09). This policy is not being triggered because the proposed Project will not support the purchase or increased use of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals as defined under the policy. The proposed Project will not include any support for forest plantations or other agriculture land use, which would promote pest management.

The Project will encourage the control of pest populations through the integrated pest management framework within the ESMF to be prepared. The Project will encourage and support technical assistance for the adoption of environmentally sustainable practices

Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11). It is not expected that Project implementation activities would have any negative impact on archeological or physical cultural resources. This policy is not being triggered at this time.

Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12). Involuntary population displacement and/or negative impacts on livelihoods due to the creation of new protected areas are not envisaged. In accordance with the Bank’s OP 4.12 the Involuntary Resettlement policy is not triggered because: (i) no person would be displaced or relocated from his/her landholding; (ii) the Rural Environmental Cadastre (CAR) focuses on regulating natural resources management on a national and State level (Presidential Decree 7029 of 2009); (iii) the Project would not restrict the management of natural resources; and, (iv) the Project will not register in the CAR system any land which is the subject of dispute between private parties.

The land use restrictions of Permanent Preservation Areas (APP) and Legal Reserves (RL) have been applied to private landholdings since 1965 and impose no access restrictions to natural resources. This Project will not affect the rights or welfare of landholders nor their reliance on, or interaction with, the forest. The enforcement of restrictions will not affect access to natural resources in protected areas. The proposed Project will not cause physical resettlement or economic displacement.

Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10). The initial land screening and the selection of priority areas in Piauí show that the project areas do not overlap with the presence of Indigenous Peoples and there are no negative impacts foreseen on indigenous peoples. Therefore, OP 4.10 is not triggered, because the locations selected for Project interventions do not include any area traditionally occupied or used by the three groups who identify themselves as indigenous peoples in the territory of the State of Piauí – namely: the Tabajara (seated at the municipality of Piripiri), the Codó Cabeludo (municipality of Pedro II) and the Cariri people (municipality of Queimada Nova). The targeted municipalities to be included in the Project are: Baixa Grande do Ribeiro, Currais, Palmeiras do Piauí, Ribeiro Gonçalves, Santa Filomena, and Urucui.

Additionally, it is worth mentioning that the Rural Environmental Cadastre (CAR) is a tool for monitoring and controlling deforestation in private landholdings. No holding will be registered in CAR if it is found to overlap with land claimed by indigenous peoples even in cases where such land is not yet declared or registered as indigenous.

Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37). The proposed Project will neither support the construction or rehabilitation of dams nor will it support other investments related with services of existing dams.

International Waterways (OP/BP 750). The proposed Project will not affect international waterways.

Project in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60). The proposed Project will not be implemented in disputed areas.

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

The implementation of a Rural Environmental Cadastre and strengthening the capacity of local governments to prevent and control forest fires should lead to improve environmental performance, including better and more consistent legal compliance and environmental safeguard policies.

The Project's institutional sustainability is ensured by the legal liability of the state and municipalities to implement the CAR and establish procedures to prevent and combat forest fires, as stipulated in the Brazilian Forest Code (Law 12.651/2012).

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

Not applicable

4. For those safeguards to be addressed through OP/BP 4.00, characterize in general terms the extent to which borrower systems are equivalent to the Objectives and Operational Principles of OP 4.00, Table A1. For those safeguards to be addressed through conventional OP/BPs, identify the reason for the decision to not apply OP 4.00 (e.g. absence of equivalence and/or acceptability report).

Not applicable

5. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues to identify any significant gap-filling measures necessary to fulfill the conditions for application of OP 4.00. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described:

The project has been rated a category “B” as the impact are limited in scope, localized, temporary and reversible. Piauí government has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that serves as a guide for addressing issues arising during Project implementation. In the social impact assessment, special attention was given to identify the presence, the interests and the potential impacts of Project interventions on minority ethnic groups (such as “Quilombola” communities) and poor rural landholders. The GoP has constituted a special team to coordinate, supervise, and monitor activities.

6. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, including the Safeguard Diagnostic Review (SDR) with an emphasis on potentially affected people:

The target groups of this Project are primarily the landholders (of any size) and the municipal governments, but also the Piauí Environmental Secretary and the Ministry of Environment.

The consultation process has consisted of a two-stage process. The first phase involved preparatory meetings from October to December 2012 in Brasilia and Teresina (Piauí) to discuss the concept of the proposed Project and to select target municipalities. The second phase of the consultation process to discuss specific Project activities was taken place in Salvador and targeted municipalities.

Meetings were held in the target municipalities in January and February 2013 to discuss the possibility of environmental and social issues arising during implementation. This phase was comprehensive, focused on rural civil society organizations active in the productive sector, technical assistance agencies, and land regularization agencies. The scope, objectives and timing of the Project were discussed with representatives of the MMA, Piauí State, and potential target municipalities.

The proposed approach and activities have received widespread support from State and local governments.

B. Disclosure Requirements Date	
Environmental and Social Framework	
Dates of "in-country" consultation and disclosure	8/20/2013
Date of submission to InfoShop	9/18/2013
For category A projects, date of distributing the PID to the Executive Directors	Not applicable
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

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

OP/BP/4.01 - Environment Assessment			
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Sector Manager (SM) review and approve the EA report?	yes		
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes. The costs will be part of the Component 3.		
OP/BP 4.00 – Piloting the Use of Borrower Systems to Address Environmental and Social Safeguard Issues in Bank-Supported Projects			
Did the Quality Assurance and Compliance Unit (QACU) and the ESSD and International Law Practice Group (LEGEN) review and approve the Safeguard Diagnostic Review report?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats			
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Not applicable		
OP 4.09 - Pest Management			
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or Sector Manager? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	This policy is not being triggered because the proposed Project will not support the purchase or increased use of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals as defined under the policy.		
OP/BP 4.11 – Physical Cultural Resources			
Does the EA include adequate measures related to physical cultural resources?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on physical cultural resources?	It is not expected that Project implementation activities would have any negative impact on archeological or physical cultural resources.		
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 <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review the plan?	Not applicable		

If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit?	Not applicable
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [] No [] N/A [X]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review and approve the plan/policy framework/process framework?	Not applicable
OP/BP 4.36 – Forests	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [X] No [] N/A []
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	yes
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	The project will not finance commercial harvesting
OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams	
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes [] No [] N/A [X]
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	Not applicable
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Not applicable
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [] No [] N/A [X]
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?	Not applicable
What are the reasons for the exception? Please explain:	Not applicable
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Not applicable
OP 7.60 - Projects in Disputed Areas	
Has the memo conveying all pertinent information on the international aspects of the project, including the procedures to be followed, and the recommendations for dealing with the issue, been prepared	Yes [] No [] N/A [X]
Does the PAD/MOP include the standard disclaimer referred to in the OP?	Not applicable
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [x] No [] N/A []
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 [X] No [] N/A []
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?	<i>The costs will be part of the Component 1 and 2.</i>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes.

D. Approvals

<i>Signed and submitted by:</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>
Task Team Leader:	Bernadete Lange	2/26/2014
Environmental Specialist:	Bernadete Lange	2/26/2014
Social Development Specialist:	Alberto Costa	2/25/2014
Additional Environmental and/or Social Development Specialist(s):		
<i>Approved by:</i>		
Regional Safeguards Coordinator:		
Comments:		
Sector Manager:	Ms. Emilia Battaglini	
Comments:		