



Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 04/10/2019 | Report No: ESRSC00395



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Colombia	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	P167830	
Project Name	Orinoquia Integrated Sustainable Landscapes		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Environment & Natural Resources	Investment Project Financing		
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MADS)	World Wildlife Fund Colombia		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

Improve ecological representation and connectivity of selected priority production-conservation landscapes in the Orinoquia region.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	36.00

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The project will implement an Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) approach in two priority landscapes in the Orinoquia. This approach will focus on promoting land-use planning that adequately reflects biodiversity and ecosystem services at the landscape level, in strengthening the region's protected areas and in promoting economic activities in production areas that guarantee conservation of critical biodiversity and ecosystem services. To this end, the project will i) generate information on biodiversity and critical ecosystems at appropriate scale, ii) finance activities required to guarantee the inclusion of this information into territorial and sectoral planning processes



(especially the agricultural sector), iii) strengthen management of protected areas and support the declaration of new ones, iv) promote biodiversity friendly economic activities in production-conservation landscapes and v) contribute to the development of financial instruments that incentivize the adoption of these economic activities.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

For the purpose of this Project, the Orinoquia region includes four departments, Arauca, Casanare, Meta and Vichada. The Orinoquia is one of the five natural regions of Colombia and its limits are marked by the Arauca, Meta, and Orinoco rivers, which form natural boundaries with Venezuela. 34% of the freshwater resources and wetlands in Colombia are within this region, which has also been recognized globally as a center of high ecosystem, carbon and biodiversity value. The region consists of four main subtypes of ecosystems: 1- The Piedemonte Llanero located in the foothills of the Andean mountain range, concentrates most of the population and economic activity in the Orinoquia region. Its soils are fertile, and it is characterized by a mosaic of agricultural activities and natural forest. 2- The tropical savannas of the Altillanura located between the Meta and Vichada rivers, stretch across the departments of Meta, Vichada, and Casanare. The soils in the Altillanura have a high aluminum content and lack organic matter, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and phosphorus. The flat topography is ideal for grain, oil seed, energy crops and forest plantations. The Altillanura ecosystem is intersected by gallery forests that follow the courses of the streams and rivers and are very sensitive to the hydrological changes in the region. 3- The seasonally flooded savannas covering the departments of Arauca and Casanare with low and moderately fertile soils are apt for oil seed, grain and bioenergy seed production. This area is used for extensive cattle ranching. This landscape is complex, including various ecosystems such as wetlands, peatlands and seasonal swamp forests. The area is dominated by herbaceous vegetation with patches of shrubs and trees in floodplains forming a mosaic landscape of grasslands, wetlands and riparian forests. Its aquatic ecosystems (paramos, flooded savannas and wetlands) play an important role in regulating the water regime, climate and carbon cycle. These savannas are also subject to a periodic fire regime that usually peaks in the dry season between December and early April and represent a significant portion of burned areas of South America. Savanna lands and wetland transformation are having and will have a significant impact on GHG emissions. 4- Finally, the Andean and Amazonas Orinocense covers the departments of Vichada and southeast Meta which includes savanna landscape and Amazonian rainforest. In this area, unsustainable cattle ranching and smallholder farming constitute threats to the standing Andean and Amazon forests. The Sierra de Macarena is the transition area between the Amazon and Orinoco regions. The project area, (4 departments) are formed by 59 municipalities and is inhabited by 1.37 million people (3.2 percent of the country's total), 32 percent of whom are located in rural areas, including indigenous reserves that host 9 ethnic groups. The majority of the population is urban. The rural areas have been the most affected by the armed conflict. In general, poverty is concentrated in the rural areas of all departments and mainly in those inhabited by indigenous people and in areas where there was a greater presence of illicit crops and armed groups. The total indigenous population in Casanare is estimated at around 10,000 inhabitants, in 11 resguardos. In Arauca, 26 indigenous reservations are identified with a population of approximately 9,000 inhabitants. Vichada has the largest participation of the indigenous population of the Orinoquia, estimated in 30,000 inhabitants in 55 resguardos. Indigenous population in the department of Meta is estimated at 13,000 people distributed in 20 reservations.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The implementation arrangements for this project are complex, as the formal responsibility for the Project oversight on behalf of the GoC will lay on the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), while the operational execution of the Project activities will be delegated to WWF Colombia. The Project execution will also



require close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR), which is in charge of the execution of the “Sustainable Low-Carbon Development in Orinoquia region” PARENT Project (ISFL, P160680), as well as with many other partner institutions (Natural National Parks of Colombia (PNN), Corporación Autónoma Regional (CAR), Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales (IDEAM), Alexander von Humboldt Institute (IAvH), etc.), that will be involved in the development of specific activities related to their own competencies. So far, the specific arrangements to oversee the implementation of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards have not been defined. As the Environmental and Social Framework has been made effective as recently as October 1, 2018, none of the institutions involved has a great deal of experience using such framework in practice. However, the GoC has proved adequate levels of technical capacity and experience in the development of similar projects including those involving strengthening of the protected areas system and the development of sustainable productive systems, and this project can build on the technical experience and expertise found in MADS. MADS has institutional capacity and proven track record in implementing the Bank’s environmental and social safeguard policies. It has a technically strong team at national level, working on REDD+ issues. Such team has good experience and engagement with a broad range of stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, campesino communities, Afro-Colombian peoples, small producers, and others. The Bank trained this team in 2015-2016 on Safeguards issues and in SESA processes including preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). However the ESF-related responsibilities would be transferred to WWF Colombia, and the environmental and social risk management of some activities to be implemented would require the direct engagement of specific institutions which mandates and competencies are directly related. For example, PNN should be engaged in the management of the risks and impacts associated to the declaration and management planning of protected areas, as well as in the implementation of investments such as the construction of civil works within protected areas, etc. CAR should be directly engaged in the management of the risks and impacts associated to the territorial and sector planning, and to the investments to be supported by the Project to promote the sustainable management of productive landscapes. In such cases, the delimitation of roles and responsibilities in terms of the management of risks and impacts should be clarified and specific capacity assessments should be conducted before appraisal.

Public Disclosure

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating Moderate

Despite the environmentally positive design objectives, and the fact that the adverse risks and impacts can be preliminarily deemed not significant or readily mitigable, the Moderate risk is due to (i) Project location in a sensitive area from the environmental standpoint, where an armed conflict has also recently existed; (ii) the complex Project design, involving many different stakeholders (WWF Colombia, Natural National Parks of Colombia, Corporación Autónoma Regional (CAR), etc.) engaged in the implementation in multiple sites of different activities of different nature (e.g. analytical work, regulatory processes and other types of technical assistance; physical investments; set up of financial incentives; etc.); which makes difficult to assess the environmental risks and impacts and to monitor the implementation of measures to minimize adverse impacts in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy; (iii) the uncertainty on the nature, scope and location of the “sectoral production-conservation plans” to be developed and adopted under Subcomponent 2.2, and thus the potential significance of their associated risks and impacts; and (iv) the pending capacity assessment of WWF Colombia (and other institutions to be involved in the implementation of certain activities) for environmental and social management under the ESF standards.



Social Risk Rating

Moderate

In general, the objectives of the project are positive and the project is expected to have significant social benefits and limited and manageable adverse social impacts. The possible social risks and adverse impacts on human populations and / or the environment are likely to be minimal or insignificant. Impacts on physical, cultural and / or archaeological sites are not expected; Neither will economic displacement, land acquisition or resettlement be necessary and although some activities involve small constructions, the impacts would not be significant, they will always be voluntary and can be mitigated without apparent difficulty. The creation of protected areas or other regulations may imply some restriction to the use of the land, however, any decision on this matter will be voluntary, as will the possibility of not participating (the methodology of the national government, which stipulates this right not to participate will be used). Even so, a Process Framework must be prepared. Therefore, the rating is MODERATE. It should be noted that in the project area, there are some reservations of Indigenous Peoples, which will not have modifications, but that are expected to participate in the benefits of the project, for which a framework for indigenous peoples will be prepared. A contextual problem is the history of the illegal armed groups in the territory, although the risks for this reason have diminished substantially after the agreement with the FARC (main armed group, which today acts legally as a political organization).

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

The Project foresees a broad range of investments and activities of different nature and with different geographic scopes; most of which will be defined in detail only during Project implementation. For that reason, the Project environmental and social risks and impacts will be assessed at framework level. The measures to manage them will be identified only when possible and the ESA will set out guidelines to further refine the assessment once the details of the activities are defined. The ESA will also include terms of reference to develop specific plans and mitigation measures to be used in line with the mitigation hierarchy. The most relevant risks and impacts identified at concept stage are described, as follows: Component 1 on “Effective integration of environmental considerations at appropriate scales in territorial and sector planning”: - the Subcomponent 1.1 “Generation and management of information on biodiversity and ecosystem services for territorial and sector planning”. Main risks and impacts would be those associated to the exposure of Project workers to wilderness conditions when conducting fieldwork in remote areas. In addition to the health risks related to that kind of work, the fact that the Project area has been subject to armed conflicts also imposes safety risks. - the Subcomponent 1.2 “Integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services considerations in territorial and sector planning”. Main risk is that the downstream outcomes of the technical assistance activities to be conducted (e.g. those to support the development of new sectorial and land use planning regulations) may not be aligned with ESS (e.g. approved sectorial plans might lead to habitat conversion inside or outside the Project area; approved land use plans might impose restrictions to the use of lands and natural resources without properly considering the views and decision making systems of local stakeholders, and/or exacerbate local conflicts; etc.) Component 2 on “Landscape management for connectivity and resilience in priority biodiversity and ecosystem services areas”: - the Subcomponent 2.1 “Strengthening management of critically important areas and the Protected Areas System at national, regional and local level”. Main risk and impacts are the eventual restrictions to the use of natural resources by local stakeholders; the lack of full respect to the rights, culture



or livelihoods of indigenous peoples and other vulnerable stakeholders (e.g. in relation to the declaration of new public and private protected areas, or during the formulation of their management plans); the use of resources, the generation of wastes and pollution and the health and safety issues affecting the Project workers and nearby communities (e.g. during the construction of small infrastructure for protected areas management); the exacerbation of local conflicts (e.g. during the implementation of outreach activities); as well as other risks and impacts related to other eventual physical investments (to be identified and further assessed during Project implementation) to support the management of the Bitá River basin and the restoration of ecosystems in the Piedemonte Cocuy-Cinaruco mosaic. - the Subcomponent 2.2 “Sustainable management for resilient and connected productive landscapes”. Most salient risks and impacts are the potential increase in the use of pesticides (e.g. for the reforestation and afforestation activities, within the framework of the development of sectoral production-conservation plans for connectivity and resilience); as well as other risks and impacts related to other eventual physical investments (to be identified and further assessed during Project implementation) to support the piloting of Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) approaches in productive rice, forestry, cacao and livestock landscapes); the unsustainable use of living natural resources (e.g. as a consequence of the implementation of a fishery management plan; or as an undesired downstream effect of the formulation of management plans for the use of priority species and the definition of conservation guidelines for hydrobiological resources); and the unequitable sharing of benefits from the commercial use of cultural heritage (e.g. as an undesired downstream effect of the formulation of agreements with ethnic communities and settlers to develop tourism activities and the trade of handicrafts). - the Subcomponent 2.3 “Strengthening of financial and non-financial mechanisms for the financial sustainability of the management of areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services”. As for Subcomponent 1.2, the main risk is that the downstream outcomes of the technical assistance activities to be conducted (e.g. the formulation of productive projects to be submitted to the General Royalties System; the development of a tourism based Payment for Environmental Services mechanism; the adjustment of an existing financial instrument for sustainable productive transformation; the design and validation of a financial instruments; the definition of strategies and regulations to influence the fishing and other uses of hydrobiological resources; or the activities to support the development of sustainable productive alternatives based on biodiversity) may not be aligned with E&S Standards. The ESA will establish the entry points of ES considerations throughout the identification and development of the investments to support the management of the Bitá River basin and the restoration of ecosystems in the Piedemonte Cocuy-Cinaruco mosaic (under Subcomponent 2.1) and the sectoral production-conservation plans (under Subcomponent 2.2), where ES aspects will be analyzed in an integrated way (including the extent to which provisioning or regulating ecosystem services could be affected). As far as possible, the scale and type of those investments will be subject to consideration as the project preparation proceeds. Component 3 on “Project management, communications, monitoring and implementation arrangements”, involves some labor management related risks, such as the potential discrimination and the occupational health and safety issues affecting the workers from the recipient (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development) and other governmental partners (such as National Parks of Colombia, Corporinoquia, etc.) directly involved in the Project implementation; from the executing agency (WWF Colombia); contracted workers and primary supply workers; as well as community workers (such of those that might be involved in the restoration of ecosystems in the Piedemonte Cocuy-Cinaruco mosaic, under Subcomponent 2.1; in the implementation of activities related to the sectoral production-conservation plans under Subcomponent 2.2; among others). The need for security services to support some Project activities in remote areas that were formerly under the influence of illegal armed groups. Social aspects to be considered include, among others: i) barriers of targeted vulnerable group to participate in project activities and access its benefits; ii) risks of creating or exacerbating conflicts with stakeholders who may have developed patronizing political and economic relations with smallholder



farmers and/or IPs and afro-descendants; iii) risks or impacts associated with land and natural resource tenure and use; iv) risks of child and forced labor for the sort of proposed “sectoral production-conservation plans” and other investments in the field; v) risks to IPs intangible cultural heritage as a result of adopting new production-conservation approaches; and vi) barriers to develop an inclusive and culturally adequate stakeholder engagement strategy. The Recipient will also develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) based in the stakeholder analysis developed for the ESA. The SEP will cover consultations on the ESA that will be disclosed before project appraisal

Areas where reliance on the Borrower’s E&S Framework may be considered:

The Recipient of the grant has not requested to use any part of its ES framework. However, if requested reliance on parts of the Recipient's legal framework might be considered for parts of ESS2 (Labor and Working Conditions) and parts of ESS6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), as Colombia's regulations in these areas might be in line with the objectives of said Standards.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

One of the risks identified for many of the Project activities has to do with the eventual lack of proper consideration of the different stakeholders in the Project induced decision making, which might eventually lead to the exacerbation of pre-existing social conflicts. For that reason, the very same Project design includes intrinsic mitigation measures, such as the use and strengthening of the Regional Centers for Environmental Dialogue (CRDA) created in 2018 by MADS to improve the governance and coordination between the State, the productive sectors and the communities. The CRDA will be important for dissemination of project outputs, related to the management of information and communication for governance, to promote public understanding, and awareness for the value of biodiversity and its integration into socio-economic development. Additionally, the project will design a detailed stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) and the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be disclosed and consulted with key stakeholders from the project preparation throughout implementation. These instruments will have tailored components for indigenous peoples that will aim to design culturally appropriate processes that are respectful to their traditional mechanisms. Consultation activities will be held with project affected and interested parties in locations that will be identified with MADS as the project preparation proceeds. Stakeholders will include, among others, the Project’s Steering and Technical Advisory Committees, production unions and cooperatives (e.g. cattle, rice, forestry, etc.) and industrial chambers (e.g. biofuels), protected areas’ sponsors and managers, representatives from departments and municipalities, indigenous and afro-descendants’, universities, NGOs, Indigenous Peoples, media, etc. Main characteristics of the GRM will include clear procedures for managing claims and its design will be guided by principles such as: (a) availability for beneficiaries and stakeholders respecting their sociocultural characteristics and needs; (b) known procedures and timeline for analyzing and resolving claims; and (c) affordability for the GRM users. The GRM will be supported by information and communication technologies as appropriate. Regarding ESS2, if any part of the Project (e.g. subcomponent 2.1 or 2.2) requires contracting firms for constructions, land systematization (e.g. in rice fields) or agricultural services, etc. there will be a specific GRM for all contracted workers, as well as for community workers. Related to IPs, the GRM will be tailored and include measures respectful to their culture, such as the use of indigenous language and adoption of their own conflict resolution mechanisms, among others.

Public Disclosure

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.



ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

Assessment of social risks will also include labor and working conditions - particularly those related with child and adolescent labor in productive activities, disability constraints and special needs of gender and age per each of the foreseen activities. MADS will commit (through the ESCP) to develop Labor Management Procedures (LMP) applicable to the project based on ToRs in accordance with the requirements of ESS2. Procedures will consider five different groups: i) direct workers (e.g. those from MADS, WWF Colombia, Natural National Parks of Colombia, and other institutions directly involved in the implementation of some Project activities); ii) contracted workers; iii) primary supply workers iv) community workers under financed “sectoral intervention portfolios” in general; and v) community IP workers under financed “sectoral intervention portfolios” in particular. The ESA will pay attention to risks of child labor (some studies carried out in the Orinoquia region present evidence showing this practice is culturally accepted and prevalent in some of the sectors to be addressed by the Project, such as fishing and cattle ranching) to include preparation of the necessary mechanisms in the ESCP to prevent, monitor and remedy it, while building the MADS and other partner institutions’ capacity to prevent, identify and address use of child labor. The LMP will include measures to avoid discrimination and grant equal opportunities, and measures related to occupational health and safety. A GRM will be provided for all direct workers and contracted workers to raise their concerns.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Regarding pollution, within the framework of the implementation of the “sectoral production-conservation plans for connectivity and resilience” under Subcomponent 2.2 opportunities will be explored for reduction of agricultural discharge to surface water through runoff of pesticides, fertilizers and manure, or leaching of nitrogen into groundwater. The project is not expected to imply adverse impacts on human health and environment from hazardous materials, air pollution, disturbance by noise, or other forms of pollution. When it comes to the implementation of the “sectoral production-conservation plans for connectivity and resilience” and other activities involving afforestation/reforestation, agricultural management, habitat restoration, sustainable use of biological resources, focus is expected to be in integrated pest management (IPM). As the project is expected to allow procurement and use of small quantities of low toxic pesticides, the ESMF will define institutional responsibilities and guide IPM and preparation of management plans at the level of each “Pilot model” as needed, including enough budget. Minimizing GHG emissions will be considered at “sectoral production-conservation plans for connectivity and resilience” level.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The ESA will include identification of necessary measures to improve community health and safety in financed “sectoral production-conservation plans for connectivity and resilience” and define mechanisms to monitor their implementation. Due consideration will be given to promotion of and training on IPM to secure prevention of negative health impacts amongst producers, their families and the adjacent communities. The Project expected impacts on provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are expected to be positive, as the Project activities are designed to support environmentally friendly landscape and species management through planning and capacity building. The infrastructure to be built to support the management of protected areas will be universally accessible. The park rangers in Colombia are not considered security personnel (i.e. they cannot carry weapons), so the



standard's provisions on this regard would not be applicable. However, adequate safety training and safety equipment will be provided for the rangers utilizing project-funded motor boats and vehicles.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

This standard is relevant under (i) the declaration of the regional protected area of savannas and wetlands of Arauca; (ii) the formulation of the Special Management Regime for El Tuparro National Natural Park; (iii) the formulation and adoption of the El Tuparro Biosphere Reserve management plan; (iv) the formulation and adoption of the management plan for the Protective Forest Reserve of the Upper Satocá River Basin; and (v) the formulation and adoption of the Plan for the Management and Management of the Bitá River Basin. Once the project implementation begins, a Process Framework will be prepared and adopted for the management of restrictions on access to natural resources by indigenous peoples, peasant communities and other interested parties. The declaration of the new protected area will not cause any displacement. Both the polygon of the area and the zoning of uses and management and the category of protection will be consented by and between the interested parties. For this purpose, the environmental and social procedure established in Resolution 1125 of 2015, of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, for the declaration of protected areas will be accepted. In a complementary manner, the Presidential Directive 10 of 2013 will be applied, which adopts the guide for carrying out prior consultation with ethnic communities. This Directive is concordant with WB safeguards. Finally, a draft PF be prepared prior to appraisal.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Main concerns under ESS6 are the sustainable management of “hydro-biological” resources to be promoted under subcomponent 2.2, and the “definition of strategies and regulations for sustainable productive transformation of subsistence, commercial, sport, and ornamental fishing and other hydrobiological resources (e.g. dolphin, and fauna watching) in the Bitá-Tuparro under subcomponent 2.3. Little detail is provided in the current version of the Concept Note on that regard. ESA will assess the impacts and risks of such activities and the ESMF will include specific guidelines to apply the mitigation hierarchy to the related investments. An assessment of the conservation status of critical species (as a key input to integrated landscape management plans and sustainable exploitation guidelines) would be developed under subcomponent 1.2 during Project implementation. So, the inclusion of specific guidelines to be included in the ESMF would occur at a later stage of Project implementation, and as such should be mentioned in the ESCP as a commitment to comply with before the Project investments to promote the sustainable management of those species occur. The project is designed to improve the connectivity (e.g. reduce fragmentation of critical corridors, reduce encroachment on buffer-zones and core areas of protected habitats) between natural areas that are legally protected, designated for protection, or recognized as of high biodiversity value. It will not implement any activity that have potential adverse impact on such critical habitats. When it comes to the connecting landscapes surrounding the critical habitats, where the Project would promote active management activities (basically other natural habitats and modified habitats with significant biodiversity value), the ESA will assess potential Project-related adverse impacts and the ESMF will detail the measures to take in order to apply the mitigation hierarchy so as to manage those impacts. A further aspect to be consulted with relevant stakeholders and considered in the ESA is potential use of alien species (e.g. exotic pastures for cattle management), attending respective ESS6 requirements and excluding use of any invasive alien species. The ESA will include specific guidelines to ensure all the ToRs to develop Technical Assistance and investment activities include provisions on design



approaches and make recommendations based on ESS6 requirements (e.g. mapping of wetlands will consider the same approach on natural, critical, and modified habitats that is being applied in the ESA, in response to ESS6)

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

This standard is relevant. In the municipalities with jurisdiction over the Piedemonte-Cocuy-Cinaruco and Bitá-EI Tuparro Biosphere Reserve, there are a total of 33 indigenous reservations. The activities of subcomponents 1.2 "Integration of biodiversity in territorial and sectoral planning" and 2.1 "Management for the strengthening of protected areas" can cause restrictions on access to natural resources and ignore customary rights and cultural practices of regulation, use and management of the territory of the indigenous peoples settled there. The management of information, consultation and prior consent in components 1 and 2 of the project will prevent negative effects and enhance benefits. Special attention will be given to the incorporation of sites of cultural importance (v.gr places of origin, sacred sites, collection areas, food exchange and storage; among others) in the instruments of territorial planning. To make the standard effective, once the implementation begins, a Planning Framework for Indigenous Peoples will be prepared. Given that the object and scope of the different activities of subcomponents 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, is not the same, differentiated management measures will be proposed for each activity. In line with the above, culturally appropriate information, consultation and consent strategies will be designed and implemented. However, a Process Framework will be prepared prior to appraisal.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

No direct, indirect or cumulative impact on cultural heritage under the project has been identified so far, since the projected activities are not expected to include material impacts tangible cultural heritage. Nevertheless, it is expected that commercial use of handicrafts and other resources that could be considered part of the traditional use and knowledge of affected stakeholders will be supported under Subcomponent 2.2 (e.g. to support the development of international and national markets for "bioeconomy" products), so related consultations that particular aspect will be carried out during the ESA to identify and assess potential risks and impacts, such as the unfair or unequal distribution of the benefits from that activity. "Sectoral production-conservation plans" will be evaluated in terms of their potential impact on cultural heritage and managed accordingly with specific measures and in consultation with the relevant authorities when necessary. The ESA will assess whether the adoption of "production-conservation approaches in the productive rice, forestry and livestock landscapes, in the prioritized mosaics" pursued under component 2 may impact intangible cultural heritage of IPs considering their traditional agricultural practices. If ESA results indicate that there are potential impacts on this matter, a proper consultation will be designed and performed to reach FPIC following a process detailed in the IPPF.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

As of concept stage, the support to sustainable productive transformation of key value chains would be provided through technical assistance activities. However, the validation of financial instruments might involve the use of financial intermediaries. If this was confirmed, the environmental and social management systems currently used by the financial intermediaries to be engaged should be assessed in light of the ESS9 requirements; and if necessary, specific measures to fill the gaps identified would be detailed in the ESCP.



C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

The Project area location, which limits are rivers forming boundaries with Venezuela, suggest that “OP7.50 – Projects on International Waterways” should be considered. However, this Project activities do not lead to significant use or pollution of the waterways as it will not develop hydroelectric, irrigation, flood control, navigation, drainage, water and sewerage, industrial investments; neither the design or engineering studies of such kind of investments.

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

N/A

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Preparation and consultation of the Project's Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA), a draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the Recipient's Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) are expected prior to Appraisal.

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

The Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) would include the commitment to develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) based on the ESA, including specific ESMPs for the construction of small infrastructure (under Subcomponent 2.1); an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF); a Process Framework (PF); Labor Management Procedures (LMP); and measures to assess the overall sustainability of the use of hydrobiological resources (under subcomponent 2.2); as well as their potential impacts on local, nearby or ecologically linked habitats, biodiversity and communities, including Indigenous Peoples.

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS 22-Apr-2019

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MADS)

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: World Wildlife Fund Colombia

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Franka Braun
Safeguards Advisor ESSA: Noreen Beg (SAESSA) Cleared on 10-Apr-2019 at 20:09:7
Practice Manager: Valerie Hickey (PMGR) Concurred on 10-Apr-2019 at 22:51:37