



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 23-Apr-2021 | Report No: PIDISDSA31252



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country Honduras	Project ID P175718	Project Name AF Social Protection Integration Project	Parent Project ID (if any) P152057
Parent Project Name Social Protection Integration	Region LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	Estimated Appraisal Date 22-Apr-2021	Estimated Board Date 15-Jun-2021
Practice Area (Lead) Social Protection & Jobs	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Honduras	Implementing Agency Secretariat of Development and Social Inclusion

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The objectives of the Project are to improve the outcomes of the urban component of the CCT Program and to strengthen the integration of the social protection system for the extreme poor.

Proposed Development Objective(s) Additional Financing

The objectives of the Project are to improve the outcomes of the CCT Program, including the CCT Program response to COVID-19, and to strengthen the integration of the social protection system for the extreme poor and the vulnerable.

Components

Strengthening of the Conditional Cash Transfer Program and Implementation of the Integrated Transition Strategy  
Institutional strengthening for the CCT Program and Integration of the Social Protection System  
Project Management  
Contingency Emergency Response

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**

**SUMMARY**

<b>Total Project Cost</b>	70.00
<b>Total Financing</b>	70.00
<b>of which IBRD/IDA</b>	70.00
<b>Financing Gap</b>	0.00

**DETAILS**



**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	70.00
IDA Credit	70.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

**B. Introduction and Context**

Country Context

1. **Over the past 30 years, Honduras has experienced modest economic growth, insufficient to significantly reduce poverty.** Honduras is Central America’s second-largest country with a population of more than 9 million and a land area of about 112,000 square kilometers. With a per capita income of US\$2,726 (2019),<sup>1</sup> 49 percent of the population lives in poverty according to the international US\$5.50 per day poverty line. Honduras’ real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at an average annual rate of 3.8 percent over the past three decades, exceeding the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) regional average of 2.6 percent and on par with the Central American average of 3.9 percent.<sup>2</sup> However, the country is vulnerable to external shocks, exposed to climate-induced natural hazards, and experiences fiscal instability, limited investment, crime, migration, and other challenges to competitiveness. These challenges combined with political instability, weak institutions, and the thin economic base for generating more and better jobs, have inhibited economic diversification, undermined productivity growth, and slowed progress in raising incomes and reducing poverty. Real GDP growth slowed to 2.7 percent in 2019 from 3.7 percent in 2018 due to lower agricultural exports and unfavorable domestic and external factors.

2. **Honduras, which declared a state of emergency on March 15, 2020, is among the countries hardest hit by the direct and secondary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.** As of April 5, 2021, there are 190,478 confirmed cases of COVID-19, and 4,640 people have lost their lives; the number of cases continues to grow rapidly.<sup>3</sup> To make matters worse, two consecutive category 4 tropical cyclones, Eta and Iota, hit Honduras in November 2020, affecting nearly all of Honduras’ 18 departments, with around 3.0 million people affected, 119,011 evacuated, over 43,000 people sheltered in 441 facilities, and 74 deaths

<sup>1</sup> Central Bank of Honduras and World Bank Staff calculations.

<sup>2</sup> Central Bank of Honduras; World Development Index, and WB staff calculations, March 2020.

<sup>3</sup> WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard. <https://covid19.who.int/>



as of November 22, 2020. The two tropical cyclones exacerbated the vulnerability of extremely poor households already struggling with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The economy is expected to rebound in 2021 supported by an accommodative macroeconomic policy and the restoration of trade and investment. However, a slower recovery is likely if the health crisis persists.<sup>4</sup>

3. **The COVID-19 pandemic severely reduced household income pushing many people into extreme poverty, with the largest impact in the urban areas of Honduras.** According to the World Bank (WB) High Frequency Phone Surveys conducted in 2020, almost 68 percent of households reported income losses, and more than a third of households reported food insecurity. Moreover, projections suggest that an estimated 12.5 percent of the labor force lost their jobs in 2020, primarily women and low skilled workers in the industry and services sectors. Growth in remittances, that represent 22 percent of GDP and 30 percent of household income for the poorest remittance-receiving households in 2019, decelerated to 3.8 percent (y/y) in 2020 from 13 percent (y/y) in 2019. Using the national poverty lines and household surveys, the COVID-19 pandemic is estimated to have pushed an additional 575,097 people (around 119,119 households) into extreme poverty in 2020, increasing the number of extreme poor households by 31 percent in urban areas and by 23 percent in rural areas compared to 2019. Around 47 percent of the 119,119 new extreme poor households live in urban areas while the remaining 53 percent live in rural areas.

#### Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. **The Government of Honduras (GoH) introduced several emergency measures to mitigate the economic impacts of the pandemic.** The GoH-financed “Operación Honduras Solidaria” (Operation Solidarity Honduras) program provided 2.2 million food rations to approximately 800,000 households. The GoH also financed the Bono Unico (Unique Benefits) program providing vouchers for food and medicines to 500,000 self-employed and informal sector workers, and those who lost their jobs due to the pandemic. In addition, agricultural reactivation programs were introduced as well as programs to access safe water. Emergency top up transfers were provided to beneficiaries of the existing *Bono Vida Mejor* (BVM, Grants for the Better Life) Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Program in tropical cyclone-affected areas. Finally, the purchase of COVID-19 vaccines and other emergency equipment was considered as part of these response measures in 2021.

5. **Taking into account the severe fiscal constraints the country faces, an Additional Financing (AF) to the Social Protection Integration Project (P175718) was requested by the GoH. The proposed AF will assist the GoH in maintaining the coverage of the CCT Program to support vulnerable households affected by COVID-19 during a time of severe fiscal constraints due to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.** This will be achieved by: (i) expanding the scope of the original project (Parent Project) to cover CCT Program payments for eligible households in rural areas affected by COVID-19 in the 64 originally targeted municipalities over the next four years; and (ii) expanding the urban transition pilot on vocational/skill development interventions to additional municipalities most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Lastly, the AF will continue supporting institutional strengthening for the integration of the Social Protection (SP) System to make the system more responsive to shocks.

<sup>4</sup> Macro Poverty Outlook. The World Bank. Preliminary for March 2021.



### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

6. The revised objectives of the Project, taking into account this AF, are to improve the outcomes of the CCT Program, including the CCT Program response to COVID-19, and to strengthen the integration of the social protection system for the extreme poor and the vulnerable.

### D. Project Description

7. **The Project has four components:** (1) Strengthening of the Conditional Cash Transfer Program and Implementation of the Integrated Transition Strategy; (2) Institutional Strengthening for the CCT Program and Integration of the Social Protection System; (3) Project Management; and (4) Contingent Emergency Response.

8. **The proposed AF will finance CCT Program benefits to around 46,000 urban households and 110,000 rural households in 64 targeted municipalities.** Approximately 65 percent of the targeted households in the 64 municipalities are in the departments that accounted for the highest shares of reported COVID-19 cases. The CCT Program includes education conditionalities for urban beneficiaries and education and health conditionalities for rural beneficiaries, which will continue to be waived until COVID-19 related school closures and restrictions on mobility are lifted. The AF will continue to sustain the urban CCT payments until June 2024 and cover rural benefit payments for the 2021-2024 period.

9. **The AF will support the implementation of the urban transition strategy in six additional municipalities, thus a total of nine municipalities.** The three municipalities included in the Parent Project are: *Choloma, San Pedro Sula, and Distrito Central*, and the six additional municipalities are expected to be: *La Ceiba, Tocoa, Potteryville's, Choluteca, Intibuca, and El Progreso*. The AF will allow more beneficiaries to participate in active labor market programs (ALMPs) to address acute needs caused by the pandemic, as part of the national post-COVID-19 economic recovery strategy.<sup>5</sup> Training materials will be adapted from in-person workshop activities to be a series of electronic or virtual modalities taking into account the COVID-19 mitigation measures. The materials will include gender sensitive messages to encourage female participation in the labor market and school completion for boys.

10. **The designs and institutional arrangements of Component 2 Institutional Strengthening for the Conditional Cash Transfer Program and Integration of the Social Protection System and Component 3 Project Management will be maintained as originally designed with the exception of the addition of institutional strengthening activities for making the SP system more shock responsive.**

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<sup>5</sup> Honduras. Plan para la reactivación económica 2020-2021. <https://presidencia.gob.hn/index.php/gob/el-presidente/8120-plan-para-la-reactivacion-economica-2020-2021-estara-centrado-en-la-persona-humana-mipyme-y-generacion-de-empleos>



## E. Implementation

### Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

11. **The Project will be implemented by the Sub-Secretary of Social Integration (SSIS) at the Secretary of Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS), in line with the institutional arrangements established by the government to execute the *Bono Vida Mejor* CCT Program and the Parent Project arrangements.** Component 2 will support investments to improve service delivery of the CCT Program managed by SSIS, and support activities led by the Secretariat for General Government Coordination (SCGG) and the National Center for Information for the Social Sector (CENISS) respectively, in line with their institutional mandates. Component 3 will finance the Project Coordination Unit (UCP) and its operational costs to run the day-to-day operation of the Project.

12. **The Borrower's social team is capable of implementing the actions in the IAPP, Social Assessment and Management Plan, and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.** The social team includes one Coordinator and five staff, and a team of facilitators at the community level to lead interactions with the communities. In order to further strengthen social management, the SSIS will hire a dedicated Social Specialist to ensure the proper implementation of the measures in the safeguards instruments and provide periodic reports to the Bank. In addition, all project staff will be trained on the Project's Safeguards instruments.

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

The Bono Vida Mejor (BVM) CCT Program is implemented at the national level and thus Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples (IAHPs) will be present in the project area. Under component 1.1 the Project will finance CCTs in 64 municipalities and the rural areas surrounding these urban towns in the same municipalities. Under component 1.2, the project will extend the Urban Transition Strategy to 6 additional municipalities. The three municipalities included in the Parent Project are: Choloma, San Pedro Sula, and Distrito Central, and six additional municipalities are: La Ceiba, Tocoa, Potrerillos, Choluteca, Intibuca, and El Progreso. In the context of the original project, the Bank identified the presence of IAHP communities in the in the area of influence of the project, specifically the Garífuna colony Alfonso Lacayo, in the Rivera Hernández sector of San Pedro Sula. In the new municipalities that will be included in the transition strategy, there are IAHP communities in La Ceiba and Intibucá. In addition, Bank due diligence under the AF, identified the presence of IAHPs in the rural areas of 23 out of the 64 project municipalities. The peoples present in the project's area of influence include the Garífuna, Lenca, Nahua, Negro de Habla Inglesa, Pech and Tolupan. Other relevant characteristics of the project area include high levels of crime and violence in urban areas which may have an impact on project implementation, in particular in the implementation of the Transition Strategy and CCT payments in urban areas. Honduras also experiences high levels of gender based, domestic, and intrafamily violence, which are contextual factors that are considered in project design. In addition, as the AF will be working in rural areas, factors such as distance and difficulty of access to and from some rural communities due to geographical isolation and the impacts of the recent hurricanes are also relevant. These characteristics have been taken into account and measures to minimize or mitigate



associated risks have been developed in the project instruments as part of the social risk assessment. These measures are described in the sections below.

**G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

Rafael Antonio Corral Coronel, Social Specialist  
Andrew Francis Drumm, Environmental Specialist

**SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	No	No environmental assessment was required for this operation. Social issues in relation to, and broader than, IAHPs are addressed under OP4.10.
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	None of the activities under the Project qualify as private sector led economic development, hence will not trigger the Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities, as defined under the policy.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	None of the project activities will have any impact on natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project will not have any activities in forest areas or affect forest management.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	Project activities do not include use of pesticides or affect pest management.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project will not involve physical works and thus no impacts on physical cultural resources are expected.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	This policy is triggered given that the Project supports the Bono Vida Mejor (BVM) program in geographic areas where IAHPs are present. Namely, there are IAHP communities present in rural areas of the municipalities where cash transfers will be financed, as well as in 3 of the 9 urban municipalities where the project will finance the urban transition strategy. The Peoples identified in the project area include the Garifuna, Lenca, Nahua, Negro de Habla Inglesa, Pech and Tolupan. Some IAHP communities in urban areas such as the Alfonso Lacayo colony of San Pedro Sula are considered indigenous because



they fulfill the criteria in OP4.10. Colonies of this type are also present in La Ceiba and Intibucá.

Under Component 1, the AF will extend the Transition Strategy of beneficiary youths to 6 additional municipalities, consisting of the following activities: (a) expansion of alternative education secondary education; (b) development and implementation of vocational training (soft skills for life and jobs) at schools, and (c) a short-term skills training and assistance to apply to micro credit programs. The original project's Social Assessment was carried out to assess social risks, challenges and opportunities offered by the project to youths making the transition in urban areas with an emphasis on youth in indigenous communities and vulnerable or disadvantaged groups.

The Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples Plan (IAPP) of the original project was updated by the borrower as part of AF preparation to include: the identification and characterization of IAHPs in the new areas covered under the AF, both in rural and urban areas; ii) an updated assessment of risks, impacts, and differentiated strategy for the engagement of IPs or AHs among potential beneficiaries in additional municipalities under the AF as well as specific measures to ensure project activities are culturally appropriate and IAHPs can reap the benefits from these programs; and iii) guiding principles to ensure the requirements of OP4.10 are included in TORs for technical assistance for the design the rural transition strategy and the update of the differentiated strategy in Gracias a Dios.

While the project will not finance activities in the department of Gracias a Dios, it will support technical assistance for updating the existing differentiated strategy for delivering cash transfers in this department. This differentiated strategy recognizes the special circumstances and operational difficulties of working in the region due to geographical isolation, lack of access to public services, language barriers, among other issues. The



TORs for this technical assistance will also incorporate the relevant requirements of OP4.10.

Between March 1-3 and 16-18, 2021, the Borrower carried out 6 separate consultation meetings with representative organizations of each of the IAHP groups identified in the project area, as well as project participants. During this process, the borrower disseminated information and gathered feedback on project and AF design, payment mechanisms, the main social risks, and measures in the IAPP, SA and SMP, and SEP, and the grievance redress mechanism. Consultation participants expressed support for the project.

Some of the risks identified during the update of the IAPP and during the consultation process includes: i) exclusion risks related to lack of identification cards in some, especially rural, communities and difficulty of access to payment sites; and ii) perceptions of inadequate identification of beneficiaries in indigenous communities. In response to this, the Borrower has included in the IAPP and SEP, the following measures: i) improve dissemination of information about program eligibility requirements and operational processes to indigenous authorities and communities; ii) involvement of indigenous organizations in disseminating information about project activities including registration of eligible participants and payments, and consultation throughout project implementation; iii) strengthened adaptations for IAHPs in the GRM, including a variable for ethnic identification, as well as giving the option to participants to communicate grievances through indigenous authorities; iv) when possible and in line with the BVM operations manual, hiring of qualified facilitators from IAHP communities; v) monitoring of issues related to lack of ID cards, and coordinating with the National Public Registry (NPR) to promote registration campaigns, as well as accompany the RNP in any registration activities in indigenous communities, and full integration of these activities in project design; and vi) analysis of options to carry out more frequent payments and to add payment sites in rural areas.



Finally, the Borrower will update the “Protocolo de Atención Diferenciada para Pueblos Indígenas y Afrohondureños”, produced by SEDIS and applicable to the BVM program at the national level, based on the updates to the IAPP and lessons learned, and will carry out consultations with the IAHPs through their representative organizations.

Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	None of the project activities requires land acquisition that will cause involuntary resettlement.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The Project will not support the construction or rehabilitation of dams nor will it support other investments which rely on the services of existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The Project will not affect international waterways as defined under the policy.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The Project will not affect disputed areas as defined under the policy.

## 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:

There are no potential large scale, or significant and/ or irreversible adverse impacts identified in this project. The project is not expected to generate negative impacts for IAHP communities, but rather positive impacts through financial support. The AF, as the original project, is not expected to result in any involuntary land acquisition and/or displacement of people, irrespective of IP or non IP population.

The Social Assessment (SA) process carried out during AF preparation identified risks beyond those applicable to IAHPs and included risks related to COVID-19, as well as risks stemming from the impacts of hurricanes ETA and IOTA, including: risk of exposure to COVID-19 for project workers and participants during project activities and consultations, and risks of exclusion including inability to meet conditionalities due to the pandemic and loss of identification documents due to the hurricanes. Other issues covered by the SA include risks and barriers for vulnerable groups (persons with disabilities, women, and youth), risks related to crime and violence and SEA/SH risks due to high levels of contextual violence in the country, and while the Borrower does not expect to use security forces directly given changes in payment mechanisms to avoid large gatherings, risks related to the use of security forces have been assessed as a precautionary measure.

Measures developed by the Borrower to minimize or mitigate these risks are described in section 4 below.



2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: Adverse impacts may occur if the project results in exclusion of IAHPs or other vulnerable groups from project benefits because of discrimination, improper registration or payment, lack of ID cards, or difficulty in access to payment sites, particularly for rural households. Adverse impacts may also result from COVID-19 related risks in the project.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. There are no potential alternatives to registering all the eligible recipients of the BVM. The only way to avoid exclusion for lack of registration is opportunities to all potential beneficiaries to participate in the Program. In order to help avoid or minimize the risk of exclusion, the Borrower has put in place measures including consultation and involvement of IAHP organizations; coordination with the RNU to identify areas with low registration and promotion of registration in such areas; analysis of payment mechanisms and options for expanding payment sites and carrying out more frequent payments. The measures to avoid or minimize the risk of COVID-19 are described in question 4 below.

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 Borrower has prepared an Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples Plan (IAPP), a Social Assessment with a Social Management Plan (SA/SMP), and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). These instruments are applicable to IAHPs, but also address broader social issues and include key social management actions. The main actions include: a) carrying out project activities involving IAPs in accordance with the differentiated measures included in the IAPP (see section on OP 4.10 above); b) carrying out consultations and stakeholder engagement activities as described in the SEP (see section 5 below); c) carrying out the measures included in the SA/SMP, including those designed to avoid and minimize COVID-19 related risks.

Measures to avoid and minimize COVID-related risks, which are applicable to both IAHP and the broader population, include an updated payment mechanism involving bank networks, as well as biosecurity measures in project activities including consultations, payments, and the transition strategy. These measures are based on national protocols produced by SINAGER, which are consistent with WHO guidelines, as well as on the Bank's guidelines on "Public consultations and stakeholder engagement in World Bank-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings."

The SA and SMP also include an assessment of risks and project measures in relation to vulnerable groups beyond IAHPs. The Borrower has also included in the SMP brief labor management procedures addressing COVID-19 labor risks and including a mechanism to address worker grievances.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV). SEA/SH risks of the project are addressed through i) specific GRM guidelines for addressing SEA/SH complaints, which include measures to ensure confidentiality and development of a database of service providers for case referrals; and ii) training of facilitators and other staff, in particular those in contact with communities, on appropriate conduct and on how to receive SEA/SH complaints and refer participants to service providers. In addition, the project's gender strategy includes SEA/SH, domestic, and intrafamily violence prevention measures as part of project design including integrating gender sensitive and violence prevention messages in project materials and activities with participants.

Finally, while the Borrower does not expect the direct use of security forces given that new payment mechanisms have minimized the need for large gatherings, guidelines for the preparation of a security forces protocol are included in the SMP as a precautionary measure in case the need for the direct use by SEDIS of public or private security forces



should arise given the context of crime and violence in the country. These guidelines are consistent with the Bank Technical Note: Use of Military Forces to Assist in COVID-19 Operations and the Good Practice Note on Use of Security Forces and include guidance on elements such as a clear description of the activities to be carried out by security forces in the context of the project, vetting of security personnel, the application of a code of conduct for security personnel, and ensuring that the GRM can receive and process grievances related to the use of security forces. It should also be noted that the project uses a Payment Network System with the participation of multiple agencies and banking correspondents, managed through BANHPROVI through independent agreements with other entities. Individual entities in this network may use security guards as part of their normal operations. SEDIS will promote with BANHPROVI the use of international standards in hiring and using security companies by these entities.

The Borrower's social team is capable of implementing the actions in the IAPP, Social Assessment and Management Plan, and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The social team has been strengthened throughout the past few years and now includes one Coordinator and five staff. In order to strengthen coordination, monitoring and documentation of the implementation of the safeguards instruments, as well as reporting to the Bank, an additional Social Specialist be hired by the Borrower as part of the AF.

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

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) describes the key project stakeholders, the mechanisms for disclosure of key project information and the safeguards instruments, stakeholder engagement and consultation arrangements, and the project-level GRM.

The SEP was prepared, consulted upon, adopted, and publicly disclosed on February 25th, 2019 as part of Parent Project preparation. The SEP was updated in 2020 to incorporate updated information on disclosure mechanisms, as well as a more detailed consultation plan for the rollout of activities under Subcomponent 1.2, Implementation of the Urban Transition Strategy, detailed information on how to access the GRM and details on the GRM process, and COVID-19 related measures for consultation activities. As part of the preparation of the AF, the SEP was once again updated to cover the new geographical scope of the project, as well as to take into account specific needs of vulnerable groups beyond IAHPs and further strengthen the GRM with more detail on how anonymous complaints, complaints related to SEA/SH, and complaints directed through indigenous authorities will be handled.

The GRM has been functional since 2019, although activity was halted in 2020 due to the suspension of project activities as a result of the pandemic. Cases received have mostly been related to information requests and updates to participant information in the system such as head of household information, household size, address, among others. Beneficiaries can request information, solve issues regarding their cash transfers, and pose grievances through walk-in visits to service centers in all departments and through a toll-free line managed by a dedicated call center within the SSIS. The GRM also includes specific provisions for vulnerable groups and specific guidelines to address SEA/SH-related complaints.

Key stakeholder engagement and consultation activities that will be carried out during project implementation, as described in the SEP are the following:

Consultations will be carried out every time a new group of 6th or 9th grade BVM-students is introduced to the project, at midterm, and at the end of the Transition Strategy. BVM-students will be consulted together with the school Principal, and their parents. In IAHP communities, these consultations will be carried out in accordance with



the measures in the IAPP, in order to obtain broad community support.

Satisfaction surveys will be carried out with participants as part of the project’s process evaluation with a focus on getting feedback from vulnerable people and IAHP participants. This feedback will be used to improve operational aspects of the project. The feedback and opinions of vulnerable groups will also be gathered by qualitative component of the project’s impact evaluation.

The Borrower will carry out follow-up meetings with IAHP organizations periodically and before every payment or participant registration process.

In addition, the project will update the existing “Protocolo de Atención Diferenciada para Pueblos Indígenas y Afrohondureños”, produced by SEDIS and applicable to the BVM program at the national level, based on the updated IAPP and carry out consultations with IAHPs through their representative organizations. Finally, the TORs for technical assistance for the development of the rural transition strategy and for updating the specific differentiated strategy for payment of CCTs in Gracias a Dios will both include consultation requirements consistent with OP 4.10.

During project preparation of the original project, the following stakeholders were consulted: school principals; parents of BVM-students; sixth and ninth grade students meeting the conditions of eligibility to become beneficiaries of the urban BVM and the Transition Strategy; INFOP; Crédito Solidario; Facilitators (gestores); Family guides (guías de familia); Information Center (CENISS) of Platform Vida Mejor, and managers of the GRM for urban BVM. All of the above were consulted during project preparation, during the social assessment. During preparation of the AF, consultations were carried out with IAHP representative organizations at the national and municipality level, which included indigenous project participants including heads of household and youth, health and education workers, and women.

The updated IAPP, Social Assessment and management plan, and Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be published in country on the the web page of the SEDIS and the external web page of the World Bank by appraisal. In addition, printed copies will be available in SEDIS’ departmental offices and will be provided to facilitators and other project staff that have routine contact with participants.

**B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)**

**Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework**

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
20-Apr-2021	21-Apr-2021

**"In country" Disclosure**

Honduras  
21-Apr-2021

Comments



April 21, 2021 (Expected)

**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) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)**

**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

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

Yes

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?

NA

**The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information**

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes



### All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

### CONTACT POINT

#### World Bank

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Senior Social Protection Specialist

Junko Onishi  
Senior Social Protection Specialist

#### Borrower/Client/Recipient

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**APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s):	Miriam Matilde Montenegro Lazo Junko Onishi
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**Approved By**

Safeguards Advisor:	Angela Nyawira Khaminwa	22-Apr-2021
Practice Manager/Manager:	William David Wiseman	22-Apr-2021
Country Director:	Oyebimpe Olufunmilayo Adepaju	23-Apr-2021