



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 07/18/2019 | Report No: ESRSA00227



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Colombia	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	P167830	
Project Name	Orinoquia Integrated Sustainable Landscapes		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Environment & Natural Resources	Investment Project Financing	6/10/2019	8/8/2019
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
World Wildlife Fund Colombia	World Wildlife Fund Colombia		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To promote representation of Orinoquia wetlands and savanna lands in land-use planning instruments and landscape connectivity in selected project areas.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	36.02

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

No

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

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



ones, iv) promote biodiversity friendly economic activities in production-conservation landscapes and v) contribute to the development of financial instruments that incentivize the adoption of these economic activities.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]
For the purpose of this Project, the Orinoquia region includes four departments, Arauca, Casanare, Meta and Vichada.

The Orinoquía is one of the five natural regions of Colombia and its limits are marked by the Arauca, Meta, and Orinoco rivers, which form natural boundaries with Venezuela. 34% of the freshwater resources and wetlands in Colombia are within this region, which has also been recognized globally as a center of high ecosystem, carbon and biodiversity value.

The region consists of four main subtypes of ecosystems:

- 1- The Piedemonte Llanero located in the foothills of the Andean mountain range, concentrates most of the population and economic activity in the Orinoquia region. Its soils are fertile, and it is characterized by a mosaic of agricultural activities and natural forest.
- 2- The tropical savannas of the Altillanura located between the Meta and Vichada rivers, stretch across the departments of Meta, Vichada, and Casanare. The soils in the Altillanura have a high aluminum content and lack organic matter, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and phosphorus. The flat topography is ideal for grain, oil seed, energy crops and forest plantations. The Altillanura ecosystem is intersected by gallery forests that follow the courses of the streams and rivers and are very sensitive to the hydrological changes in the region.
- 3- The seasonally flooded savannas covering the departments of Arauca and Casanare with low and moderately fertile soils are apt for oil seed, grain and bioenergy seed production. This area is used for extensive cattle ranching. This landscape is complex, including various ecosystems such as wetlands, peatlands and seasonal swamp forests. The area is dominated by herbaceous vegetation with patches of shrubs and trees in floodplains forming a mosaic landscape of grasslands, wetlands and riparian forests. Its aquatic ecosystems (paramos, flooded savannas and wetlands) play an important role in regulating the water regime, climate and carbon cycle. These savannas are also subject to a periodic fire regime that usually peaks in the dry season between December and early April and represent a significant portion of burned areas of South America. Savanna lands and wetland transformation are having and will have a significant impact on GHG emissions.
- 4- Finally, the Andean and Orinocense Amazon covers the departments of Vichada and southeast Meta which includes savanna landscape and Amazonian rainforest. In this area, unsustainable cattle ranching and smallholder farming constitute threats to the standing Andean and Amazon forests. The Sierra de Macarena is the transition area between the Amazon and Orinoco regions.

The project area, (4 departments) is formed by 59 municipalities and is inhabited by 1.37 million people (3.2 percent of the country's total), 32 percent of whom are located in rural areas, including indigenous reserves that host 9 ethnic groups. The majority of the population is urban. The rural areas have been the most affected by the armed conflict. In general, poverty is concentrated in the rural areas of all departments and mainly in those inhabited by indigenous people and in areas where there was a greater presence of illicit crops and armed groups. The total indigenous population in Casanare is estimated at around 10,000 inhabitants, in 11 resguardos. In Arauca, 26 indigenous reservations are identified with a population of approximately 9,000 inhabitants. Vichada has the largest participation



of the indigenous population of the Orinoquia, estimated in 30,000 inhabitants in 55 resguardos. Indigenous population in the department of Meta is estimated at 13,000 people distributed in 20 reservations.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The implementation arrangements for this project are complex. To facilitate the carrying out of the Project, cooperation agreements will be maintained during the implementation of the Project to make resources available to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) in order to assist WWF Colombia in the carrying out of the Project in accordance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards and the Project's Environmental and Social Commitment Plan.

The formal responsibility for the operational execution of the Project activities will be with WWF Colombia; as well as the responsibility for ensuring that the Project is carried out in accordance with the Environmental and Social Standards, in a manner acceptable to the Bank. The Project execution will also require close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR; which is in charge of the execution of the "Sustainable Low-Carbon Development in Orinoquia region" Project ISFL, P160680), as well as with many other partner institutions (Natural National Parks of Colombia (PNN), Corporación Autónoma Regional (CAR), Instituto de Hidrologia, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales (IDEAM), Alexander von Humboldt Institute (IAvH), etc.), that will be involved in the development of specific activities related to their own competencies. As a result, the environmental and social risk management of some activities to be implemented under the Project would also require the direct engagement of those specific institutions whose mandates and competencies are directly related. For example, Parques Nacionales Naturales should be engaged in the management of the risks and impacts associated to the declaration and management planning of protected areas, as well as in the implementation of investments such as the construction of civil works within protected areas, etc. CAR should be directly engaged in the management of the risks and impacts associated to the territorial and sector planning, and to the investments to be supported by the Project to promote the sustainable management of productive landscapes.

However, WWF Colombia has had little experience managing risks and impacts of Projects under the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards. On the other hand, the GoC has proved adequate levels of technical capacity and experience in the development of similar projects including those involving strengthening of the protected areas system and the development of sustainable productive systems. Particularly, MADS has institutional capacity and proven track record in implementing the Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies. It has a technically strong team at national level, working on REDD+ issues. Such a team has good experience and engagement with a broad range of stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, campesino communities, Afro-Colombian peoples, small producers, and others. The World Bank trained this team in 2015-2016 on Safeguards issues and in SESA processes including preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). For those reasons, the aforementioned cooperation agreements will be the way for this project to build its Environmental and Social risks and impacts management on the technical experience and expertise found in MADS.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

Because the environmentally positive design objectives, and the fact that the adverse risks and impacts can be deemed not significant or readily mitigable, the Moderate risk is due to (i) Project location in a sensitive area from the environmental standpoint, where an armed conflict has also recently existed; (ii) the complex Project design,



involving many different stakeholders (WWF Colombia, Natural National Parks of Colombia, Corporación Autónoma Regional (CAR), etc.) engaged in the implementation in multiple sites of different activities of different nature (e.g. analytical work, regulatory processes and other types of technical assistance; physical investments; set up of financial incentives; etc.); which makes difficult to assess the environmental risks and impacts and to monitor the implementation of measures to minimize adverse impacts in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy; (iii) the uncertainty on the nature, scope and location of the “sectoral production and conservation plans” to be developed and adopted under Subcomponent 2.2, and thus the potential significance of their associated risks and impacts; and (iv) the limited capacity of WWF Colombia and the institutions (other than MADS) to be involved in the implementation and the management of the risks associated to certain Project activities.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

In general, the project is expected to have significant social benefits and limited and manageable adverse social impacts. The possible social risks and adverse impacts on human populations and / or the environment are likely to be minimal or insignificant. Impacts on physical, cultural and / or archaeological sites are not expected; Neither will economic displacement, land acquisition or resettlement be necessary and although some activities involve small constructions, the impacts would not be significant, they will always be voluntary and can be mitigated without apparent difficulty. The creation of protected areas or other regulations may imply some restriction to the use of the land, however, any decision on this matter will be voluntary, as will the possibility of not participating (the methodology of the national government, which stipulates this right not to participate will be used). Even so, a Process Framework must be prepared. Therefore, the rating is MODERATE.

It should be noted that in the project area, there are some reservations of Indigenous Peoples, which will not have modifications, but that are expected to participate in the benefits of the project, for which a framework for indigenous peoples will be prepared. A contextual problem is the history of the illegal armed groups in the territory, although the risks for this reason have diminished substantially after the agreement with the FARC (main armed group, which today acts legally as a political organization).

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

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

The Project will conduct a broad range of investments and activities of different nature and with different geographic scopes; most of which will be defined in detail only during Project implementation. For that reason, the Project environmental and social risks and impacts were assessed at framework level. Guidelines to manage them were identified and the ESA sets out guidelines to further refine the assessment once the details of the activities are defined, during Project implementation. Terms of reference to develop the specific plans and mitigation measures to be used in line with the mitigation hierarchy were also drafted during Project preparation.

The most relevant risks and impacts identified are described, as follows:

Component 1 on “Effective integration of environmental considerations at appropriate scales in territorial and sector planning”:



- the Subcomponent 1.1 “Generation and management of information on biodiversity and ecosystem services for territorial and sector planning”. Main risks and impacts would be those associated to the exposure of Project workers to wilderness conditions when conducting fieldwork in remote areas. In addition to the health risks related to that kind of work, there are also safety risks associated to the facts that the Project area has been subject to armed conflicts and that some sporadic violence events are still witnessed in some parts of the Project area, from time to time.
- the Subcomponent 1.2 “Integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services considerations in territorial and sector planning”. Main risk is that the downstream outcomes of the technical assistance activities to be conducted (e.g. those to support the development of new sectorial and land use planning regulations) may not be aligned with ESS (e.g. approved sectorial plans might lead to habitat conversion inside or outside the Project area; approved land use plans might impose restrictions to the use of lands and natural resources without properly considering the views and decision making systems of local stakeholders, and/or exacerbate local conflicts; etc.)

Component 2 on “Landscape management for connectivity and resilience in priority biodiversity and ecosystem services areas”:

- the Subcomponent 2.1 “Strengthening management of critically important areas and the Protected Areas System at national, regional and local level”. The main risk and impacts are the eventual restrictions to the use of natural resources by local stakeholders; the lack of full respect to the rights, culture or livelihoods of indigenous peoples and other vulnerable stakeholders (e.g. in relation to the declaration of new public and private protected areas, or during the formulation of their management plans); the use of resources, the generation of wastes and pollution and the health and safety issues affecting the Project workers and nearby communities (e.g. during the construction of small infrastructure for protected areas management); the exacerbation of local conflicts (e.g. during the implementation of outreach activities); as well as other risks and impacts related to other eventual physical investments (to be identified and further assessed during Project implementation) to support the management of the Bita River basin and the restoration of ecosystems in the Piedemonte Cocuy-Cinaruco mosaic.
- the Subcomponent 2.2 “Sustainable management for resilient and connected productive landscapes”. Most salient risks and impacts are the potential increase in the use of pesticides (e.g. for the reforestation and afforestation activities, within the framework of the development of sectoral production and conservation plans for connectivity and resilience); as well as other risks and impacts related to other eventual physical investments (to be identified and further assessed during Project implementation) to support the piloting of Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) approaches in productive rice, forestry, cacao and livestock landscapes; the unsustainable use of living natural resources (e.g. as a consequence of the implementation of a fishery management plan; or as an undesired downstream effect of the formulation of management plans for the use of priority species and the definition of conservation guidelines for hydrobiological resources); and the unequal sharing of benefits from the commercial use of cultural heritage (e.g. as an undesired downstream effect of the formulation of agreements with ethnic communities and settlers to develop tourism activities and the trade of handicrafts).
- the Subcomponent 2.3 “Strengthening of financial and non-financial mechanisms for the financial sustainability of the management of areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services”. As for Subcomponent 1.2, the main risk is that the downstream outcomes of the technical assistance activities to be conducted (e.g. the formulation of productive projects to be submitted to the General Royalties System; the development of a tourism based Payment for Environmental Services mechanism; the adjustment of an existing financial instrument for sustainable productive transformation; the design and validation of a financial instruments; the definition of strategies and regulations to influence the fishing and other uses of hydrobiological resources; or the



activities to support the development of sustainable productive alternatives based on biodiversity) may not be aligned with E&S Standards.

The ESA establishes the entry points of ES considerations throughout the identification and development of the investments to support the management of the Bita River basin and the restoration of ecosystems in the Piedemonte Cocuy-Cinaruco mosaic (under Subcomponent 2.1) and the sectoral production and conservation plans (under Subcomponent 2.2), where ES aspects will be analyzed in an integrated way.

Component 3 on “Project management, communications, monitoring and implementation arrangements”, involves some labor management related risks, such as the potential discrimination and the occupational health and safety issues affecting the workers from the recipient (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development) and other governmental partners (such as National Parks of Colombia, Corporinoquia, etc.) directly involved in the Project implementation; from the executing agency (WWF Colombia); contracted workers and primary supply workers; as well as community workers (such of those that might be involved in the restoration of ecosystems in the Piedemonte Cocuy-Cinaruco mosaic, under Subcomponent 2.1; in the implementation of activities related to the sectoral production and conservation plans under Subcomponent 2.2; among others).

Social aspects considered in the ESA include, among others: i) barriers of targeted vulnerable group to participate in project activities and access its benefits; ii) risks of creating or exacerbating conflicts with stakeholders who may have developed patronizing political and economic relations with smallholder farmers and/or IPs and afro-descendants; iii) risks or impacts associated with land and natural resource tenure and use; iv) risks of child and forced labor for the sort of proposed “sectoral production and conservation plans” and other investments in the field; v) risks to IPs intangible cultural heritage as a result of adopting new production and conservation approaches; and vi) barriers to develop an inclusive and culturally adequate stakeholder engagement strategy.

The Recipient has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) based on the stakeholder analysis developed for the ESA.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

One of the risks identified for many of the Project activities has to do with the eventual lack of proper consideration of the different stakeholders in the Project's decision making, which might eventually lead to the exacerbation of pre-existing social conflicts. For that reason, the very same Project design includes intrinsic mitigation measures, such as the use and strengthening of the Regional Centers for Environmental Dialogue (CRDA) created in 2018 by MADS to improve the governance and coordination between the State, the productive sectors and the communities. The CRDA will be important for dissemination of project outputs, related to the management of information and communication for governance, to promote public understanding, and awareness for the value of biodiversity and its integration into socio-economic development.

Additionally, the project has designed a detailed stakeholder engagement plan (SEP), including a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which were disclosed and consulted with key stakeholders during project preparation (and will continue being subject to consultations throughout implementation). These instruments will be further refined to include tailored components for indigenous peoples that will consider culturally appropriate processes that are respectful to their traditional mechanisms. Consultation activities were held with project affected and interested



parties on April 30, 2019 in Puerto Carreno (Vichada) and Yopal (Casanare). Stakeholders involved included, among others, representatives from the Project's Steering and Technical Advisory Committees, production unions and cooperatives (e.g. cattle, rice, forestry, etc.) and industrial chambers (e.g. biofuels), protected areas' sponsors and managers, representatives from departments and municipalities, indigenous and afro-descendants', universities, NGOs, Indigenous Peoples, etc.

Regarding ESS2, if any part of the Project (e.g. subcomponent 2.1 or 2.2) requires contracting firms for constructions, land systematization (e.g. in rice fields) or agricultural services, etc. there will be a specific GRM for all contracted workers, as well as for community workers. Related to IPs, the GRM will be tailored and include measures respectful to their culture, such as the use of indigenous language and adoption of their own conflict resolution mechanisms, among others.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

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

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

WWF Colombia and MADS committed (through the ESCP) to develop Labor Management Procedures (LMP) applicable to the Project, based on ToRs in accordance with the requirements of ESS2. Procedures will consider five different groups: i) direct workers (e.g. those from WWF Colombia, MADS, Natural National Parks of Colombia, and other institutions directly involved in the implementation of some Project activities); ii) contracted workers; iii) primary supply workers iv) community workers under financed pilots to "promote sustainable economic activities in production and conservation landscapes" in general; and v) community IP workers under financed pilots to "promote sustainable economic activities in production and conservation landscapes" in particular.

The ESA considered the risks of child labor (some studies carried out in the Orinoquia region suggest that this practice is culturally accepted and prevalent in some of the sectors to be addressed by the Project, such as fishing and cattle ranching) to include the preparation of the necessary mechanisms in the ESCP to prevent, monitor and remedy it, while building WWF Colombia, MADS and other partner institutions' capacity to prevent, identify and address use of child labor.

The LMP will include measures to avoid discrimination and grant equal opportunities, and measures related to occupational health and safety. A GRM will be provided for all direct workers and contracted workers to raise their concerns.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Regarding pollution, within the framework of the implementation of the pilots to "promote sustainable economic activities in production and conservation landscapes", under Subcomponent 2.2, opportunities will be explored for reduction of agricultural discharge to surface water through runoff of pesticides, fertilizers and manure, or leaching of nitrogen into groundwater.

The project is not expected to imply adverse impacts on human health and environment from hazardous materials, air pollution, disturbance by noise, or other forms of pollution.

When it comes to the implementation of the pilots to "promote sustainable economic activities in production and conservation landscapes" and other activities involving afforestation/reforestation, agricultural management, active



habitat restoration, and sustainable use of biological resources, the focus will be on integrated pest management (IPM). As the project is expected to allow procurement and use of small quantities of low toxic pesticides, the ESMF to be developed for the referred pilots will define institutional responsibilities and guide IPM and preparation of management plans at the level of each pilot as needed, including with budget allocated.

Minimizing GHG emissions will be considered at “sectoral production and conservation plans for connectivity and resilience” level.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The ESA included the identification of necessary measures to improve community health and safety in financed pilots to “promote sustainable economic activities in production and conservation landscapes”. Due consideration will be given to promotion of and training on IPM to secure prevention of negative health impacts amongst producers, their families and the adjacent communities.

The Project impacts on provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are expected to be positive, as the Project activities are designed to support environmentally friendly landscape and species management through planning and capacity building.

The infrastructure to be built to support the management of protected areas will be universally accessible. The park rangers in Colombia are not considered security personnel (i.e. they cannot carry weapons), so the standard's provisions on this regard would not be applicable. However, adequate safety training and safety equipment will be provided for the rangers utilizing project-funded motor boats and vehicles.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

This standard is relevant under (i) the declaration of the regional protected area of savannas and wetlands of Arauca; (ii) the formulation of the Special Management Regime for El Tuparro National Natural Park; (iii) the formulation and adoption of the El Tuparo Biosphere Reserve management plan; (iv) the formulation and adoption of the management plan for the Protective Forest Reserve of the Upper Satocá River Basin; and (v) the formulation and adoption of the Plan for the Management and Management of the Bita River Basin.

A draft PF was prepared prior to appraisal, and will be further refined once the project implementation begins, in order to guide the management of restrictions on access to natural resources by indigenous peoples, peasant communities and other interested parties.

The declaration of the new protected area will not cause any displacement. Both the polygon of the area and the zoning of uses and management and the category of protection will be consented by and between the interested parties. For this purpose, the environmental and social procedure established in Resolution 1125 of 2015, of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, for the declaration of protected areas will be accepted. In a complementary manner, the Presidential Directive 10 of 2013 will be applied, which adopts the guide for carrying out prior consultation with ethnic communities.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Main concerns under ESS6 are the sustainable management of “hydro-biological” resources, and the development of sustainable productive alternatives based on biodiversity to be promoted under component 2. The ESA assessed the



impacts and risks of such activities and the ESMF and the wild species / populations management plans to be developed will include specific guidelines to apply the mitigation hierarchy to the related investments. An assessment of the conservation status of critical species (as a key input to integrated landscape management plans and sustainable exploitation guidelines) would be developed under subcomponent 1.2 during Project implementation. So, the inclusion of specific guidelines to manage the related risks would occur at a later stage of Project implementation, and as such are mentioned in the ESCP as a commitment to comply with before the Project investments to promote the sustainable management of those species occur.

The project is designed to improve the connectivity (e.g. reduce fragmentation of critical corridors, reduce encroachment on buffer-zones and core areas of protected habitats) between natural areas that are legally protected, designated for protection, or recognized as of high biodiversity value. It will not implement any activity that have potential adverse impact on such critical habitats. When it comes to the connecting landscapes surrounding the critical habitats, where the Project would promote active management activities (basically other natural habitats and modified habitats with significant biodiversity value), the ESA assessed the potential Project-related adverse impacts and the ESMF will detail the measures to take in order to apply the mitigation hierarchy so as to manage those impacts.

The ESA includes specific guidelines to ensure all the ToRs to develop Technical Assistance and investment activities include provisions on design approaches and make recommendations based on ESS6 requirements (e.g. mapping of wetlands will consider the same approach on natural, critical, and modified habitats that is being applied in the ESA, in response to ESS6).

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

In the municipalities with jurisdiction over the Piedemonte-Cocuy-Cinaruco and Bita-El Tuparro Biosphere Reserve, there are a total of 33 indigenous reservations. The activities of subcomponents 1.2 "Integration of biodiversity in territorial and sectoral planning" and 2.1 "Management for the strengthening of protected areas" can cause restrictions on access to natural resources and ignore customary rights and cultural practices of regulation , use and management of the territory of the indigenous peoples settled there.

The management of information, consultation and prior consent in components 1 and 2 of the project will prevent negative effects and enhance benefits. Special attention will be given to the incorporation of sites of cultural importance (v.gr places of origin, sacred sites, collection areas, food exchange and storage; among others) in the instruments of territorial planning.

To make the standard effective, once the implementation begins, a draft Planning Framework for Indigenous Peoples was prepared before Project appraisal, and will be further refined right after the Project starts implementation. Given that the object and scope of the different activities of subcomponents 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, is not the same, differentiated management measures will be proposed for each activity.

In line with the above, culturally appropriate information, consultation and consent strategies will be designed and implemented. A draft Process Framework has also been prepared prior to appraisal.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

No direct, indirect or cumulative impact on cultural heritage under the project has been identified so far, since the projected activities are not expected to include material impacts tangible cultural heritage. Nevertheless, it is expected that commercial use of handicrafts and other resources that could be considered part of the traditional use



and knowledge of affected stakeholders will be supported under Subcomponent 2.2 (e.g. to support the development of international and national markets for "bioeconomy" products), so related consultations that particular aspect will be developed as part of the stakeholders engagement plan, to identify and assess potential risks and impacts, such as the unfair or unequal distribution of the benefits from that activity.

Pilots to "promote sustainable economic activities in production and conservation landscapes" will be evaluated in terms of their potential impact on cultural heritage and managed accordingly with specific measures and in consultation with the relevant authorities when necessary. The ESA assessed whether the adoption of "production and conservation approaches in the productive rice, forestry and livestock landscapes, in the prioritized mosaics" pursued under component 2 may impact intangible cultural heritage of IPs considering their traditional agricultural practices. As ESA results indicate that there are potential risks on this matter, a consultation was designed to reach FPIC following a process detailed in the draft IPPF.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

Not currently relevant

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

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

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

III. BORROWER'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN (ESCP)

DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONS IDENTIFIED	TIMELINE
ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	
Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Construction of Small Scale Infrastructure	03/2020
WWF and MADS will maintain an organizational structure with qualified staff to support management of E&S risks. This includes the designation of at least one "Safeguards E&S Specialist" during the Project's first year, exclusively dedicated to support the Project, that will work under the technical guidance of the MADS and PNN and must report and work in coordination with the WWF team, ensuring ESA implementation and the development of the instruments required under the ESCP	12/2019



An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for Part 2.2.1 of the Project related to the Conservation-Production Pilots for ecological connectivity in forestry, rice and livestock landscapes will be prepared, and thereafter implemented, in a manner acceptable to the Bank.	06/2020
Environmental and Social Management Plans for every infrastructure work to be carried out under 2.1.2 Part of the Project will be prepared and thereafter implemented, in accordance with the ESA, and in a manner acceptable to the Bank.	06/2020
ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	
A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has already been prepared and will be implemented throughout Project implementation.	06/2019
The Project grievance mechanism will be the Citizen Attention Mechanism of MADS, and is already working and available for processing complaints, suggestions and claims of the community and other regional actors regarding the Project activities.	06/2019
ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions	
Develop written Labor Management Procedures (LMP), and thereafter implement the LMP, in a manner acceptable to the Bank.	09/2019
Establish arrangements to receive and address all Project workers grievances and complaints, as described in the LMP.	10/2019
ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	
An Integrated Pest Management and Agrochemicals Use Program will be developed in accordance with Section 7.15 of the Environmental and Social Assessment, and thereafter implemented, in a manner acceptable to the Bank.	12/2019
A security protocol must be developed in accordance with the guidelines in Section 7.16 of the ESA and thereafter implemented for each Project activity where associated risks were identified, in a manner acceptable to the Bank.	09/2019
ESS 4 Community Health and Safety	
In case of vehicles acquisition under Part 2.1.2 of the Project, training to users of these vehicles will be facilitated to minimize risks of traffic accidents and impacts on road safety.	12/2019
ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	
A draft Process Framework was carried out at the Project design stage, setting activities to compensate economic displacement in accordance with ESS5, which be updated and thereafter implemented throughout Project implementation.	03/2020
ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	



Sustainable Management Plan for wild species/populations will be prepared for each affected wild species/population, and thereafter implemented, in a manner acceptable to the Bank.	10/2020
ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	
A draft Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) has also been developed and will be updated, in a manner acceptable to the Bank.	03/2020
ESS 8 Cultural Heritage	
The Project must undertake meaningful consultations with interested parties and agree with them on a mechanism of fair and equitable distribution of benefits for commercial use of cultural resources, as further described in the IPPF and the SEP	10/2020
ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries	

B.3. Reliance on Borrower's policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework? No

Areas where "Use of Borrower Framework" is being considered:

The Recipient of the grant has not requested to use any part of its ES framework.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

Contact:	Franka Braun	Title:	Sr Natural Resources Mgmt. Spec.
Telephone No:	5756+8231 /	Email:	fbraun@worldbank.org

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: World Wildlife Fund Colombia

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: World Wildlife Fund Colombia

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT



The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Franka Braun
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Valerie Hickey Cleared on 18-Jul-2019 at 15:38:31 EDT