



Note to Task Teams: The following sections are system generated and can only be edited online in the Portal.

Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 16-Dec-2016 | Report No: PIDISDSA19834



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Argentina	Project ID P159843	Project Name Metropolitan Buenos Aires Urban Transformation Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	Estimated Appraisal Date 20-Dec-2016	Estimated Board Date 27-Feb-2017	Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Lending Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Province of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires City Government	Implementing Agency Ministry of Finance, City of Buenos Aires, Ministry of Economy, Province of Buenos Aires	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objectives are to improve Housing Conditions and access to selected basic services and infrastructure in selected disadvantaged neighborhoods in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area, and strengthen the institutional capacity for urban management at the metropolitan level.

Components

- Urban and social integration of Barrio 31 in CABA
- Habitat improvement of disadvantaged neighborhoods in Greater Buenos Aires
- Strengthening institutional capacities for metropolitan urban management
- Project Management and Monitoring – CABA
- Project Management and Monitoring – PBA

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	42.83
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	200.00
Total Project Cost	242.83

Environmental Assessment Category

A - Full Assessment



Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Note to Task Teams: End of system generated content, document is editable from here.

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

The administration of President Macri took office in late 2015 and moved with significant speed to implement various macroeconomic reforms and initiated a program of structural reforms. These include: (a) the elimination of export taxes on major crops, beef, and most industrial manufacturing products, and the reduction by 5 percent of export taxes on soy; (b) unification of the exchange rate, effectively ending most foreign exchange restrictions; (c) moving from a system of discretionary to automatically provided import licenses in line with World Trade Organization procedures; and (d) resolution of the dispute with holdout creditors. In addition, the National Institute for Statistics launched a new inflation index and improved the overall quality of statistics. Efforts to reduce energy subsidies (which account for a large portion of fiscal deficit), increasing electricity and gas tariffs, were partially pulled back by the Supreme Court, who ruled against the gas tariff increase since the government failed to conduct mandatory public hearings.

Economic activity is projected to contract in 2016, before growth accelerates in 2017 as the positive impact of the recent policy changes kick in and the global economy recovers. The need for major macroeconomic reforms was self-evident, but the transition to a more sustainable macroeconomic framework is costly. Economic activity will decline an estimated 1.5 percent this year and inflation is running high (estimated at about 40% for 2016), though it is decelerating after an initial jump due to currency depreciation and the reduction of energy and transport subsidies. Despite a delicate fiscal situation (primary deficit was 5.0 percent of GDP in 2015), fiscal consolidation faces pressures and will likely be more gradual than originally planned due to lower revenues, legal constraints to reduce energy subsidies, and own government decisions, such as the adjustment of pension transfers and the settlement of pension system lawsuits. Exports and imports are falling (13% and 11%, respectively) due to weak domestic and international demand.

Recently released data revealed the depth of poverty incidence in Argentina. In the second quarter of 2016, 32.2 percent of people living in the largest urban areas were poor (measured at \$4-a-day) and 6.3 percent were extreme poor (measured at \$2.50-a-day). Half of the poor and extreme poor live in the Greater Buenos Aires, although the highest relative poverty incidence is observed in the northern provinces and Cuyo. The deterioration in household welfare reflects the combination of double-digit inflation experienced during the last decade and a weakening private sector job creation in recent years. Therefore, the GoA's reform agenda has a strong focus on fostering the social and economic advancement of those living in poverty. This Zero Poverty approach (Pobreza Cero) aims at eradicating poverty through a wide-ranging set of activities in the fields of education, social protection, employments, housing, and pension reform.

The Government of Argentina (GoA) has started to address the key macroeconomic imbalances with the objective of creating an environment conducive to economic growth and employment creation. Argentina offers many



opportunities in a weak global environment, and there is a strong interest from foreign investors and firms. However, the following steps will be necessary to permanently reduce inflation and get Argentina on a sustainable growth path: (a) increase public spending efficiency and reduce the fiscal deficit; (b) continue improving the credibility of the Central Bank and the monetary policy for anchoring inflation expectations; (c) strengthen competitiveness and productivity through an improved business environment and investments in infrastructure and increasing competition in markets and improving the regulatory framework in sectors; (d) continue strengthening the credibility of official statistics; (e) continue to support better public goods provision; (f) reduce regional disparities (including transportation, health, and education). This would need to be managed in a context where the ruling party does not have a majority in Congress and economic reforms may create social tensions.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Argentinian cities can support a pathway to inclusive economic growth, yet number of challenges constrain their potential. With half of the country's population and 64 percent of firms located in the five largest metropolitan regions, agglomeration economies present in urban areas represent substantial opportunities to improve the livelihood of urban residents, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable. However, Argentina has yet to fully reap the benefits of urbanization. Empirical evidence indicates that urbanization and GDP per capita have been less correlated in Argentina than in the rest of Latin America over the period 1960-2010 . Economic transformation in terms of specialization or transition to higher value sectors does not seem to be accompanying the growth of Argentina's cities. Only 30 percent of urban jobs are in tradable sectors, which drive economic growth through higher productivity and wages. The cities' spatial development, on the other hand, displays a marked evolution, characterized by sprawling and fragmented development. At the current 3.5 percent average annual growth rate, Argentina's cities will double their built up area in 20 years. These patterns of spatial development hinder agglomeration economies and come at a high cost in terms of public service provision, employment accessibility, social inclusion, and environmental risk. Among the root causes of these growth patterns are limited coordination of urban policies and investments - both at the municipal and metropolitan level -, as well as lack of integrated housing policies, which are some of the drivers of urban shape. To fully exploit the advantages associated with its economies of agglomeration, Argentina needs to make key investments to promote sustainable, efficient, and inclusive urban development, as well as incentivize efficient metropolitan coordination and planning.

The housing sector is at the heart of the challenges faced by urban areas. Argentina, unlike other comparable countries in Latin America, has experienced an increase in the quantitative housing deficit – from 8 to 10 percent between 2001 and 2010, – in spite of the significant resources allocated to increasing the housing supply through public-assisted housing programs. As a result of the contraction of mortgage lending after the financial crisis of 2001/02, major barriers to housing finance have translated to only high-income populations having access to the formal housing market. Around 210,000 households are formed every year in the country, yet the formal market is only able to produce around 160,000 units annually; a situation that exacerbates the total housing deficit that affects around 21 percent of households. Access to adequate shelter is a challenge in cities, and affordability is a growing concern in the largest cities where wages have not kept pace with increasing housing prices. The largest increase in quantitative deficits have been observed in the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires (Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires, AMBA) and the next five largest agglomerations - from about 8 to 10 percent between 2001 and 2010 – which also have the highest deficits as a share of households across all cities in the country.

As a result of the deficiencies in the housing sector, the number of people living in disadvantaged settlements continue to increase in urban areas exacerbating the gap in standards of living. About 18 percent of the population currently resides in informal and disadvantaged settlements . The highest percentage of informal housing is found in the poor



regions of the Northeast and Northwest (ranging from 20 to 25 percent of households in 2010), followed by AMBA (18 percent of households). Considering the size of AMBA's population, the challenge of informal housing is particularly severe there. As elsewhere in Latin America, the socio economic situation in disadvantaged neighborhoods reflects growing inequality within cities in terms of access to basic infrastructure and services. In 2010, 1 in 4 households in informal settlements lacked access to the water network and 1 in 2 households lacked access to both water and sanitation networks. The likelihood of not having waste collection services is 5 times higher for residents in disadvantaged neighborhoods and 40 percent of households that are three blocks away or less from an open dumpsite. The economic cost from environmental health problems normally present in disadvantaged neighborhoods, including those associated with pollution, noise, inadequate water supply, and sanitation and hygiene are equivalent to about 3 to 4 percent of the country's GDP. While the GoA has made notable efforts to address this challenge, such as the Neighborhood Improvement Program (Programa de Mejoramiento de Barrios, PROMEBBA) supported by the Inter-American Development Bank since 1997 to improve the quality of life of people living in informal settlements through upgrading initiatives and land titling, much remains to be done.

The World Bank's support to the Government of Argentina's housing and habitat policy

The GoA has recently developed a strategy to improve living conditions in urban areas. In April 2016, the Macri administration announced the new housing and habitat policy under the Comprehensive Housing and Habitat Plan ("Plan Integral de Vivienda y Habitat") for the period 2016-2019; a priority area as part of its zero poverty objective. The plan encompasses strategies to address both flow and stock issues affecting the housing sector, including the urbanization of 280 informal settlements and cross-sectorial interventions in 225 vulnerable areas. The World Bank is working with the GoA to support this Program through two interventions: (i) the National Habitat and Housing Project (P159929), which focuses on improving living conditions in informal settlements of low and medium density in the five largest metropolitan areas and supports a national housing subsidy program; and (ii) this proposed operation, which focuses on interventions to improve access to basic services for populations living in disadvantaged neighborhoods within AMBA. The Bank's urban program in Argentina has been informed by a major analytical piece on urban development delivered in 2016, titled *Leveraging the Potential of Argentine Cities*. This study provided a strong analytical foundation for the Bank's urban dialogue with the new Administration and was instrumental in defining the strategic focus of the urban operations.

Challenges in Metropolitan Buenos Aires

AMBA concentrates the largest share of the country's population and economic activity. AMBA is the third-largest megacity in Latin America after Mexico City and São Paulo, concentrating 12.2 million people or one third of the country's population. AMBA registered one of the highest population growth rates in the country, at an annual rate of 1.3 percent between 2001 and 2010, driven mostly by growth in the peri-urban area. In addition, there is a strong intra-metropolitan migration trend, with people moving from the center to the periphery. An estimated 30.9 percent of the AMBA population lives in poverty, and 6.2 percent in extreme poverty. The metropolitan area generates almost half of the country's GDP, however, it faces the challenge of transforming its economy toward higher value-added products and services; a challenge exacerbated by the absence of a mechanism for metropolitan coordination.

The lack of affordable housing in AMBA is acute, and the proliferation of informal settlements has been increasing in the past decade. AMBA experiences the highest housing deficit when compared to other Argentine cities – both quantitative and qualitative deficits were approximately 11 percent in 2010. Roughly 17 percent of the population lives in informal settlements. It is estimated that there are 819 informal settlements in AMBA, with half of them located in the first ring. Of particular concern is that about one fourth of these settlements are less than ten years old,



suggesting a trend that contrasts with other countries in the region, which have managed to increase housing supply and contain slum proliferation. For example, while the population growth in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, CABA) has remained stable in the past 60 years, the population residing in informal settlements has doubled over the same period. Between 2001 and 2010 the number of disadvantaged or informal settlements in CABA increased 17 percent, and its population 50 percent, housing around 200,000 residents today. The number rises to approximately 2 million people living in settlements located in the Province of Buenos Aires. The level of poverty in these settlements is high, reaching 55 percent.

Social and economic indicators in disadvantaged neighborhoods are far worse than those in the rest of Buenos Aires. Job insecurity (informal and marginal employment) in informal settlements reaches 76 percent, in contrast with 40 percent in CABA. Food insecurity affects around 30 percent of the population in informal settlements compared to 0.9 percent in the City. Infant mortality is estimated to be 25% higher than the national average. Violent death of teenagers is three times the national average and the incidence of tuberculosis is four times the national average. Households living precarious urban settlements lack social and community services, including health care, day care for children, green areas, schools and sports and community centers. In these conditions, the efforts of the authorities to reduce school drop-outs, youth crime, unemployment and drug abuse are severely limited. Only one third of adults aged 25 or more living in disadvantaged neighborhoods has completed high school, compared to three quarters nationally. This lack of access to services reinforces the vicious cycle of poverty and inequality, leads to social divisions, and prevents households to be fully included in the formal economy.

A key challenge in AMBA is the lack of effective coordination and planning at the metropolitan level. While metropolitan coordination and planning are challenges for most large cities around the country, the magnitude of the challenge is especially relevant in AMBA given its size and degree of institutional fragmentation, which comprises the National Government, the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires (PBA), the government of CABA, and the surrounding municipalities (partidos) within the PBA. Historically, AMBA has shown limited progress in the establishment of metropolitan coordination entities. Only a few specific sectoral institutions have been created in order to foster inter-jurisdictional coordination, for instance, the management of metropolitan transit (Autoridad Metropolitana de Tránsito) and the environmental management in the Matanza Riachuelo river basin (Autoridad de Cuenca Matanza Riachuelo). More recently, following the alignment of political parties elected at the city, province and national levels, the governments of CABA and PBA have committed to improve the metropolitan coordination of policies and programs through the establishment of a Metropolitan Cabinet (Gabinete Metropolitano) in December 2015. Since its inauguration, it has been holding regular meetings to identify and follow up on priority areas of common interest for collaboration, which include the extension of the CABA's Emergency Medical Services (SAME) to the rest of the metropolitan area, and the development of metropolitan bus lines. This metropolitan initiative presents a unique opportunity to institutionalize a coordination mechanism that can help develop integrated policies and systems for urban development and housing, with the potential of improving the sustainability and livability of AMBA.

Barrio 31, City of Buenos Aires

Barrio 31, one of the most emblematic and largest informal settlements in Argentina, will be a target of the proposed project. The settlement, 32 hectares in size, occupies a very strategic area in the heart of the City of Buenos Aires, close to the Retiro train terminal, the port and the wealthy neighborhoods of Retiro and Recoleta, with access to employment centers. Established in 1932 with the arrival and settlement of European immigrants working in the nearby port and railways, Barrio 31 continued to grow in the following decades. A number of forced eviction efforts by political powers, particularly during the military rule, were unsuccessful. A push for resettlement of the Barrio was especially strong at the end of the 1970s, when it is estimated that the population was reduced from around 25,000 in 1976 to less than



1,000 in 1980. Upon the return of democracy in 1983, the settlement’s population began to grow rapidly again. Population growth has been accompanied by a change in expansion patterns, with the construction of multi-story buildings creating vertical growth. In absence of proper sanitation or potable water services, the densification has led to serious overcrowding and environmental threats. Today, it is estimated that around 43,000 residents live in more than 8,500 households.

Despite its prime location, the residents of Barrio 31 have precarious living conditions and are highly vulnerable. In 2010, the Unmet Basic Needs index reached 32 percent compared to 6 percent at CABA level. One third of the youth population consumes drugs and one quarter neither works nor studies. Only 60 percent of people over the age of 25 completed secondary school, compared to 75 percent in CABA. The Barrio also performs poorly on housing and public space indicators. At 7 square meters, the living space per capita in the settlement is significantly below the minimum standard of 16 square meters defined in CABA; and public space is almost inexistent with 0.3 square meters per person. Almost 20 percent of the houses have a metal roof and 40 percent have cement or brick floors – compared to only 4 percent in CABA. About 93 percent of the households have access to water, though only 80 percent have it inside the house. Less than 20 percent of the households are connected to the electricity network, compared to almost full coverage in the rest of the city. About 79 of the households are connected through extensions from a neighbor unit, resulting in highly unsafe conditions. While connection to the gas network is very common throughout CABA, only 1 percent of the houses in the Barrio have access. Most of the local population concerns are related to housing conditions; mainly sanitary risks (e.g. sewage overflows, rats, lack of bathroom, poor ventilation), poor accessibility, irrecoverable housing conditions and risk of housing collapse. There is indeed a predominance of diseases related to poor housing and habitat conditions, including allergies, asthma and dermatitis. Economic activity is highly dynamic albeit predominantly informal: some 900 businesses exist in the area and the high number of transactions in the real estate market (both for sales and rentals) reflects the high housing demand in the area, which is centrally located and close to employment centers. The percentage of unregistered working people is 51 percent compared to 26 in CABA.

The Government of CABA has developed a Comprehensive Action Plan (Plan de Acción Integral 2016-2019) for the transformation of Barrio 31. The plan aims at better integrating the settlement into the city’s urban fabric and improve the living conditions of its residents. For this purpose, the government is planning interventions to enhance access to basic infrastructure and social services, stimulate economic development in the neighborhood, and improving the physical integration of the settlement with its surrounding neighborhood. The total cost of the plan is estimated to be US\$ 463 million, to be implemented from 2016 to 2019. This proposed operation will support the implementation of the plan, as described in the following sections.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Note to Task Teams: The PDO has been pre-populated from the datasheet for the first time for your convenience. Please keep it up to date whenever it is changed in the datasheet.

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The Project Development Objectives are to improve housing conditions and access to selected basic services and infrastructure in selected disadvantaged neighborhoods in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area, and strengthen the institutional capacity for urban management at the metropolitan level.

Key results



The key PDO level results indicators for the proposed project are the following:

- (a) Number of people (of which females) provided with improved access to selected basic services in selected disadvantaged neighborhoods.
- (b) Number of people (of which females) provided with improved housing.
- (c) Metropolitan Information System (AMBA-DATA) developed and operational.

D. Project Description

Component 1: Urban and social integration of Barrio 31 in CABA (Estimated cost: US\$ 194.9 million, of which US\$ 159.6 million IBRD financing). This Component, to be executed by CABA, will support the completion and upgrading of basic infrastructure in Barrio 31, the construction of new housing units on adjacent land, and the resettlement of families currently living under a section of the Illia highway that crosses the neighborhood. These activities are part of the city's Comprehensive Action Plan for Barrio 31 (Plan de Acción Integral 2016-2019). Other activities which are part of the Comprehensive Action Plan and are not included as part of this Project include (i) development of new public spaces, (ii) improvement of the existing housing stock in Barrio 31, (iii) improvements in connectivity, (iv) improvement of social infrastructure, and (v) support to local economic development. The carrying out of these other activities is independent from the activities supported by this Project under Component 1 and they have been determined not to be Associated Activities as defined under the Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement.

Sub-Component 1.1: Improvement of basic infrastructure (Estimated cost: US\$ 42.84 million, of which US\$ 34.5 million IBRD financing). This sub-component will involve the design and carrying out of investments in basic infrastructure throughout Barrio 31 to improve access to water supply, sanitation, storm water drainage, public lighting, paved roads, and electricity including, inter alia: (i) the completion of basic infrastructure networks including inter alia water supply, sewerage, storm water drains, road paving, electricity and public lighting; and (ii) the improvement of existing basic infrastructure network.

Sub-Component 1.2: Improvement of housing conditions (Estimated cost: US\$ 152.06 million, of which US\$ 125.1 IBRD financing). This sub-component will involve the carrying out of the following activities in the next sequencing: (i) carrying out of a plan to identify selected public spaces in the area located under the Illia Highway; (ii) based on the designs mentioned in (i) herein, carrying out of technical designs and the related construction of approximately one thousand two hundred new housing units on a plot of land adjacent to Barrio 31; (iii) carrying out of selected infrastructure development investments to improve access to, inter alia, water supply, sewerage, storm water drains, paved roads, public lighting, electricity and gas, in the plot of land mentioned in (ii) herein; (iv) based on the construction of the houses mentioned in (ii) herein, carrying out the relocation of around one thousand one hundred households living under a section of the Illia Highway that crosses Barrio 31 and/or around the Illia Highway, to the housing units mentioned in (ii) herein, in accordance with the relocation criteria set forth in the RPF; and (v) carrying out of technical designs of the selected public spaces mentioned in (i) herein, and thereafter carrying out of selected works to develop said new public spaces in the area located under the Illia Highway.

Most of the new housing units will be assigned to families currently living in houses located under the Illia highway that runs across the neighborhood, the majority of which are in precarious conditions. The assignment of the houses will be part of the resettlement process and the specific mechanisms for their allocation will be defined in the Resettlement Plans to be prepared following the Resettlement Policy Framework which has been prepared by CABA and approved by the Bank. The remaining new housing units will be assigned to other families from the neighborhood living in conditions of high vulnerability, and those who would need to be relocated as part of the infrastructure works. The Project will provide technical advice to CABA, including lessons learned from international experience, on defining the options and



mechanisms for assigning the new housing units.

Component 2: Habitat improvement of disadvantaged neighborhoods in Greater Buenos Aires (Estimated cost: US\$ 36.30 million, of which US\$ 29.1 million IBRD financing). This component will involve (i) the preparation of diagnostic studies and investment plans for selected disadvantage neighborhoods, and (ii) the carrying out of investments in selected disadvantaged neighborhoods located in the municipalities of the Province of Buenos Aires located within AMBA, including, inter alia: (i) the provision of social violence prevention programs; (ii) the carrying out of small works for the improvement of public spaces; and (iii) the carrying out of housing improvements, property formalization, and construction of public buildings.

The Barrio Carlos Gardel, located in the Municipality of Morón, has been identified as a potential site for the intervention. The lower amount allocated to this component reflects the framework nature of the proposed intervention, in which the initial activities will consist of diagnostic studies that will define the specific investments to be financed.

Component 3: Strengthening institutional capacities for metropolitan urban management (Estimated cost: US\$ 3 million, of which US\$ 3 million IBRD financing). This component will involve: (i) the development of a metropolitan information system, to collect, share and publish data relevant to urban planning and service delivery at the metropolitan level; (ii) the identification and development of financing instruments and mechanisms for investments at the metropolitan level; and (iii) the provision of technical assistance and capacity building to develop the Borrower's and PBA's joint agenda for institutional coordination at the metropolitan level.

Component 4: Project Management and Monitoring – CABA (Estimated Cost: US\$ 7 million, of which US\$ 7 million IBRD financing). This component will support for Project management activities performed by CABA PIU, including: (i) the carrying out of audits; (ii) the carrying out of monitoring and evaluation activities; (iii) the carrying out of activities to strengthen CABA PIU's and relevant technical staff capacity; (iv) implementation of the applicable safeguards instruments; (v) the financing of Operating Costs; (vi) the collection of data at the beginning and end of the Project; and (vii) the definition of baselines for the periodic monitoring and evaluation of the Project's results.

It will also involve the provision of technical assistance, including inter alia: (i) the development of an impact evaluation for the Borrower's Barrio 31 intervention; (ii) the development of strategies for managing the transition of the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure built under Part 1 of the Project to the respective water and sanitation and electricity service providers; and (iii) the development of strategies for Land Value Capture (LVC) in the Borrower's territory.

Component 5: Project Management and Monitoring – PBA (Estimated cost: US\$ 1.12 million, of which US\$ 0.9 million IBRD financing). This component will involve the provision of support for Project management activities performed by PBA PIU, including: (i) the carrying out of audits; (ii) the carrying out of monitoring and evaluation activities; (iii) capacity strengthening of the PBA PIU, (iv) provision of technical assistance; (v) implementation of the applicable safeguards instruments; (vi) financing of Operating Costs; (vii) collection of data at the beginning and end of the Project; (viii) definition of baselines for the periodic monitoring and evaluation of the Project's results.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements



Two separate World Bank loans will be issued to CABA and PBA, in the amount of US\$ 170 million and US\$ 30 million, respectively. CABA and PBA will be the borrowers of the Loans, with the GoA as a Guarantor pursuant to the provisions of a Guarantee Agreement.

The Loan to CABA will be implemented jointly by: (i) CABA's Ministry of Finance (MoF), through a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) that will be created in the MoF, within its Unit for Multilateral Financing (Unidad de Financiamiento con Organismos Multilaterales de Crédito, UFOMC); and (ii) CABA's Secretariat for Social and Urban Integration (SECISYU). The PCU will be responsible for overall coordination of the activities executed by CABA under Component 1, Component 3, and Component 4 of this Project. The PCU will serve as a permanent link between the Bank and CABA, throughout the life of the Project and will be responsible for all procurement activities for Components 1, 3 and 4. Similar to the previous Bank-financed operations executed by CABA, the PCU in MoF will be responsible for the Project's financial management, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and will ensure compliance with the Bank's policies. It will coordinate with the relevant technical support agencies within CABA. SECISYU will provide technical support to the implementation of Component 1 of the Project.

The implementing agency in PBA will be the Ministry of Economy (MoE). The MoE, through its Provincial Department of Multilateral and Bilateral Financing (Dirección Provincial de Organismos Multilaterales y Bilaterales) will be responsible for overall coordination of the activities executed by PBA under Component 2, and Component 5 of this Project. It will coordinate with the sub-executing agencies including: the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Public Services through its (Unidad de Coordinación y Ejecución de Proyectos de Obras, UCEPO), the provincial institute of housing (Instituto Provincial de la Vivienda, IPV), and the participating municipalities.

CABA and PBA will be independently responsible for the implementation of their respective components. Coordination between the two borrowers will be ensured through joint supervision missions, including the joint review of the Project's progress on implementation and achievement of the Project Development Objective. Coordination between CABA and PBA will be critical for the success of the activities under Component 3. In this particular case, while CABA will be responsible for the actual implementation, the technical design and supervision of the activities will benefit from coordinated inputs from CABA and PBA through the Coordination Group (Mesa Coordinadora) under the Metropolitan Cabinet, which is composed of four agencies, including, from CABA: Secretaría General y Relaciones Internacionales and Ministerio de Gobierno, and from PBA: Ministerio de Coordinación y Gestión Pública and Ministerio de Gobierno. In addition to requiring strong coordination between the two jurisdictions for the design of the activities, among other focus areas, Component 3 will support joint learning and experience sharing between CABA and PBA. and Implementation Arrangements

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F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The Project is located in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area (AMBA). AMBA is one of the largest urban agglomerations Latin America. It is composed of Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA) and the surrounding municipalities belonging the Province of Buenos Aires.



G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Santiago Scialabba, Tuuli Johanna Bernardini, Carlos Alberto Molina Prieto, Elba Lydia Gaggero

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>Planned interventions / works under Component 1, as part of the comprehensive plan for the transformation of Barrio 31, include: i) design and conduction of small-to-medium scale basic infrastructure works (water supply, sanitation, drainage, electricity, public lighting, gas, and paved roads), involving the participation of the respective utilities in the definition of the designs; ii) large-scale construction of housing units in the YPF plot (approximately 1,200 houses), including the resettlement of around 1,100 households and the construction of minor public spaces in the area located under the Illia highway. Projected interventions under Component 2 include: i) diagnostic studies and preparation of investment plans, ii) small-to-medium scale basic infrastructure (same as Component 1, but in a much smaller scale, iii) housing improvements, iv) property formalization, v) public space improvements and construction of public buildings, as well as vi) social intervention programs and strengthening of neighborhood institutions.</p> <p>This Policy is triggered since Project activities are expected to have environmental and social impacts (both positive and negative, some of them significant) in highly sensitive areas from a social perspective.</p> <p>The Project will provide benefits to low-income inhabitants of the largest metropolitan area of Argentina. It will support interventions aimed at bringing a sustainable urban and social inclusion of the targeted neighborhoods. In addition, the Project will support the two participating jurisdictions to develop coordinated policies and platforms for urban management at the metropolitan level.</p>



The Project has been classified as a Category A under OP/BP 4.01, based upon the magnitude and complexity of the interventions under Component 1, particularly the resettlement of approximately 1,100 households. Interventions under Component 1 have some potential for significant adverse social and environmental impacts, although they are not considered irreversible or non-mitigable.

Interventions/works envisioned under Component 2 are expected to have less adverse potential effects, are site specific, non-irreversible and can be readily mitigated.

Regarding Component 1, while a general outline of the comprehensive plan for the transformation of Barrio 31 is being discussed, the specific physical interventions need to be structured as sub-projects, and their designs prepared. This work is planned to be done during Project implementation, in order to more appropriately develop adequate actions and their associated details, and to ensure the pertinent inter-institutional agreements and commitments as well as local community input. Therefore, following WB's safeguards guidelines, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed to establish the criteria to manage all potential impacts related to Component 1, as well as for Component 3 on institutional strengthening at the metropolitan level, in case any activity with induced environmental and/or social impacts would be financed. The ESMF sets forth the mechanisms the CABA's implementation agency will conduct for each intervention during Project implementation.

With respect to Component 2, the Barrio Carlos Gardel, located in the Municipality of Morón, has initially been identified as a potential site for the intervention. However, specific interventions, which, as mentioned above, are expected to be smaller and less sensitive than the ones in CABA. Similarly, an ESMF has been developed specifically targeted to the foreseen activities under Component 2 of the Project.



The two ESMFs have been developed by CABA and PBA, for Components 1 and 3 and for Component 2, respectively, and approved by the WB to be implemented by the corresponding PIU (one in CABA and another in PBA). Having two safeguards management instruments is appropriate given that there are two PIUs and there are slight variations in the legal framework and regulations for the two implementing agencies and their administrative areas/responsibilities. The ESMFs take into account the typologies of the foreseen interventions under the Project, and include, among other items, the mechanisms to (i) ensure compliance with pertinent legislation and Bank policies for works of the type considered under the Project; (ii) screen subprojects and establish the scope of the required environmental studies/assessments, (iii) develop the environmental assessment of the different type of sub-projects, and (iv) conduct consultations and implement community participation activities during Project implementation.

The ESMF addresses Component 3 in terms of 3 aspects: 1) potential indirect/induced environmental or social impacts will need to be considered as the activities get further defined; at the moment of Project Appraisal, the only defined activity is development of a metropolitan level information system; and 2) public participation and/or consultation will be organized for Component 3 activities as pertinent.

Both PIUs (CABA and PBA) have developed a citizen engagement mechanism and a robust communication strategy.

In addition, the CABA team has conducted a thorough social assessment in order to forecast the impact of the completed project and to identify the potential risks to citizens and other inhabitants, particularly the poor and other vulnerable residents of the project area. The findings and recommendations of the social assessment have been considered in the Project design and the preparation of safeguards instruments.



Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04

No

This Policy is not triggered since Project interventions will take place in highly dense urban areas where land has already been converted by long-standing anthropogenic physical modifications. The Project does not require significant conversion of natural habitats or critical natural habitats, and will not take place in protected areas or ecologically sensitive sites.

The area in Barrio 31 where physical interventions will be financed under Component 1 is not located in or within the influence zone of any natural habitat nor it is next to the riparian zone of the La Plata River. The drainage and sanitation infrastructure works that will be financed by the Project in this neighborhood are expected to be connected to the existing master conducts of the city's pluvial drainage system (managed by the Ministry of Urban Development) and the city's sewerage system (managed by AySA, CABA's water supply and sanitation utility). The hydrologic characteristics of the La Plata river favor higher concentrations of contaminants in a relatively narrow strip, approximately 500 meters wide, measured from the coastline, which is seriously compromised due to the presence of physical and bacteriological contaminants. Based on concentrations of nitrogen substances (NH₄⁺/NO₃), Total Cr, Pb, detergents, phenolic substances, BOD, and fecal coliforms, this coastal zone could be considered as Type III Use (non-apt for recreational purposes with direct contact), according to a regional guideline on water quality (ACUMAR). Thus, it is not expected that the aquatic habitat of this river will be affected by the drainage interventions supported by the Project. Furthermore, since the YPF plot will be used for residential purposes, CABA is proceeding to address the reasonable environmental liabilities identified through an environmental baseline study on soil and groundwater quality that CABA contracted and collaborated with the City's Environmental Protection Agency (ApRA). The identified remediation actions will have to meet the level required by the national soil quality guidelines for residential uses, set forth in Annex 9, 831/1993 Decree, 24051 National Hazardous Waste Law.



The potential Project locations in PBA have also been modified by long-standing human interventions. PBA's low-income neighborhoods are generally located in shallow areas, next to streams or canals tributaries of any of the three main basins in AMBA (Luján, Matanza-Riachuelo, and Reconquista Rivers). These streams or canals are typically highly polluted, mainly from direct discharges of untreated wastewater and solid wastes from the residents of these neighborhoods. Given the lack of access to sanitation and waste collection services, residents use these water bodies to eliminate waste. Thus, there are no expected negative impacts in the riparian natural areas located near the potential locations of Component 2 activities. Similarly, the pluvial drainage and wastewater infrastructure works that will be financed by the Project are expected to connect to the existing systems in the Province (either under AySA or ABSA management (both AMBA water utilities), depending on the location; and for drainage, under the management of the Provincial Directorate for Sanitation and Hydraulic Works, Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Services).

Forests OP/BP 4.36

No

This Project is located in a highly dense urban area, where land has already been converted. Therefore, this Policy is not triggered since there are no forests areas nor forest-dependent communities that could be affected, or significantly converted/impacted due to the activities conducted under the Project. Furthermore, the Project will not involve changes in forest management since it does not involve any forest-related activity.

Pest Management OP 4.09

Yes

The policy is triggered since diverse construction works in disadvantaged/informal settlements may require the preparation of pest management plans, particularly to approach the cleanup of rats' nests, should this be an activity within the Project as part of the resettlement and/or the urban upgrade works. The application of this policy is covered under the ESMFs that have been prepared by CABA and PBA. Any use of pesticides under the Project would follow applicable good practices, including



		<p>integrated pest management as relevant. The Project will not finance or allow use of pesticides of categories not permissible under OP 4.09 or by national legislation.</p>
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	<p>Given that this Project will involve construction and significant excavations, demolition, soil movements, there is a chance of finding physical cultural resources. Thus, this Policy is triggered. As part of the EA processes, specific procedures to avoid impacting potential physical cultural resources are included in the environmental management instruments that the client has developed.</p>
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	<p>Argentina is a multicultural country with a notable presence of indigenous and afro-descendants populations, and the majority of these populations live in urban areas. Indigenous people (2.54 percent of the population) traditionally lived in rural communities in the provinces of Salta, Jujuy, Chubut, Neuquén, Tierra del Fuego, Chaco, Formosa, Santa Fe, Tucuman, and Mendoza. However, more than 80 percent of the indigenous population in Argentina lives today in urban areas, with the largest concentration living in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area. This is due to numerous factors, including new and improved access to basic services as well as improved market opportunities. For that reason, the Social Assessments prepared by the CABA and PBA teams incorporated some variables on ethnicity to define if the policy is triggered under this project. Main findings indicate that there are no indigenous peoples as defined by OP 4.10 in any of the neighborhoods that might receive interventions financed by the project, neither in CABA, nor in PBA. For that reason OP 4.10 is not triggered.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>This Policy is triggered. The project will finance the relocation of around 1,100 households and small business from the area located under the Illia highway to the new housing units to be constructed on the YPF plot adjacent to the neighborhood. Specific housing units affected by activities under Component 1 have not been identified yet. Both CABA and PBA have prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for their respective components</p>



during project preparation, and both documents have been approved by the Bank. The use of Resettlement Policy Frameworks is justified by the absence of defined sitting alignment for the Project activities that may involve resettlement: (i) Under subcomponent 1.1., the technical designs of the infrastructure investments, which are required for the identification of potential impacts under OP 4.12, will be supported by the Project and developed during Project implementation. (ii) under subcomponent 1.2., the precise sitting alignment of the area, although the general zone of impact (under the Illia Highway) is known, precise sitting alignments of the resettlement cannot be determined. The specific buildings to be affected by the resettlement will be determined based on the technical designs of the resettlement housing and the determination of the sitting alignment of the public spaces and buildings to be developed in the area to be resettled. These designs are supported by the Project and will be developed during Project implementation. (iii) under Component 2, the specific investments will be identified and developed during Project implementation based on the preparation of a masterplan, which will be supported by the Project, and specific eligibility criteria.

The RPF for Component 2 (PBA) was disclosed in-country on October 21, 2016 and on the World Bank external website on October 25, 2016; and the RPF for Components 1 and 3 (CABA) was disclosed on October 26 and October 27, respectively. Consultations with key stakeholders on the two safeguards instruments were organized by PBA on November 9, and by CABA on November 10, 2016; and the final version of both RPF includes an annex that describes in detail the consultations conducted during the Project preparation. The final RPFs were re-disclosed in-country on December 14 both by PBA and CABA, and both at the World Bank external website on December 13, 2016. In order to inform the preparation of these RPF, thorough social assessments of the Barrio 31 and Barrio Carlos Gardel have been prepared by CABA and PBA, respectively. During Project implementation, CABA



will complete a census of the people affected by the proposed resettlement. Once the number of households to be resettled is confirmed, the Census will allow the PIU to identify the number of people that would need to be relocated in the new housing units financed by the Project, and prepare one or more Resettlement Action Plans in accordance with the RPF and the WB Safeguards Policies.

Other activities of the Comprehensive Action Plan for Barrio 31 that are not linked to this Project, nor caused by activities financed and/or supported by it, may require the implementation of resettlement processes during the Project's implementation period. SECISYU will be the implementing agency of these resettlement processes, and intends to execute these processes in a way consistent with the principles outlined in the RPF. During Project implementation, the World Bank team may share with SECISYU internationally recognized good practices to help manage these processes accordingly.

Component 2 will also support integrated interventions in selected disadvantaged neighborhoods to be determined within AMBA. This activity would include targeted interventions to support improvements to housing units in situation of high vulnerability, and the construction of new housing units as required for the resettlement of households whose house would be affected by investments in public infrastructure or public spaces and buildings. Since the location for works under this component has not been defined yet, the client has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework that would guide the preparation of specific Resettlement Action Plans for works that may imply Involuntary Resettlement under this Component.

In addition, TA activities under Component 3 on urban management at the metropolitan level will need to be consistent with the principles of OP 4.12 to identify, avoid, minimize and address potential downstream impacts.



Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This Policy is not triggered since the activities in this Project will not imply the construction/rehabilitation of dams nor other interventions which rely on the performance of existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	This policy is triggered since the activities in CABA and PBA include water supply, sanitation and drainage infrastructure that will make use of water resources from La Plata River Basin. Nevertheless, an exception under the notification requirement to the riparian state applies to the Project since it falls within the exceptions provided for in paragraph 7(a) of OP 7.50, which states: "For any ongoing schemes, projects involving additions or alterations that require rehabilitation, construction, or other changes that in the judgment of the Bank (i) will not adversely change the quality or quantity of water flows to the other riparians; and (ii) will not be adversely affected by the other riparians' possible water use. This exception applies only to minor additions or alterations to the ongoing scheme; it does not cover works and activities that would exceed the original scheme, change its nature, or so alter or expand its scope and extent as to make it appear a new or different scheme." For that reason there is no need to prepare this notification.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The Policy is not triggered because the Project will not be implemented in areas known to involve disputed areas.

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The Project triggers the Bank Operational Policy (OP)/Bank Policy (BP) 4.01 on Environmental Assessment and has been categorized as 'A' based on the same, due to the proposed resettlement of around 1,100 households in Barrio 31 under Component 1. Although the primary objective of the resettlement is to provide access to improved housing conditions to households currently living under the Illia highway, its implementation will require systematic and comprehensive consultations and social management in order to provide equitable and transparent support, and minimize any adverse impact on the livelihood of the affected people.

Thorough management of environmental impacts will also be necessary due to the high population density of the



targeted neighborhood, and the risk of existing soil contamination, particularly on the YPF plot. An environmental baseline study has been conducted by CABA on its soil and groundwater quality to identify any required environmental clean-up before construction. Based on the study results that are described in the ESMF, CABA is proceeding to hire an authorized operator to carry out removal of existing underground hydrocarbon storage systems identified, and transportation and final disposition of hazardous waste material currently located in the premises.

Small to medium scale infrastructure works for basic services and construction of houses proposed under Components 1 and 2 are expected to have impacts that are site-specific, reversible, and possible to prevent and/or mitigate. The major adverse impacts identified under Components 1 and 2 are alteration of everyday urban movement, contamination by particulate matter, gaseous emissions, noise and vibration related to the movement and operation of vehicles and machinery, soil excavation, handling of construction materials, temporary air alteration or contamination, potential discharges to groundwater, waste generation of different types, issues with workers and/or public health and safety, and accidental damage to objects of personal value. During the operational stage, potential adverse impacts are linked to the lack of maintenance or incorrect application of management measures.

Technical activities under Component 3 are not expected to have a direct social or environmental impact. Potential indirect impacts, such as change in land use zoning, or changes in vehicular traffic, will be identified when specific TORs are prepared, in accordance with the ESMF prepared by CABA.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: Anticipated long term impact is positive, since it is expected that the Project will help to integrate disadvantaged neighborhoods to their surrounding urban environment and contribute to the urban transformation of the territory. In addition, the Project is also expected to contribute to strengthening metropolitan coordination mechanisms to improve the coordination of policies and programs in urban development at the metropolitan level.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. No alternative was considered related to the Resettlement process under Component 1 since the Urbanization Law of Villa 31 (Law 3343/2009) mandates that all houses below the Illia highway are to be resettled and that any households that need to be resettled be provided with a housing solution within the perimeter of the Barrio.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The Governments of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA) and of the Province of Buenos Aires (PBA) have carried out Social Assessments (SAs) for Component 1 & 3, and for Component 2, respectively. The SAs identify the main socio-economic characteristics of the population living in the Project area, the main challenges they face, and how the project can address some of those challenges through its planned interventions. CABA and PBA have developed specific and robust Grievance Redress Mechanism for the Project. Main social issues are linked to involuntary resettlement, in particular under Component 1. Both CABA and PBA have prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). During Project implementation, once the plans and technical designs are prepared and the sitting alignments are defined, CABA and PBA will prepare one or more Resettlement Action Plans in accordance with their respective RPF.

Both CABA and PBA have prepared an ESMF which establish the criteria to manage potential impacts related to their respective Components. The choice of ESMF as the safeguards instrument is pertinent as the specific sets of physical



interventions will be defined as subprojects and their specific designs prepared during Project implementation. The environmental procedures defined in the ESMFs are consistent with the applicable national, provincial and municipal level regulations and the Bank’s safeguard policies. The ESMFs provide the mechanisms to screen subprojects, establish the scope of the required environmental studies/assessments, conduct consultations and implement community participation activities during Project implementation. All subprojects will have an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) consistent with the scale of the potential impacts.

No specific TORs have been developed for the proposed technical activities under Component 3. When available, the TORs of specific activities will be screened for potential indirect impacts such as change in land use zoning, or changes in vehicular traffic.

The responsible CABA and PBA teams will maintain qualified environmental staff in number and functions as necessary throughout Project implementation to lead the preparation of EMPs and RAPs, and their implementation.

The ESMFs and RPFs prepared by CABA and PBA were disclosed, consulted and re-disclosed as described in the following section.

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

Component 2 ESMF and RPF were disclosed by PBA in-country on October 21 and the World Bank external website on October 25, 2016, and the ESMF and RPF of Components 1 and 3 by CABA on October 26 and October 27, respectively. The consultations with key stakeholders on the two sets of safeguards instruments were organized by PBA on November 9, and by CABA on November 10, 2016.

Both Social Assessments preparation processes included a series of consultations with different stakeholders through focus groups and interviews. In the case of CABA, this was carried out as a complement of a thorough socio-economic assessment that SECISYU is carrying out in all Barrio 31. In addition, specific consultations on the safeguards instruments were undertaken on November 9 (PBA) and 10 (CABA), 2016. The main findings of those consultations have been incorporated in the revised version of each document. Feedback received in both consultation events focused on the poor conditions of the buildings’ infrastructure, lack of public spaces, issues related to local governance, and citizen engagement. In both cases, CABA and PBA representatives responded to the concerns and explained how some of the issues presented would be addressed through the Project. The ESMFs and RPFs were not object of particular comments or adjustments based on said consultations. The revised versions of both ESMFs include an annex that describes in detail the consultations conducted during the Project preparation. The revised ESMFs were re-disclosed in-country on December 14, both by PBA and CABA, and at the World Bank external website on December 13, 2016.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission to InfoShop	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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13-Dec-2016	13-Dec-2016	27-Oct-2016						
<p>"In country" Disclosure Argentina 14-Dec-2016</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The ESMF for Component 1 and 3 prepared by CABA was disclosed in country on October 26 and on the World Bank external website on October 27. The ESMF for Component 2 prepared by PBA was disclosed in-country on October 21 and the World Bank external website on October 25, 2016. The Executive Summaries of the two ESMFs were distributed to the Executive Directors on October 27, 2016. The consultations with key stakeholders on the ESMFs were organized by PBA on November 9, and by CABA on November 10, 2016. The revised ESMFs were re-disclosed in-country on December 14, both by PBA and CABA, and at the World Bank external website on December 13, 2016.</p>								
<p>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Date of receipt by the Bank</td> <td>Date of submission to InfoShop</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13-Dec-2016</td> <td>13-Oct-2016</td> </tr> </table>			Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission to InfoShop	13-Dec-2016	13-Oct-2016		
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<p>Pest Management Plan</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?</td> <td>Date of receipt by the Bank</td> <td>Date of submission to InfoShop</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NA</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission to InfoShop	NA		
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NA								
<p>"In country" Disclosure</p>								



If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.

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/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 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 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

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

Yes



OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways

Have the other riparians been notified of the project?

NA

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?

Yes

Has the RVP approved such an exception?

Yes

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?

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

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APPROVAL

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Note to Task Teams: End of system generated content, document is editable from here.