INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRaisal STAGE

Report No.: ISDSA4053

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 17-May-2013
Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 17-May-2013

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>Mongolia</th>
<th>Project ID:</th>
<th>P125964</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Name:</td>
<td>Mongolia Livestock and Agricultural Marketing Project (P125964)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task Team Leader:</td>
<td>Charles Annor-Frempong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated Appraisal Date:</td>
<td>29-Oct-2012</td>
<td>Estimated Board Date:</td>
<td>14-Jun-2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing Unit:</td>
<td>EASCS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lending Instrument:</td>
<td>Specific Investment Loan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector(s):</td>
<td>Agro-industry, marketing, and trade (50%), Animal production (25%), Agricultural extension and research (25%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme(s):</td>
<td>Rural markets (50%), Rural policies and institutions (20%), Other environment and natural resources management (10%), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise support (10%), Gender (10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Financing (In USD Million)

| Total Project Cost: | 11.49 |
| Total Bank Financing: | 0.00 |
| Total Cofinancing: | Financing Gap: | 0.00 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financing Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borrower</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Agriculture and Food Security Program</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environmental Category: | B - Partial Assessment

Is this a Repeater project? | No

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to improve rural livelihoods and food security in selected aimags and soums through investments in enhancing productivity, market access and diversification in livestock-based production systems.
3. Project Description

The proposed project design is based on the original proposal submitted by the Government of Mongolia to GAFSP, which was approved by the GAFSP Selection Committee in November 2010. Since then, the concept has been further refined and deepened. Key design features of the project concept are:

Scope: The project would cover all critical aspects at the county (soum) level for developing the sector. A criticism of some previous initiatives in the livestock sector is that they have been overly focused on a single issue and therefore have not led to desired outcomes. The approach in this project is to support both marketing and production issues, focusing not only at the herder level but also up the marketing chain, to provide a more comprehensive model for the development of the sector, albeit on a limited geographical scale. A core goal of the project is to develop stronger linkages between herders and markets. This implies working closely with the private sector. The approach taken will put agribusiness at the center of the approach, building services around emerging markets.

Geographic focus: The project will be geographically focused on five (out of 21) provinces (aimags), and within each of these aimags on three or four soums, with support therefore targeted at a total of approximately 15-20 soums (out of 330 nationwide). These are all areas either within or adjacent to the proposed Foot and Mouth Disease-free zone. The limited geographical focus would concentrate resources in order to demonstrate a meaningful impact on herder livelihoods and the livestock sector within those locations. Approaches taken will be designed to be sustainable and would emphasize the need to be replicable in other parts of the country.

Consistency with on-going programs: The project would contribute to achieving the goals of the National Livestock Program and be consistent with the approach and activities included in the Program. This includes contributing to achieving long term goals for the sector, for example to increase the export market potential for the sector. The activities under the project would be complementary to those on-going projects and prevent duplication.

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Component 1 – LINKING HERDERS TO MARKETS (US$ 6.00 million)
The objective of this component is to create productive partnerships by linking producers of livestock products (meat, fiber, milk and horticultural products) to markets and diversifying sources of income and household nutrition. The component will also support traceability of products for participating herder cooperatives. The objective will be achieved through 3 specific sub-components as follows:

Sub-Component 1a: Meat and Fiber Market Development (US$4.00 million)
The objective of this sub-component is to improve efficiencies along the value chain of the selected livestock products, namely: meat, cashmere, and wool through productive partnerships (PPs) between producer groups and buyers. This reduces the risks to agribusiness to invest in more remote regions and increases the value added income for herders. A unique combination of incentives, infrastructure, market conditions and sustainable supply, is needed to create and sustain well-functioning productive partnerships. Formalized herder groups (NGOs or cooperatives) will be linked with buyers and or processors of meat and fiber. Investments with the herder groups would improve basic collection, handling, cleaning, sorting, packaging, storage and similar activities. This will allow partners in the value-chain to formulate profitable strategies and coordinate operations.

The component will strengthen contractual agreements and collaboration within value chains between partners, ensuring market development. Lessons learned from similar projects elsewhere show the need to support group organization and capacity development, partner sensitization of producer group needs and context and also to provide partnership facilitation. This will be provided through training and technical assistance by the service providers. The component will also undertake a review recent market demand studies and SWOT analysis as part of investment preparation and due diligence.

Attention will be paid to proactively identifying capable women’s groups (formal and informal) during the recruitment process. Additionally, needs assessments and training programs will identify any special requirements for training or technical support needed by women’s groups. All applications for matching grants will require viable business plans that include the training required to build production and management capacity. It will be the responsibility of the selected services provider to ensure that productive partnerships are created between producers of meat and fiber.

Sub-Component 1b: Dairy Market Development: (US$ 1.0 million)
The objective of this sub-component is to add value to milk and diversify the incomes of producers and link them to markets. The project will support investments into small-scale milk collection and processing plants and training to provide the opportunity to process dairy products locally, add value and extend the marketing season. The facilities will be owned by the herder cooperatives. The
investment package will include all the equipment, tools, facilities, power, water and hygiene systems necessary to ensure safe food production. The training and technical assistance package will address on-farm and in-plant food safety, processing techniques, marketing, financial management and cooperative management. All applications will require viable business plans that include the training required to build production and management capacity.

Sub-Component 1c: Pilot Horticulture Production  (US$1.0 million)

1. The objective of this subcomponent is to diversify the sources of household nutrition and incomes for small scale herders. The project will support income and nutrition diversification through horticulture production and processing. Horticulture production will focus on female-headed households, groups of unemployed families and herders with animals heads below the national average, to establish basic vegetable production plots. This is a pro-poor investment. Beneficiary selection will be done in cooperation with the soum social welfare office. The matching grants will introduce productivity enhancing technologies, support diversification and improve post-harvest marketing. Small-scale processing at the soum which allow all local growers to add value and shelf-life to their products will also be provided by a matching grant. Women headed households will not make any contribution to the matching grant, all others will provide 5 percent contribution in kind or cash.

Component 2 – RAISING LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY (US$ 4.0 million)
This component is to ensure productivity increases and quality products for the markets. Support will be provided through extension services in the areas of animal health, nutrition, breed improvement and feeding to improve the productivity of the five traditional species (sheep, goat, horse, cattle/yak, camel) within the semi-nomadic production system through breeding, feeding and animal health. The target group for support will be the herder groups participating in component 1 to ensure complementarity and synergy and will also be implemented through three sub-components namely:

Sub-component 2a: Promoting Animal health (approximately US$ 1.5 million)

35. This sub-component aims at improving animal health status and productivity. This will be accomplished through two streams of involvement: i) supporting and implementing national level programs for foot and mouth disease (FMD) and brucellosis working in collaboration with other programs and projects active on these topics; and (ii) grassroots veterinary services and herd health management in the 5 selected aimags. Specific activities include: (i) defining a “roadmap” for meat export; (ii) supporting trade negotiations; (iii) raising the knowledge and skills of veterinarians and paraprofessionals; (iv) strengthening the FMD free zone and brucellosis control campaign; and, (v) upgrading animal health services and disease surveillance. Project investments will be made into: (i) soum animal handling and veterinary equipment; (ii) border inspection post and buffer-zone check points; iii) cold chain equipment; and, iv) aimag laboratory equipment. Herders are expected to pay for the cost of treatment, drugs and artificial insemination.

Sub-component 2b: Animal Breeding and Genetic Improvement (approx. US$ 1.5 million)
This sub-component will improve The breeding program will aim at improving economic traits demanded by end-users within the 5 selected aimags focusing initially on the 15 selected 3 soums during the project lifetime. The genetic improvement program will support the preservation of indigenous Mongolian sheep and cashmere goat breeds. This is consistent with the national law on genetic resources and the objectives for livestock genetics indicated in the NLP.
In the absence of a solid data, male animals will be selected on conformation means, look and in line with breed standards. The project will supply males on loan to herders during the mating season to address the issue of inbreeding. In addition, 5 nucleus herds (one in each aimag) will be established for cashmere goats and sheep to supply improved male animals. Dairy breed improvement will be achieved through improvements in artificial insemination (AI) capacity. Beef breed improvement will target improved carcass size and growth rates, economic traits for which packers are beginning to offer price differentiation. This will be achieved by providing improved beef bulls from the dairy program to herders. The genetic recordkeeping programs required for these initiatives can be supported directly or indirectly through the DHIP which was established by the FAO. A detailed breeding plan will be prepared through the FAO project to guide the implementation of the breeding program.

Sub-component 2c: Animal Nutrition (approximately US$ 1.0 million)

This sub-component will improve herders’ capacity to produce feeds and manage livestock feeding programs especially during the winter season. The improved nutritional levels will improve reproductive rates and weight gains and contribute directly to enhancing household incomes.

Matching grant financing will be provided for the establishment of forage production plots. in a way that will enable citizens to enclose an area of land, in agreement with the soum authorities, to be used for winter fodder conservation. The project will support micro-scale forage processing facilities at soum level and participatory on-farm research. Selected herders herd will be used for demonstration purposes so that producers at large can better understand the relationship between nutrition, productivity and profitability.

Four types and scale of investment have been identified. The actual number and exact type of investment will depend on herder groups that are identified, the willingness and ability of herder groups to take on the investments, and the approval of a financially and technically viable business plan. The anticipated types of matching grant investments include: (i) large-scale forage plots (50 ha) growing improved perennial forages (alfalfa, brome grass) and cereals (barley and oats) to be fed as baled or as silage to beef cattle on commercial basis; (ii) medium scale plots (10-20 ha) of alfalfa and/or cereals (barley and oats) for dairy farms and nucleus herds of goats and sheep; (iii) support to silvo-pastoralism whereby 15 hectares of land is utilized for a combination of livestock feeds, vegetables, potatoes and berry bushes; and (iv) micro-scale processing units to be used by herder groups at the soum to make fodder products. The project will learn from their experience of other projects piloting Land rights for land-use and fodder production and complement the activity.

Special attention will be paid to proactively identifying capable women’s groups (formal and informal) who are engaged in animal activities. Additionally, needs assessments and training programs will identify any special requirements for training or technical support needed by women in relation to livestock nutrition, feed preparation and feeding programs. Beneficiaries are expected to contribute 10 percent of total investment for all matching grants applications and additional 2 percent by the soum government, while women headed households will contribute 5 percent of the total value of investment. In an effort to ensure transparency and fairness in the process, all matching grants will be administered through a matching grants committees at the soums, and national level with membership and functions described in the accompanying Matching Grants Manual (MGM). A Matching Grants Officer with qualifications and experience acceptable to the Bank will be selected through a competitive process at the national level to assist the Project Coordinator in managing the
grants. The selected candidate will have day to day responsibility to ensure the effective delivery of the matching grants as stipulated in the MGM.

Component 3: Project Management  (US$1.0million)

This component will support the coordination of project activities and the fiduciary functions of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to be established by the MIA. The PIU will be staffed and equipped to enable it to effectively carry out these activities. The sub component will finance incremental staff, consultants, operating costs, some technical assistance, training, M&E activities and impact assessments, information dissemination and annual audits. The project will also support the coordination of donor funded programs in the livestock sector, by holding semi-annual meetings to review implementation progress and provide policy guidance to MIA.

The Project will engage the services of a service provider or an NGO with considerable experience in value chain development to support herder/groups in developing productive partnerships with marketers. The terms and conditions and contractual obligations for the successful NGO are described in the Matching Grants Manual.

The GAFSP Selection Committee has approved USD12.5 million for financing the Mongolian proposal. This will be split between this US$11 million project to be supervised by the World Bank and a US$1.5 million Technical Assistance project executed by the FAO. While these are institutionally separate projects, from Government and GAFSP perspective they are a joint project.

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

The Project will be implemented in five aimags: Gobi-Altai, Bayankhongor, Zavkhan, Arkhangai and Khuvsgul. These are five western aimags stretching from the southern border with China to the northern border with Russia. They cover several of the most prevalent ecological zones in Mongolia, from arid desert in the south, through semi-arid grassland, to steppe and in the northern part the steppe-forest. Within the five aimags, three soums in each aimag will be selected. The criteria for the selection of soums will be based on: (i) access to markets; (ii) potential for fodder production; (iii) existence of herder groups/cooperatives; (iv) no overlap with other on-going similar projects and ideally; (v) there is demand for value chain development support.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Zong-Cheng Lin (EASCS)
Feng Ji (EASCS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The overall impact of the project on the environment is expected to be positive. Livestock nutrition is a core theme of the project - required for improving quality of livestock and increasing productivity. A critical issue in the Mongolian livestock sector has been poor nutrition as animals depend upon open grazing – this has led to a decline in the quality of pastureland. Under the project, a greater emphasis on a more balance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
approach to nutrition would be promoted, with increased production of fodder, and, it is hoped, a reduced dependency on open pasture.

Given the nature and small scale of the proposed activities scattered in the five aimags/provinces under the project, a Category B project is proposed. However, there are likely to be some concerns relating to adverse impacts associated with Component 1 and Component 2, including, among others:

• impacts of improved fodder & vegetable production in project area and the potential pesticides which may be induced by the project.
• impacts on water resources, e.g. the digging of shallow wells for fodder production and vegetable plots;
• impacts of more intensive forms of livestock production, including manure management.
• small scale construction-related impacts (e.g. livestock sheds);

Therefore, for the purpose of mitigating any adverse impacts caused by these activities, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be prepared including the following:

• Environmental guidelines to address siting of fodder and vegetable production and potential adverse impacts from the production (e.g. likely use of fertilizer and pesticides, and water resources management);
• Environmental guidelines for siting of livestock production, manure management, and training arrangement for local farmers;
• Environmental guidelines to address general impacts of small scale construction (e.g. livestock sheds, small irrigation facilities, chance find procedures);
• Environmental guidelines to address waste generated from laboratories financed under the project;
• Some activities under Sub-component 1a may be determined until project implementation. For these activities the EMP will include selection criteria and general guidelines with regard to identification, monitoring and mitigation of
possible adverse environmental impacts of these activities.
  • Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the above environmental guidelines/manuals.

Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04 | No
---|---
Forests OP/BP 4.36 | No

Pest Management OP 4.09 | Yes
The project will not procure or supply any pesticides. However, pesticides may be induced by the improved fodder and vegetable production activities. The PMP estimates that there is probability to use pesticide for agricultural use.

Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11 | No
Based on the available information, the project will not adversely affect sites with archeological, paleontological, historical, religious, or unique natural values. Chance finds during construction might occur and relevant clauses will be included in all construction contracts.

Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10 | No

Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12 | No
This project will not require land acquisition and resettlement.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37 | No

Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50 | No

Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60 | No

### 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:

   Environmental Assessment. The EMP assesses the potential project impacts. The major impacts on the environment include (i) impacts of improved fodder & vegetable production in project area, such as stress on water resources due to the new wells that may be dug to support increased local fodder and vegetable production and any irrigation undertaken, and soil erosion; (ii) impacts of more intensive forms of livestock production; (iii) waste discharged from small-scale processing facilities; and (iv) small scale construction-related impacts (e.g. livestock sheds, irrigation facilities).

   Pest Management. The project will not procure or supply any pesticides. However, pesticides may
be induced by the improved fodder and vegetable production activities. The PMP estimates that
there is probability to use pesticides for agricultural use.

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

3. Describe any project 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.

  Environmental Assessment. An EMP was developed in accordance with Bank Operational Policy OP4.01. The EMP proposes adequate mitigation measures such as soil conservation measures including balanced fertilization, wind barrier around agricultural land; chemicals management, requirements of waste management for small-scale processing facilities and livestock facilities. Environmental specifications for contractors have been developed to mitigate the impacts associated with small scale construction. The EMP also specifies monitoring plan, institutional arrangements, capacity building activities, and budget for the EMP implementation.

  Pest Management. A Pest Management Plan, as an annex for the EMP, has been developed. The PMP proposes necessary activities to mitigate and prevent potential risks and negative impacts of using and distributing of pesticides and provide relevant guidance. The proposed mitigation measures consist of, among others: (i) promoting practices which reduce risks in the handling of pesticides and minimize adverse effects on humans and the environment; (ii) promoting IPM to reduce the use of toxic pesticides; (iii) training and capacity building for local farmers and governmental agencies in controlling and monitoring on pesticide distribution, using, storage and transporting; (iv) introducing biological and botanical pesticides and encouraging, promoting the development of alternatives for reducing risks like biological control methods and techniques, non-chemical pesticides and pesticides of low risk to humans and the environment; (v) strengthening monitoring; and (vi) reinforcing regulatory aspects. Implementation of the PMP will be undertaken by all partners and stakeholders of LAMP, including farmers and herders’ groups, IPM researchers, extension agents, crop consultants, food producers, traders of biological and chemical pesticides and application equipment, environmental inspectors and representatives of consumer groups. The PMP also specifies the institutional arrangement, monitoring requirements, and the budget for the PMP implementation.

A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in the MIA will be established for the coordination of project activities. Overall responsibility of the project monitoring, evaluation, and reporting rests with the PIU. Day-to-day duties will be carried out by an M&E officer at the PIU who will work closely with the Soum Coordinator in each Soum. At the Soum-level, the MIA Coordinator (Head of the VABU) will assume full responsibilities as Soum Coordinator (SC) for the project (SC), and organize events, and monitor implementation together with the extension agents.

MIA will establish a Project Steering Committee (PSC) to provide guidance to the Project Director and the PIU. The PSC will approve activity and procurement plans, monitor and assess implementation, ensure the appropriate use the grant and ensure coordination in project management. PSC membership will include the MOF and the M&E Unit of MOFALI. The PSC will meet semi annually and hold ad hoc meetings as required.
5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

In accordance with Bank Safeguard policies, public consultations were conducted, with local farmers and other stakeholders such as officials of project soum administration and ASIA and ADNET officials/staff, inspectors and local farmers on April 25-29 and on May 5-7, 2012. Their opinions and concerns have been taken into account in the EA safeguards documents. The EMP including the PMP was disclosed locally in September at the local governmental website and province libraries. The final EA documents were sent to the Bank InfoShop for disclosure on October 28, 2012.

B. Disclosure Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</th>
<th>Date of receipt by the Bank</th>
<th>Date of submission to InfoShop</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30-Aug-2012</td>
<td>28-Oct-2012</td>
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</table>

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

"In country" Disclosure

| Mongolia | 17-Sep-2012 |

Comments:

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal? Yes

Date of receipt by the Bank 30-Aug-2012

Date of submission to InfoShop 28-Oct-2012

"In country" Disclosure

Mongolia 17-Sep-2012

Comments:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report? Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Sector Manager (SM) review and approve the EA report? Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan? Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ ]</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>OP 4.09 - Pest Management</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues? Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is a separate PMP required? Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
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</table>
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or SM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes [✓]</th>
<th>No [ ]</th>
<th>NA [ ]</th>
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**The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes [✓]</th>
<th>No [ ]</th>
<th>NA [ ]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank’s Infoshop?</td>
<td>Yes [✓]</td>
<td>No [ ]</td>
<td>NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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?</td>
<td>Yes [✓]</td>
<td>No [ ]</td>
<td>NA [ ]</td>
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**All Safeguard Policies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes [✓]</th>
<th>No [ ]</th>
<th>NA [ ]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?</td>
<td>Yes [✓]</td>
<td>No [ ]</td>
<td>NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?</td>
<td>Yes [✓]</td>
<td>No [ ]</td>
<td>NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?</td>
<td>Yes [✓]</td>
<td>No [ ]</td>
<td>NA [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?</td>
<td>Yes [✓]</td>
<td>No [ ]</td>
<td>NA [ ]</td>
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### III. APPROVALS

**Task Team Leader:** Charles Annor-Frempong

**Approved By**

**Sector Manager:** Name: Garo J. Batmanian (SM)  
**Date:** 17-May-2013