



Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet Restructuring Stage

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA

Project ID	Project Name
P127813	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program- Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI)
Task Team Leader(s)	Country
Dinesh Aryal	Indonesia
Approval Date	Environmental Category
21-Feb-2014	Partial Assessment (B)
Managing Unit	Is this a Repeater project?
GENE1	Yes

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	57.38
Total Financing	57.38
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	47.38
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Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	10.00
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	10.00

2. PROJECT INFORMATION



Current Project Development Objective

To strengthen institutional capacity in coastal ecosystems monitoring and research to produce evidence-based resource management information.

Proposed New PDO

To strengthen institutional capacity in coastal ecosystems monitoring and research to produce evidence-based resource management information, and to improve management effectiveness of priority coastal ecosystems

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Context

Indonesia lies within the Coral Triangle, a region containing the greatest coral ecosystem biodiversity on earth. These ecosystems contribute to the wellbeing of more than 60 million people who live in Indonesia's coastal areas. Fisheries underpin food security and incomes for coastal communities. Meanwhile, the global marine tourism sector is growing rapidly. Nature-based marine tourism has tremendous potential to contribute to economic growth, sustainable development, and poverty alleviation in Indonesia.

In recent years, however, the expansion of global trade networks and greater demand for products derived from coral reef ecosystems has increased rates of exploitation and related environmental damage. Destructive fishing practices, including bomb and cyanide fishing, as well as coral mining, improper anchoring, land-based runoff pollution, and marine plastic debris, threaten Indonesia's coral reef ecosystems. These pressures are compounded by the rapid increase in population and development, especially in coastal areas, and the global issue of climate change.

Recognizing both the economic and ecological value of coral reefs and these growing threats, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) embarked on a program to protect coral reefs and associated ecosystems in 1998. The program, *Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project*, was designed with three phases, the third of which is the *Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project – Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI)*. This phase commenced in 2014 and aims to institutionalize management and monitoring approaches for coral reef and other marine ecosystems established under the previous phases of COREMAP to ensure long-term sustainable impact.

COREMAP-CTI was initially structured as a collaborative project between the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and the Institute of Indonesian Sciences (LIPI). In 2017, the project was restructured with LIPI as sole executing agency, with modifications to activities to reflect the mandate and functions of LIPI as a research institution. This led to the suspension of GEF-financed activities, which focused on reef management. A second restructuring was started in 2018 to introduce the Planning Agency, BAPENSAS, through the Indonesian Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF), to be a co-implementing agency with LIPI, and restart GEF-financed reef-management activities.



B. Project Objective and Activities

The newly restructured project has the objective: To strengthen institutional capacity in coastal ecosystems monitoring and research to produce evidence-based resource management information, and to improve management of priority coastal ecosystems. It has four project components, namely: (1) Institutional Strengthening for Coastal Ecosystem Monitoring; (2) Support for Demand-Driven Ecosystem Research; (3) Management of Priority Coastal Ecosystems; and (4) Project Management.

Component 1, Institutional Strengthening for Coastal Ecosystems Monitoring, is implemented primarily by LIPI and aims to strengthen coastal ecosystem monitoring to reflect national and international standards. It implements a robust monitoring system focused on coral, reef fish, mega benthos, seagrass and mangroves at designated sites across Indonesia, and establishes remote environmental data loggers and a national data network. This component also involves construction activities, including the upgrading and renovation of research infrastructure and facilities owned by LIPI. In addition, one activity strengthens technical capacity by providing scholarships for GOI staff for formal education programs at overseas universities in marine-related fields (sub component 1.2., implemented by BAPPENAS, through Center for Planner's Development, Education and Training, CPDET).

Component 2, Support for Demand-driven Coastal Ecosystems Research, is implemented by LIPI and supports research that in the medium-term will contribute solutions towards nationally significant coastal challenges. Research includes the following themes: climate change, biodiversity, threatened species, marine debris/pollution and outer islands, among others, with research priorities set through consultation with a variety of government and other potential users. As part of this demand-driven competitive coastal ecosystems research grants will be awarded to at least 10 research teams per year. Component 2 also includes targeted training for at least 100 researchers per year and develops national and international training at the existing MarBEST training Center.

Component 3, Management of Priority Coastal Ecosystems, is implemented by BAPPENAS, through ICCTF. It aims to improve the management of priority coastal ecosystems in and around four targeted marine protected areas (MPAs) in Eastern Indonesia: Raja Ampat (two MPAs), Sawu Sea and Waigeo Barat. The activities will be implemented through subgrants to NGOs and other eligible organizations. It will support the implementation of priority actions under the Marine Protected Areas (MPA) management plan, including capacity building and construction/rehabilitation of small infrastructure (a manta-ray sight station, a hiking trail, a tourist jetty, and information centers), to accelerate progress towards "Blue" management effectiveness status. It will also support implementation of the Papua Barat integrated coastal zone management plan, accelerate the implementation of three new National Plans of Action for threatened species, pilot community rights-based approach to coastal resources and coral reef fish management, and build community stewardship of coastal resources including community patrols to reduce overfishing.

A fourth component is dedicated to project management, including monitoring and evaluation of project performance, compliance monitoring on safeguards and fiduciary management, and coordination with partners.

4. PROJECT LOCATION AND SALIENT PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS RELEVANT TO THE SAFEGUARD ANALYSIS (IF KNOWN)

The proposed restructuring will revise the Project Development Objective (PDO), the implementation arrangements, implementation modalities, project design, and closing date. Nonetheless, based on the safeguards assessment, the EA category will stay the same (Category B, Partial Assessment) and it will not trigger a new safeguard policy. The scope or nature of project activities in the second restructuring will be



similar with the scope of original COREMAP prior to the first restructuring. The safeguard policies will be applied to the proposed infrastructure-related activities (as presented under sub-component 1.3 and sub-component 3.1), and for the support implementation of West Papua provincial integrated coastal zone management plan (sub-component 3.2). The infrastructure-related activities include improvements/construction of manta rays sight station, construction of hiking track and small jetty in P. Wayag for ecotourism support, construction of information center and installation of solar panels to support and accelerate the implementation of priority actions under the Marine Conservation Areas (MCA) management plan, which may be carried out by a third party (i.e., NGO) as part of the awarded sub-grants by ICCTF-BAPPENAS. Additional infrastructure works consist of renovating/upgrading LIPI’s existing research buildings including the: i) Marine Species Conservation Technical Unit, Bitung, North Sulawesi; ii) Marine Bio-Industry Technical Unit, Mataram, Lombok; iii) facilities at LIPI’s Ancol Headquarters; and iv) Pulau Pari field station as the MarBEST Regional Training and Research Center. The renovations/upgrades of LIPI’s research buildings: i) Training Facilities in Jakarta Jalan Raden Saleh; ii) Marine Species Conservation Technical Unit, Tual; and iii) Field Research Station, Ternate, North Maluku were completed in 2018. In line with impacts experienced to date under the Project, the restructured project is not expected to generate any large-scale, significant or irreversible environmental and social impacts. The Project will continue following the same principles in that no severe environmental impacts are tolerated, no natural habitat will be lost or severely damaged, no indigenous people are adversely affected, and no involuntary resettlement will be taken place due to land acquisition.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SPECIALISTS ON THE TEAM

Ninin Kania Dewi, Social Specialist
 Agustina Parwitosari, Environmental Specialist

6. SAFEGUARD POLICIES TRIGGERED

Safeguard Policies	Triggered	Explanation
Environmental Assessment (OP) (BP 4.01)	Yes	<p>The objective of the restructured project is to strengthen institutional capacity in coastal ecosystems monitoring and research to produce evidence-based resource management information, and to improve management effectiveness of priority coastal ecosystems. If properly implemented, the project is likely to improve the coastal ecosystems, particularly the management of coral reef habitats at the local level.</p> <p>The infrastructure-related activities include improvement or construction of ecotourism infrastructure such as manta-ray sight-station, hiking trail, tourist jetty, information centers to</p>



support and accelerate the implementation of priority actions under the Marine Conservation Areas (MCA) management plan, which may be carried out by a third party (i.e., NGO) as part of the awarded sub-grants by ICCTF-BAPPENAS. The other physical activities are renovations/upgrades of existing LIPI monitoring, learning and research sites and assets. Any adverse impacts associated with the construction activities are considered to be minor to moderate, reversible, and site-specific. As such, the project is not expected to generate significant adverse and/or irreversible long term direct, induced or cumulative environmental and social impacts that are sensitive, diverse or unprecedented.

Mitigation measures will be carried out in line with best practice measures, as identified in the Project's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF). The ESSF, which was prepared to set out procedures required by the Project to minimize adverse environmental and social impacts that may occur during implementation, was updated and publicly consulted in July 2018. The updated ESSF reflects the changes in the role of implementing agencies (i.e., LIPI and BAPPENAS including ICCTF-BAPPENAS), and the changes to the project design, which is similar to the original COREMAP design prior to the 2017 restructuring. The ESSF provides a negative list and a set of environmental and social screening procedures to guide implementation. It also comprises an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF) and an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). The LARPF establishes principles and procedures to guide project implementers in managing land acquisition activities, and guides preparation of associated action plans (LARAP) for any investments involving land acquisition. The LARAPs provide mitigation plans to ensure that affected peoples will not be worse off due to project activities and that they will be consulted during preparation and implementation.



The safeguard policies will be applied to Component 3 for the infrastructure-related activities (sub component 1.3 and sub component 3.1) and for the support implementation of West Papua provincial integrated coastal zone management plan (sub-component 3.2). Under this sub-component 3.2, NGOs and other eligible organizations through ICCTF-BAPPENAS awarded sub-grants, will provide technical assistance and actions for the implementation of a marine spatial plan and integrated coastal zone management plan for West Papua province. The activities, such as rehabilitation of select coastal ecosystem habitats, will generate positive impacts. Environmental and social safeguards will be mainstreamed in the other activities related to developing a technical plan on MPA carrying capacity, management guidelines (SOPs), and conducting training and public outreach in support of ICZM. The World Bank Interim Guidelines on the Application of Safeguard Policies to Technical Assistance (TA) Activities in Bank-Financed Projects and Trust Funds Administered by the Bank dated January 2014 will serve as the reference. No specific safeguard instruments will be prepared for the TA, however the World Bank policies will be complied with in the approach and outputs of the technical advisory activities.

Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03 No

No private sector will be involved in the project implementation.

The overall impacts on Natural Habitats as a result of restructured project interventions are expected to be positive.

Natural Habitats (OP) (BP 4.04) Yes

The outcome of rehabilitation of coastal ecosystem habitat, improved coastal ecosystems monitoring and research information as well as improved management effectiveness of priority coastal ecosystems will enable end users to improve resource management and conservation actions, thereby protecting natural habitats and ensuring their sustainable use.

The project will not finance any civil works activities in prohibited, critical natural habitats, nor will any of its interventions result in the significant conversion of natural habitats. This project's



		existing negative list will apply. The project operation manual provides specifications for management of small to moderate civil works to avoid any degradation or conversion of natural habitats.
Forests (OP) (BP 4.36)	No	The project will not finance activities that would involve significant conversion or degradation of critical forest areas or related critical natural habitats as defined under the policy. No net loss of mangroves would occur as a result of project activities, to the contrary, the project would support management interventions to protect the ecological integrity of these systems and allow communities to benefit from the ecosystem services they provide.
Pest Management (OP 4.09)	No	The project will not procure any pesticides, nor will any use of pesticides result from the project.
Physical Cultural Resources (OP) (BP 4.11)	No	Project activities affecting archeological, paleontological, historical, religious, or unique natural values as defined under the policy will not be eligible for support. Standard appropriate clauses will be included in all construction contracts regarding the procedures to be followed in the event of chance finds of culturally significant artifacts.
Indigenous Peoples (OP) (BP 4.10)	Yes	<p>The restructured project, in particular sub-component 3.2, may include activities with an IP/ethnic minority presence. Findings from COREMAP 2 and CTI indicate that no adverse impacts on IPs were identified during the course of implementation. The project will need to ensure involvement of indigenous groups, particularly in areas where the IP groups are a minority.</p> <p>The project will ensure that information reaches IP groups and they are afforded equal opportunity to benefit from project activities. The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) embedded in the ESSF provides the guiding principles and procedures that will be applied during activity preparation and implementation.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement (OP) (BP 4.12)	Yes	The project activities, in particular sub-component 3.1, involving small to moderate civil works that will be undertaken in existing facilities. The project activities in sub-component 3.1 and 3.2 may require limited land acquisition. The project will keep a record of all such transactions and ensure



that no individual will be negatively affected by land acquisition. No access restriction is expected from the proposed project activities, which focuses on coastal ecosystems monitoring and research and the implementation of marine spatial plan and integrated coastal zone management plan, therefore no impacts to community livelihoods are expected.

The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF) embedded in the ESSF states the principles and procedures to guide project implementers in dealing with land acquisition activities. The LARPF guides preparation of action plans (LARAP) for any investments involving land acquisition. The LARAP will provide a mitigation plan to ensure that affected peoples will not be worse-off due to project activities and that they will be consulted during preparation and implementation.

Safety of Dams (OP) (BP 4.37)	No	The project will not finance construction or rehabilitation of any dams, nor will it rely on the performance of an existing dam or a dam under construction.
Projects on International Waterways (OP) (BP 7.50)	No	There are no known project components involving international waterways as defined under the policy. None of the project sites will be in the international water boundaries.
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP) (BP 7.60)	No	The project is not located in any known disputed areas as defined under the policy.

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.

The proposed restructured COREMAP CTI project aims to strengthen institutional capacity in coastal ecosystems monitoring and research to produce evidence-based resource management information, and to improve management effectiveness of priority coastal ecosystems. The safeguard policies will be applied to the proposed infrastructure-related activities (as presented under sub-component 1.3 and sub-component 3.1), and for the support implementation of West Papua provincial integrated coastal zone management plan (sub-component 3.2). Under this sub-component 3.2, NGOs and other eligible organizations through ICCTF-BAPPENAS awarded sub-grants, will provide technical assistance and actions for the implementation of a marine spatial plan and integrated coastal zone management plan for West Papua province. The activities, such as rehabilitation of select coastal ecosystem habitats,



will generate positive impacts. Environmental and social safeguards will be mainstreamed in the other activities related to developing a technical plan on MPA carrying capacity, management guidelines (SOPs), and conducting training and public outreach in support of ICZM.

The infrastructure-related activities include improvement or construction of ecotourism infrastructure, such as manta-ray sight-station, hiking trail, tourist jetty, information centers to support and accelerate the implementation of priority actions under the Marine Conservation Areas (MCA) management plan, which may be carried out by a third party (i.e., NGO) as part of the awarded sub-grants by ICCTF-BAPPENAS. Additional infrastructure works consist of renovating/upgrading LIPI's existing research buildings including the: i) Marine Species Conservation Technical Unit, Bitung, North Sulawesi; ii) Marine Bio-Industry Technical Unit, Mataram, Lombok; iii) facilities at LIPI's Ancol Headquarters; and iv) Pulau Pari field station as the MarBEST Regional Training and Research Center. The renovations/upgrades of LIPI's research buildings: i) Training Facilities in Jakarta Jalan Raden Saleh; ii) Marine Species Conservation Technical Unit, Tual; and iii) Field Research Station, Ternate, North Maluku were completed in 2018.

In line with impacts experienced to date under the Project, the restructured project is not expected to generate any large-scale, significant or irreversible environmental and social impacts. The safeguard issues and impacts associated with the project are expected to be minor to moderate, reversible and site-specific. The Project will continue following the same principles in that no severe environmental impacts are tolerated, no natural habitat will be lost or severely damaged, no indigenous people are adversely affected, and no involuntary resettlement will be taken place due to land acquisition. The physical activities are limited to improving strategic infrastructure and renovating/upgrading research center/offices, thus the environmental and social impacts are expected to be minor to moderate, reversible and site-specific. Such impacts can be managed locally by adopting screening criteria, good engineering design and construction practices. Nonetheless, because of the national scope of the Project, it is essential to ensure sufficient attention is paid to the application of safeguard guidelines and adequate monitoring.

The majority of social and environmental outcomes generated by the restructured project are expected to be positive. The activities indicated in the project as a result of the restructuring have been simplified, consequently any adverse impacts will be less compared to the original project. However, since the project will finance small civil works and Indigenous Peoples (IP) groups are present in several of the participating districts, there is no consideration to change the safeguard policies triggered (Environmental Assessment/OP 4.01, Natural Habitats/OP 4.04, Indigenous Peoples/OP 4.10 and Involuntary Resettlement/OP 4.12). There is no change in the Category B categorization, which means no significant adverse environmental or social impacts are anticipated.

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

No potential indirect nor long term adverse impacts are expected as a result of the project restructuring.

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

N/A.

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.



Mitigation measures will be carried out in line with best practice measures, as identified in the Project's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF). The ESSF, which was prepared to set out procedures required by the Project to minimize adverse environmental and social impacts that may occur during implementation, was updated and publicly consulted in July 2018. The updated ESSF reflects the changes in the role of implementing agencies (i.e., Indonesian Institute of Sciences/LIPI and Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS, including its Indonesian Climate Change Trust Fund/ICCTF), and the changes to the project design, which is similar to the original COREMAP design prior to the 2017 restructuring. The ESSF provides a negative list and a set of environmental and social screening procedures to guide implementation. It also comprises an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF) and an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). The LARPF establishes principles and procedures to guide project implementers in managing land acquisition activities, and guides preparation of associated action plans (LARAP) for any investments involving land acquisition. The LARAPs provide mitigation plans to ensure that affected peoples will not be worse off due to project activities and that they will be consulted during preparation and implementation. The IPPF provides general principles and procedures that will be applied during preparation and implementation.

Borrower Capacity: The proposed restructuring also introduces BAPPENAS, including its working unit ICCTF-BAPPENAS, as new implementing agency. From 2015 to 2018, ICCTF-BAPPENAS has financed 63 programs (with 42 currently ongoing) throughout Indonesia with funding from APBN, USAID, UKCCU and Danida. The programs included various small-scale infrastructure projects, examples of which include the construction of an information/training center and mangrove walkways for ecotourism, all of which are not considered having any significant negative environmental impacts, according to ICCTF-BAPPENAS' independent expert. Generally, ICCTF-BAPPENAS cannot finance any large-scale and permanent infrastructure, any program generating significant environmental and social impacts, any program requiring involuntary resettlement, any program contravening the principles of Environmental and Social Safeguards, nor any activities related to supporting a political agenda.

The safeguards institutional capacity assessment that was conducted within the framework of this restructuring, found that ICCTF-BAPPENAS currently has no dedicated person/team responsible for environmental and social management issues. Rather, program officers are reportedly performing the safeguard-related matters on top of their regular operational duties. However, ICCTF-BAPPENAS has started including environmental and social safeguards considerations in the project cycle, which involves using an independent expert to evaluate incoming proposals. This process was recently initiated at the request of a donor agency (UKCCU). According to the expert, all 63 existing projects to date have been categorized as C, unlikely to generate significant environmental impacts.

Generally, environmental and social safeguards considerations in ICCTF-BAPPENAS projects are guided by its Environmental and Social Safeguards guidelines and other documents. The guidelines consist of a screening checklist to be signed by the project proponent on potential environment and social impacts that covers issues on: i) indigenous and local communities; ii) biodiversity; iii) land acquisition and resettlement; iv) stakeholder support; v) environmental documents and permits; vi) human rights; vii) labor standards; and viii) gender. In case of any such issues to be identified during screening, the program will be rejected. Environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) requirements, however, have not been included in the agreement/cooperation document between ICCTF-BAPPENAS and the NGOs implementing the projects. As such, there is no contractual requirement for the implementing NGO to manage any safeguard-related issues as part of ICCTF-BAPPENAS support. A system must be developed for ESHS requirements to be included in the agreement/cooperation document between ICCTF-BAPPENAS and the NGO implementing the projects. The capacity building section in the ESSF has therefore been updated to include action plans toward addressing the aforementioned gaps in institutional capacity.



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

Project stakeholders include the implementing agencies (LIPI, BAPPENAS, ICCTF-BAPPENAS), its partner institutions and network, academia, research agencies and other government agencies, district and provincial governments and Indonesian citizens with an interest in coastal ecosystem monitoring and research. The project will build the institutional capacity of implementing agencies' staff and that of a number of associated national and sub-national entities associated with carrying out coastal ecosystems monitoring and research activities so as to generate robust monitoring and research information. This will involve a range of training, certification and collaborative research activities with partner institutions.

The ESSF, which was prepared to set out procedures required by the Project to minimize adverse environmental and social impacts that may occur during implementation was updated and disclosed prior to stakeholder consultation on June 2018. The stakeholder consultation was held in Makassar in July 2018 attended by local government, NGOs and Academia. Input from the stakeholder consultation has been accommodated in the ESSF document. The final ESSF in Indonesian version will then be re-disclosed in the project sites (LIPI's and ICCTF-BAPPENAS' sites) as well as the English version in the Image Bank. The re-disclosure will be done upon joint approval of both LIPI and ICCTF-BAPPENAS management and formal submission of the document to the Bank.

B. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank

31-Aug-2018

Date of submission for disclosure

31-Aug-2018

For Category 'A' projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors

"In country" Disclosure

Country

Indonesia

Date of Disclosure

31-Jul-2013

Comments

The revised ESSF reflecting the scope, scale and nature of the restructured project will be disclosed in country on the Borrowers' websites and at the Bank's InfoShop upon completion of Stakeholder Consultation.

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework Policy Process



Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
31-Aug-2018	31-Aug-2018
"In country" Disclosure	
Country	Date of Disclosure
Indonesia	31-Aug-2018
Comments	
Disclosed together with the revised ESSF.	

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
31-Aug-2018	31-Aug-2018
"In country" Disclosure	
Country	Date of Disclosure
Indonesia	31-Aug-2018
Comments	
Disclosed together with the revised ESSF.	

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
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

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

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes

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

III. APPROVALS



Task Team Leader(s)	Dinesh Aryal	
Approved By		
Practice Manager/Manager	Ann Jeannette Glauber	08-May-2019

