

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
RESTRUCTURING STAGE

Note: This ISDS will be considered effective only upon approval of the project restructuring

Report No.: 104974

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 20-Apr-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Cameroon	Project ID:	P128534
Project Name:	Cameroon Social Safety Nets (P128534)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Carlo Del Ninno		
Estimated Board Date:	21-Mar-2013		
Managing Unit:	GSP07		
Sector(s):	Other social services (78%), Public administration- Other social services (16%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (6 %)		
Theme(s):	Social Safety Nets/Social Assistance & Social Care Services (78%), Social Protection and Labor Policy & Systems (16%), Gender (6%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Project Financing Data (in USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	50.00	Total Bank Financing:	50.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			50.00
Total			50.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		
Is this a Transferred project?	No		

2. Current Project Development Objectives

The project development objective (PDO) is to support the establishment of a basic national safety net system including piloting targeted cash transfers and public works programs for the poorest and most vulnerable people in participating areas within the Recipient's territory.

Proposed New PDO (from Restructuring Paper)

3. Project Description

The operation supports the creation of a national safety net system including piloting two instruments: a larger productive cash transfer program and a smaller public works program.

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By developing and testing these two instruments as pilots, the project will provide the foundations of a system aimed at reducing poverty and making economic growth more equitable. While the project mainly focuses on piloting effective safety net programs in poor rural areas of the five selected regions of Cameroon, two large urban areas (Yaounde and Douala) are also covered. The two instruments of the new safety nets system, selected on the basis of the recommendations of Cameroon's Safety Nets Review have different but complementary objectives. The cash transfer program provides small, regular transfers over a 24-month period to very poor households. These transfers, in combination with accompanying measures and soft conditionalities, help households stabilize their consumption, make the necessary investments in the human capital of their families, especially children, and provide opportunities to engage in income-generating activities. The public works program complements the cash transfer program by providing additional income to households in communities affected by unpredictable events such as droughts in order to make them more resilient to external shocks. The additional income – given in return for the labor of a household member on various public works activities is expected to enable program beneficiaries to smooth their consumption and protect their assets. An additional benefit of these public works activities is the creation and/or maintenance of useful public goods. The coverage and implementation of the two instruments are coordinated and further described in the section below and in Annex 2 of the PAD.

Given limited experience in Cameroon with targeted transfer programs, the proposed operation implement the cash transfer and public works programs as pilots and places a significant focus on learning and building capacity. The government is already undertaking and financing a small cash transfer pilot for 2,000 beneficiaries in rural north and in the North-West with the technical support of the Bank. Extensive fieldwork was carried out in mid-2012, the targeting and registration of beneficiaries was done in November 2012, and the Government's pilot made the first of its 24 monthly payments in January 2013. The design of the pilot was based on the findings of the feasibility study mentioned above. Building on the experience of the Government's small-scale pilot, the project is supporting a larger scale pilot of the cash transfer program in the five poorest regions of Cameroon and the urban areas of Yaounde and Douala. Such an approach grants significant flexibility and focuses attention on experimentation and learning as the system is constructed. As such, a high level of flexibility to adjust to lessons learned and experiences throughout implementation has been built into the project's design and structure. The project also supports a smaller pilot of the public works program. A full timeline of how the program's design, piloting, and implementation is sequenced and supported has been developed. To facilitate the development of implementation procedures, the main Project implementation manual (PIM) was complemented with technical annexes and modules that specify implementation procedures as they are developed and implemented.

The project will achieve the PDO by: (i) helping the Borrower to establish a national safety nets system for coordinating safety nets programs and improving its poverty targeting; and ii) designing, piloting and implementing the main building blocks of a national safety nets system, such as cash transfer and public works programs. To this end, the project has three components: Component 1: Laying the Foundations of a Safety Nets System and Supporting Project Management; Component 2: Pilot Cash

Transfer Program with Accompanying Measures to Boost Household Productivity; and Component 3: Public Works Program Pilot.

Component 1: Laying the Foundations of a Safety Net System and Supporting Project Management (US\$7.8 million).

This component is supporting the Borrower in developing systems to coordinate and manage safety nets programs for the poor and vulnerable. The component also supports the management of the overall project. As improving existing systems and testing and building new ones takes time, this component is being implemented over the whole project period. First, this component includes activities to strengthen the institutions needed for coordinating, implementing, and monitoring government social safety nets (SSN) programs. Secondly, the component supports the development, testing, and improvement of the tools and instruments necessary for implementing and running a national SSN system. The component also finances technical assistance, capacity building, and inputs for expanding and improving the systems and tools designed and tested during the government's cash transfer pilot. This component covers the instruments and administrative systems required for identification, targeting, registration, and payment of beneficiaries, as well as monitoring and evaluation (M&E), coordination, and governance and accountability instruments. An inter-ministerial steering committee on safety nets provides overall policy guidance, while the project implementation unit (PIU) is responsible for actual implementation. An important aspect of the new national safety nets system will be the capacity to expand the safety nets in response to shocks by: (i) increasing the value of the transfer given to current beneficiaries; (ii) expanding the cash transfer program to additional beneficiaries, albeit for a shorter period of time than for existing beneficiaries; and (iii) providing additional employment opportunities through public works activities.

Second, this component finances the costs of the management, coordination, and M&E activities under this and the other two project components.

Component 2: Pilot Cash Transfer Program with Accompanying Measures to Boost Household Productivity (US\$36.3 million).

This component supports the development and piloting of a cash transfer program with accompanying measures to provide support and boost productivity of chronically poor households and serves as a cornerstone of Cameroon's social safety nets system. The cash transfer program provides a small regular payment, which is proven to assist households in stabilizing their basic consumption without having to resort to negative coping mechanisms when shocks occur. The component is piloting the provision of cash transfers to eligible households based on existing international experience, the recommendations of the feasibility study, lessons learned from the small-scale government pilot exercise, and the feedback from the implementation process. The cash transfers will help poor and vulnerable groups by increasing household income for a period of 24 months. Transfers will be limited to 24 months because the process of recertifying the eligibility of beneficiaries (commonly used in cash transfer programs in Latin America) can be difficult and costly in low-capacity settings. Another reason for having a time limit on the transfers is to reduce any concerns about creating dependency among beneficiaries, which is politically important in Cameroon. Moreover, since transfers are only provided for 24 months, the program has the potential to cover a larger number of beneficiaries in the long run and to expand into new geographical areas.

The targeted groups include chronically poor households (in particularly those at risk of malnutrition) in the rural areas of Cameroon's five poorest regions and in the urban areas of Yaoundé and Douala. Beneficiaries are selected using a combination of targeting techniques including geographic targeting, community selection, and proxy means testing (PMT) methodologies. Transfers will be paid to women

representatives of the recipient households, a move which is expected to increase investment in children's human capital. The feasibility study conducted in 2011 recommended providing a monthly benefit level of FCFA 15,000 per household. However, to encourage households to save and invest a share of the transfers, payments are made every two months. Also, two of the 12 payments are larger than the others and linked to training and information on savings and investment. The bi-monthly payment is also logistically simpler than a monthly payment and reduces transaction costs. The size and structure of the benefit will be reviewed periodically, following beneficiary feedback and evaluation results to ensure that the most appropriate payment structure is used to achieve the desired reduction in poverty. The payment system has a centrally managed database and payments are made by fixed or mobile branches of the payment agencies selected by the project (see Annex 2 of the PAD for details).

Accompanying measures have been developed to maximize the impact of the cash transfers on the welfare and productivity of beneficiary households. These measures are designed to help households make the necessary investments in the human capital of their families, especially children, in productive household assets, and possibly to engage in income-generating activities. These accompanying measures include information on the project's objectives and on beneficiaries' responsibilities, the requirement for beneficiaries to enter into simple moral contracts in which they agree to invest in the schooling, health care, and nutrition of their household members. Community campaigns on the adoption of proper health and nutrition practices and the reduction of any risky kinds of behavior are also undertaken. In addition, households are encouraged to participate in training designed to teach basic financial skills and the skills necessary for various income-generating activities. The aim of these accompanying measures is to increase households' probability of getting out of poverty and become more resilient to future shocks.

To achieve the objectives of the accompanying activities and ensure the successful improvement household productivity, the following activities are being undertaken, starting at the time of household registration and lasting throughout the 24-month payment period.

- a) Information campaigns at registration. At registration, small groups of the women being registered are given information on the project's objectives and on what is expected from beneficiaries. In the context of Cameroon, part of the focus of these information sessions is on encouraging women to acquire national ID cards for their families, to register the births of their children, and to use whatever network of social services is available to them.
- b) Moral contracts. Also at the time of registration, beneficiary households are required to agree to a moral contract (a soft conditionality) including a number of positive actions, although households that are not able to comply are not dropped from the program. On behalf of their households, the women commit to sending their school-aged children to class, taking all young children in the household for regular health check-ups, and ensuring that the regular cash transfers provided through the program are used to ensure proper nutrition for the children in the household, especially those under 2 years old.
- c) Community-level information campaigns. These activities promote the adoption of proper health and nutrition practices and the reduction of any risky kinds of behavior that have been identified in the communities following lessons learned from the small government pilot and the implementation of the first cycle of the cash transfer pilot program.
- d) Individual training activities. Also during the 24 months of the transfer cycle, the program provides beneficiaries with training in a range of skills including financial literacy and income-generating activities. This training is provided by NGOs or microfinance institutions.

Empirical evidence confirms that cash transfers and accompanying measures can achieve significant development impact. Even though the receipt of transfers is not conditional on any specific household action, positive outcomes of the project are still expected. Cash transfers by themselves have been proven to lead to increased spending on health, education and food security, as well as to economic

investment (e.g., in South Africa unconditional cash transfers to the elderly poor resulted in better schooling outcomes for their orphan grand- children, for example). In addition, encouraging positive behaviors, such as improved nutrition practices, contribute to increased overall child welfare and, in the long-run, greater human capital. Finally, evidence suggests that training activities centered on savings and income-generation can promote economic activity among beneficiary households (the IGVGD program in Bangladesh has successfully contributed to poverty-reduction through training in income-generating activities).

Component 3: Public Works Program Pilot (US\$5.9 million).

This component has developed and is piloting a labor-intensive public works program aimed at helping vulnerable households deal with exogenous shocks (such as droughts or floods). The program complements the cash transfer program during particularly hard times and helps vulnerable households to cope with shocks. The component finances small community-level projects that provide approximately 60 days of work to selected beneficiaries. Their labor creates valuable public goods (e.g. soil conservation activities for the protection of the environment, small irrigation systems, rehabilitation of small infrastructures such as small roads and sanitation projects, and other activities that meet local needs as expressed by communities) during the slow agricultural season between January and May. Communities where the project operates is selected every year based on poverty data and the occurrence of shocks. Unskilled local people are selected to work on these projects at wage rates equal to or less than the average current wage rates for unskilled labor. According to the feasibility study, this rate was approximately FCFA 1,000 per day in the poorest five regions of the country. However, a recent field survey demonstrated an increase in the average rates for unskilled labor to approximately FCFA 1,500. The salaries earned by these workers will help to smooth the income of their households during especially difficult times. The program uses the wage level as a way to target poor households as only the poor are likely to self-select into the program. Self-selection will be complemented by other simple targeting methods if the number of interested beneficiaries exceeds the number of expected participants. The component finances the wages as well as the inputs, technical assistance, and administrative costs of the pilot public works program. To maximize the amount of funds that can be transferred to the beneficiaries, it is required that the wage component of each public works subproject be equal or exceed 70 percent of the total cost of the subproject, including materials. On average it is expected that the materials for the public works subprojects will not exceed 20 percent of total costs. Each individual project is selected from among those proposed by the community and, when feasible, that are included in the commune development plan (PCD) prepared with the support of the World Bank Community Development Program (Programme National de Développement Participatif, PNDP). Further details of how the particular subprojects are selected are laid out in the PIM.

The public works activities are coordinated, to the extent possible, with the cash transfer program so as to facilitate its implementation and reinforce its effectiveness. The development and piloting of the public works component was supposed to be phased in after the cash transfer pilot program was operating in all the selected regions, in order to facilitate coordination between the two programs. However, following a request from the Government to start the public works pilot program sooner, both the cash transfer and public works programs are being implemented at the same time. The exact scope of the public works pilot is set out in the PIM. The link between the public works and cash transfer programs at the geographical and implementation level is being further developed. Public works subprojects may operate in the same five rural regions as the cash transfer program. As the objective of the public works component is to help households to cope with shocks, any village located within these five regions is eligible for the public works program even if it is not located within the same département as where the cash transfer program is operating (provided sufficient available capacity). Therefore, some public works sites may be located in or near villages where the cash transfer program is already operating and may be open to both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of the cash transfer program. As

a result, given that there may be some village-level overlap between the programs, the public works program would reinforce the positive effects of the cash transfer program by providing the most vulnerable households with supplemental income after a shock.

Changes in the operating context (insecurity, poverty levels, etc.) of the public works program necessitate an amendment of the Financing agreement, in order to allow for more flexibility in setting the daily wage rate of beneficiaries. This amendment requires a simple restructuring, but does not in any manner affect the nature or scope of safeguards.

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

The project is expected to have a positive social impact by providing livelihood and employment opportunities for targeted communities in participating areas. On the basis of pre-determined criteria, the project will target the poorest and most vulnerable communities, specifically by providing labor-intensive public works opportunities and unconditional cash transfers as well as by creating community assets through public works subprojects that will result in long-term social benefits to people in the area. Provisions have also been made to facilitate the inclusion of women in the public works program.

The Social Safety Nets Project is a Category B project, suggesting that the environmental and social impact of the project will be limited, site-specific, and manageable to an acceptable level. Six safeguards policies are triggered as indicated in the table below. Safeguard policies that are not triggered include: Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04), Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37), Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60) and International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50).

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Emeran Serge M. Menang Evouna (GEN07)

Kristyna Bishop (GSU01)

Paivi Koskinen-Lewis (GSU01)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	This policy was triggered because of direct potential environmental impacts associated with component 3 (Public works) activities that may include soil conservation, reforestation activities, small irrigation systems, small infrastructure rehabilitation, and rural road maintenance. These activities will have direct impacts on soils, vegetation, and the human population in the project areas. These impacts will not be significant and will be mitigated by accompanying measures to minimize adverse impacts and pursue global environmental benefits. The Borrower has prepared an ESMF for activities that guide the screening, analysis, and

		safeguards approval of future activities, whose sites are not yet defined. The ESMF also presents sample terms of reference for activities that require an Environmental Assessment as well as environmental guidelines for contractors (rural roads maintenance, afforestation/reforestation, small irrigation system facilities). Water management infrastructures will be small in scale and will not trigger Safety of Dams but the ESMF will describe the technical specifications of such infrastructures. Based on the screening process, specific Environmental Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) including Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared. The irrigation system will not be dependent on dams.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project activities will not support any activities in protected areas.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	This policy was triggered as the project may finance small-scale reforestation activities. The project will ensure that adequate species are used for that purpose. Furthermore, a simple forest management plan should be prepared if necessary to ensure sustainable management of planted forests. The ESMF provides guidelines on the planting process. The project will not introduce land pressure that will push communities to encroach new lands. Moreover, the project will not finance any micro-project that threatens forests or natural habitats as clearly specified in the ESMF.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	This policy was triggered because of the potential expansion, even at the individual small scale, of agroforestry activities and the possibility to create irrigation networks that could increase water storage. As the Government has prepared several Pest Management Plans (PMP) for other World Bank projects in the agriculture sector, the project is using the existing PMPs prepared under the Agricultural Competitiveness Project

		(P112635). It provides guidance on managing pests in the irrigation
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	This policy was triggered because some project activities may be undertaken around Indigenous Peoples (IP) sites. It is important that all IP cultural sites, particularly sacred sites, be protected. The ESMF provides guidance on chance find procedures for physical cultural resources (OP 4.11) and for managing any known assets, including the best way to identify these sites prior to execution of activities in these areas. The Project team will consult with the IPs to ensure the protection of these sites if identified.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	This policy was triggered as there are Indigenous Peoples in the East Region. An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework was prepared and disclosed during initial project preparation and a social specialist has been hired by the PIU to put in place specific measures for these communities.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Large-scale land acquisition is highly unlikely as this project is only financing small, community-based social infrastructure. However, there is a chance that some land acquisition might be necessary under Component 3 and an RPF was prepared to provide guidance regarding screening, and to establish the principles for compensation and the preparation of a RAP(s) if necessary. In the target areas, activities to be financed under the project will be mainly implemented in lands that are already being cultivated and in pastoral lands.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	N/A
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	N/A
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	N/A

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

Activities proposed in component 3 of the project may have potential limited adverse (even minimal and site-specific) environmental risks and impacts in the project's area of influence. An ESMF, RPF and IPPF were prepared for the project to provide guidance for the mitigation of risks and impacts. The project does not anticipate any large scale, irreversible risks. Due to the project's large implementation area, the ESMF considers cumulative impacts that at this stage will be limited. Activities proposed in component 3 have been narrowed down and specified in the operational guidelines, and it is not anticipated that they will cause significant negative impacts. A work-plan for the social and environmental specialist hired by the PIU has been approved by the Bank and is now in implementation. The work plan includes several measures to ensure that indigenous communities will benefit from the project where possible.

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

The project activities are not likely to cause long-term impacts in the project area.

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

The project will limit its support to small community activities with limited environmental and social adverse impacts. The project will not finance activities that could have significant adverse impacts in protected areas such as national parks or primary forests. For the most part, these are demand-driven activities that require the support of the beneficiary community.

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 PIU, according to the ESMF guidelines, has hired a Social and Environmental Specialist in charge of leading the implementation of the safeguards instruments. The Government has assigned a focal point for environmental and social safeguards to ensure that the safeguards instruments are implemented. The WB safeguards team has reviewed the action plan and will also support the focal point to ensure that the project is in compliance with safeguards requirements. The Ministry of Environment has committed to mobilizing adequate human resources for safeguards implementation monitoring at the local level.

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

During the project preparation process, the stakeholders (affected people, CSOs and public administration partners) were consulted during the preparation of the main safeguards instruments. A workshop was organized in Yaoundé to present the main safeguards instruments (ESMF, RPF, IPPF and PMP) and specifically, for the IPs, the consultation was organized in the Kadey Division with the main IPs.

In the terms of reference of the social environmental specialist hired by the PIU, it is clear that he will consult, sensitize and train the relevant direct stakeholders.

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	
"In country" Disclosure	

Cameroon	26-Dec-2012
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	
Date of submission to InfoShop	
"In country" Disclosure	
Cameroon	26-Dec-2012
<i>Comments:</i>	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	
Date of submission to InfoShop	
"In country" Disclosure	
Cameroon	26-Dec-2012
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	
Date of submission to InfoShop	
"In country" Disclosure	
Cameroon	26-Dec-2012
<i>Comments:</i>	
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

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment			
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NA <input type="checkbox"/>
OP 4.09 - Pest Management			

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
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?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources			
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples			
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement			
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests			
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information			
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

project-affected groups and local NGOs?	
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [] No [] NA []
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [] No [] NA []
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [] No [] NA []
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [] No [] NA []

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Carlo Del Ninno	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Hanneke Van Tilburg	Date: 02-Mar-2016
Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: Stefano Paternostro	Date: 15-Mar-2016