



## Safeguard Policy Filter Report

### Operation Information

Operation		
NI-L1094    Geothermal exploration program, Coverage and Improved Power Transmission		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
A	{Not Set}	
Country	Executing Agency	
NICARAGUA	{Not Set}	
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Energy	NEW THERMAL POWER PLANTS	
Team Leader	ESG Lead Specialist	
HECTOR BALDIVIESO	{Not Set}	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$0	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
6 Apr 2016	zacharyh Team Member	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	2 Mar 2016	
QRR (Estimated)	25 Mar 2016	
Board Approval (Estimated)	{Not Set}	
Safeguard Performance Rating		
{Not Set}		
Rationale		
{Not Set}		

### Safeguard Policy Items Identified

#### [B.1 Bank Policies \(Access to Information Policy– OP-102\)](#)

The Bank will make the relevant project documents available to the public.

#### [B.1 Bank Policies \(Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704\)](#)

The operation is in a geographical area exposed to [natural hazards \(Type 1 Disaster Risk Scenario\)](#). Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.



# Safeguard Policy Filter Report

## B.1 Bank Policies (Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704)

The sector of the operation is vulnerable to natural hazards. Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.

## B.1 Bank Policies (Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704)

The operation has the potential to exacerbate risk to human life, property, the environment or cause economic disruption ([Type 2 Disaster Risk Scenario](#)).

## B.1 Bank Policies (Gender Equality Policy– OP-761)

The operation has the potential to affect negatively women or gender equality ([Negative gender impacts may include the following](#))

## B.1 Bank Policies (Gender Equality Policy– OP-761)

The operation is designed specifically to address [gender equality](#) or [women's empowerment](#) issues.

## B.1 Bank Policies (Gender Equality Policy– OP-761)

The operation offers opportunities to promote [gender equality](#) or [women's empowerment](#).

## B.1 Bank Policies (Indigenous People Policy– OP-765)

The operation is designed specifically to address indigenous people's issues.

## B.1 Bank Policies (Indigenous People Policy– OP-765)

The operation offers opportunities for indigenous peoples.

## B.1 Bank Policies (Resettlement Policy– OP-710)

The operation has the potential to disrupt the livelihoods of people living in the project area of influence (not limited to involuntary displacement, see also Resettlement Policy)

## B.10. Hazardous Materials

The operation has the potential to impact the environment and occupational health and safety due to the production, procurement, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material, including organic and inorganic toxic substances, pesticides and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

## B.11. Pollution Prevention and Abatement

The operation has the potential to pollute the environment (e.g. air, soil, water, greenhouse gases).

## B.15. Co-financing Operations

The operation or any of its components is being co-financed.

## B.17. Procurement



# Safeguard Policy Filter Report

Suitable safeguard provisions for the procurement of goods and services in Bank financed operation will be incorporated into project-specific loan agreements, operating regulations and bidding documents, as appropriate, to ensure environmentally responsible procurement.

## B.3 Screening and Classification

The operation (including associated facilities) is screened and classified according to its potential environmental impacts.

## B.4 Other Risk Factors

There are associated facilities (see policy definition) related to the operation.

## B.4 Other Risk Factors

The operation may be of high risk due to controversial environmental and associated social issues or liabilities.

## B.5 Environmental Assessment Requirements

An environmental assessment is required.

## B.6 Consultations

Consultations with affected parties will be performed equitably and inclusively with the views of all stakeholders taken into account, including in particular: (a) equal participation by women and men, (b) socio-culturally appropriate participation of indigenous peoples and (c) mechanisms for equitable participation by vulnerable groups.

## B.7 Supervision and Compliance

The Bank will monitor the executing agency/borrower's compliance with all safeguard requirements stipulated in the loan agreement and project operating or credit regulations.

## B.9 Natural Habitats and Cultural Sites

The operation will result in the degradation or conversion of Natural Habitat or Critical Natural Habitat in the project area of influence.

## Potential Safeguard Policy Items

### B.2 Country Laws and Regulations

The operation is in compliance with laws and regulations of the country regarding specific women's rights, the environment, gender and indigenous peoples (including national obligations established under ratified multilateral environmental agreements).

### B.4 Other Risk Factors

The borrower/executing agency exhibits weak institutional capacity for managing environmental and social issues.

### B.9 Natural Habitats and Cultural Sites

The operation will result in the degradation or conversion of Critical Cultural Sites in the project area of influence.



## Safeguard Policy Filter Report

### Recommended Actions

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.

### Additional Comments

[No additional comments]



## Safeguard Screening Form

### Operation Information

Operation		
<b>NI-L1094</b> Geothermal exploration program, Coverage and Improved Power Transmission		
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A	{Not Set}	
Country	Executing Agency	
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Team Leader	ESG Lead Specialist	
HECTOR BALDIVIESO	{Not Set}	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$0	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
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Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	2 Mar 2016	
QRR (Estimated)	25 Mar 2016	
Board Approval (Estimated)	{Not Set}	
Safeguard Performance Rating		
{Not Set}		
Rationale		
{Not Set}		

### Operation Classification Summary

Overriden Rating	Overriden Justification
Comments	



## Safeguard Screening Form

### Conditions / Recommendations

Category "A" operations require an Environmental Impact Assessment or a Strategic Environmental Assessment (see Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.5 for EIA and SEA requirements) and at least two consultations with affected parties.

These operations will require an environmental assessment (EA), normally an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for investment operations, or other environmental assessments such as a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for programs and other financial operations that involve plans and policies. Category "A" operations are considered high safeguard risk. For some high safeguard risk operations that, in the Bank's opinion raise complex and sensitive environmental, social, or health and safety concerns, the borrower should normally establish an advisory panel of experts to provide guidance for the design and/or execution of the operation on issues relevant to the EA process, including health and safety. However, these operations will also establish safeguard, or monitoring requirements to address environmental and other risks (social, disaster, cultural, health and safety etc.).

The Project Team must send to the ESR the PP (or equivalent) containing the Environmental and Social Strategy (the requirements for an ESS are described in the Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.3) as well as the Safeguard Policy Filter and Safeguard Screening Form Reports.

### Summary of Impacts / Risks and Potential Solutions

A [natural hazard](#) is likely to occur or be exacerbated due to climate-related changes and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations. For details see the DRM policy guidelines.

Borrower is committed to complying with applicable [ILO requirements](#) (including commitment to non-discrimination, equal opportunity, [collective bargaining](#) and rights of association) and national employment in relation to [working conditions](#) but does not fully address all employment requirements.



## Safeguard Screening Form

**Confirm Labor Practices are Adequate:** The borrower should be required to improve employment and employment rights including (as appropriate): (a) clarification of employment practices and terms; (b) support of collective bargaining; (c) approaches to workers' organizations; (d) non-discrimination and equal opportunity; (e) fair and transparent retrenchment/redundancy amongst workers; and (f) development of appropriate grievance mechanisms. These issues should be defined in a human resources policy. Depending on the financial product, requirements should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc).

Conversion or degradation of critical natural habitat causing minor to moderate impact on migratory species.

As there is a significant risk of non-compliance with IDB policy OP-703 directive B9, justification must be provided that the conversion is unavoidable, the cost-benefit analysis favours the project, and that mitigation measures are acceptable:

The borrower must provide evidence that: (a) there are no feasible alternatives acceptable to the Bank; (b) project benefits substantially outweigh environmental costs; and (c) mitigation and compensation measures are acceptable to the Bank

Without this evidence, the Bank cannot support any operation that is predicted to lead to minor or moderate conversion or degradation of critical natural habitat. The mitigation measures should be presented in the Biodiversity Management Plan (included in the ESMP) and should follow the mitigation hierarchy: impacts to biodiversity should be avoided in the first instance (i.e. proposed activities relocated or reconfigured); if avoidance of all impacts is not possible, those remaining should be minimized, mitigated by restoration, or compensated for. The BMP should also explain what consultation activities are planned. The BMP must define how these measures will be implemented (roles and responsibilities, monitoring, budget, etc.). Confirmation should be obtained from competent experts that they are confident that the BMP can mitigate impacts and that approval has been granted by relevant authorities. Regular (bi-annual or annual) reporting is required, in addition to independent audits of BMP. Depending on the financial product, the BMP should also be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests, etc.).

Conversion or degradation of critical natural habitat causing minor to moderate impact on protected areas or areas of high conservation value



## Safeguard Screening Form

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Conversion or [degradation](#) of [critical natural habitat](#) causing [minor](#) to [moderate](#) impact on [threatened species](#).

As there is a significant risk of non-compliance with IDB policy OP-703 directive B9, justification must be provided that the conversion is unavoidable, the cost-benefit analysis favours the project, and that mitigation measures are acceptable:

The borrower must provide evidence that: (a) there are no feasible alternatives acceptable to the Bank; (b) project benefits substantially outweigh environmental costs; and (c) mitigation and compensation measures are acceptable to the Bank

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Conversion or [degradation](#) of natural habitat causing [minor](#) to [moderate](#) impact on [ecosystem services](#).



Mitigation measures presented in the Biodiversity Management Plan must be acceptable:  
The mitigation measures should be presented in the Biodiversity Management Plan (included in the ESMP) and should follow the mitigation hierarchy: impacts to biodiversity should be avoided in the first instance (i.e. proposed activities relocated or reconfigured); if avoidance of all impacts is not possible, those remaining should be minimized, mitigated by restoration, or compensated for. The BMP should also explain what consultation activities are planned. The BMP must define how these measures will be implemented (roles and responsibilities, monitoring, budget, etc.). Confirmation should be obtained from competent experts that they are confident that the BMP can mitigate impacts and that approval has been granted by relevant authorities. Regular (bi-annual or annual) reporting is required, in addition to independent audits of BMP. Depending on the financial product, the BMP should also be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests, etc.).

Conversion or [degradation](#) of natural habitat causing [minor](#) to [moderate](#) impact on [species composition](#).

Mitigation measures presented in the Biodiversity Management Plan must be acceptable:  
The mitigation measures should be presented in the Biodiversity Management Plan (included in the ESMP) and should follow the mitigation hierarchy: impacts to biodiversity should be avoided in the first instance (i.e. proposed activities relocated or reconfigured); if avoidance of all impacts is not possible, those remaining should be minimized, mitigated by restoration, or compensated for. The BMP should also explain what consultation activities are planned. The BMP must define how these measures will be implemented (roles and responsibilities, monitoring, budget, etc.). Confirmation should be obtained from competent experts that they are confident that the BMP can mitigate impacts and that approval has been granted by relevant authorities. Regular (bi-annual or annual) reporting is required, in addition to independent audits of BMP. Depending on the financial product, the BMP should also be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests, etc.).

Conversion or [degradation](#) of natural habitat causing [minor](#) to [moderate](#) impact on ecological function.

Mitigation measures presented in the Biodiversity Management Plan must be acceptable:  
The mitigation measures should be presented in the Biodiversity Management Plan (included in the ESMP) and should follow the mitigation hierarchy: impacts to biodiversity should be avoided in the first instance (i.e. proposed activities relocated or reconfigured); if avoidance of all impacts is not possible, those remaining should be minimized, mitigated by restoration, or compensated for. The BMP should also explain what consultation activities are planned. The BMP must define how these measures will be implemented (roles and responsibilities, monitoring, budget, etc.). Confirmation should be obtained from competent experts that they are confident that the BMP can mitigate impacts and that approval has been granted by relevant authorities. Regular (bi-annual or annual) reporting is required, in addition to independent audits of BMP. Depending on the financial product, the BMP should also be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests, etc.).

Generation of solid waste is [moderate](#) in volume, does not include [hazardous materials](#) and follows standards recognized by multilateral development banks.



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**Solid Waste Management:** The borrower should monitor and report on waste reduction, management and disposal and may also need to develop a Waste Management Plan (which could be included in the ESMP). Effort should be placed on reducing and re-cycling solid wastes. Specifically (if applicable) in the case that national legislations have no provisions for the disposal and destruction of hazardous materials, the applicable procedures established within the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Basel Convention, the WHO List on Banned Pesticides, and the Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH), should be taken into consideration.

In an area of exposure to [natural hazards](#) with a [moderate](#) impact severity, project activities and structures increase vulnerability of area of influence to [natural hazards](#) and exacerbates risks to property and the environment, or to the project itself.

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should focus on the potential for the project to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation, and propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks. Measures should include siting and engineering options, disaster risk preparedness and response, as well as financial protection for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations. Focus should be given to replacing and enhancing resilience functions, with special attention given to reefs, dunes, mangroves, marshes, flood plains, drainage paths, slope vegetation, etc.

Likely to have [minor](#) to [moderate](#) emission or discharges that would negatively affect [ambient environmental conditions](#).

**Management of Ambient Environmental Conditions:** The borrower should be required to prepare an action plan (and include it in the ESMP) that indicates how risks and impacts to ambient environmental conditions can be managed and mitigated consistent with relevant national and/or international standards. The borrower should (a) consider a number of factors, including the finite assimilative capacity of the environment, existing and future land use, existing ambient conditions, the project's proximity to ecologically sensitive or protected areas, and the potential for cumulative impacts with uncertain and irreversible consequences; and (b) promote strategies that avoid or, where avoidance is not feasible, minimize or reduce the release of pollutants, including strategies that contribute to the improvement of ambient conditions when the project has the potential to constitute a significant source of emissions in an already degraded area. The plan should be subject to review by qualified independent experts. Depending on the financial product, this information should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.).

Potencial to exclude or discriminate women or men from project benefits based on [gender](#) **\*NOTE**

**Incorporation of gender analysis into its social impact and risk assessments:** Where the Project or its context present potential for discrimination against women or men based on gender, Project preparation should include an analysis of exclusion or discriminatory factors (specific or as part of overall social assessment) and the Project should include information, dissemination, training and other corrective measures as appropriate aimed at overcoming barriers to afford women or men the same protection and access afforded to other groups and equal access to Project-generated resources and benefits (e.g. credit, employment, public services, etc.). The social impact and risk assessment and associated mitigation framework must address all the factors specifically. The mitigation framework will be referenced in the legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.), require regular reporting, frequent and independent monitoring, and independent review of implementation, including participatory monitoring.

Potential to introduce [gender](#) differentiated health and safety [risks](#), or to increase the risk of violence, sexual exploitation, human trafficking or sexually transmitted diseases

**Incorporation of gender analysis into its social impact and risk assessments:** Where project has the potential to introduce gender differentiated health and safety risks, or to increase the risk of violence, sexual exploitation, human trafficking or sexually transmitted diseases, project preparation and implementation should include specific analysis and consultation regarding these issues and the social impact and risk assessment and associated mitigation framework must address them specifically. The mitigation framework will be referenced in the legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.), require regular reporting, frequent and independent monitoring, and independent review of implementation.

Potential to negatively impact the right to equality between women and men, or the specific rights of women under applicable law

**Incorporation of gender analysis into its social impact and risk assessments:** Where project impacts affect the rights to equality between women and men, or the specific rights of women under applicable law, project preparation and implementation should include specific analysis and consultation/good faith negotiations regarding these issues and the social impact and risk assessment and associated mitigation framework must address them specifically. The mitigation framework will be referenced in the legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.), require regular reporting, frequent and independent monitoring, and independent review of implementation.

Project activities will moderately impact [water quality](#), [water quantity](#) and/or [water availability](#).

**Water Resources:** A targeted Water Resources Assessment should be undertaken, which in addition to undertaking the relevant analyses, must include justification for assigning a moderate risk classification. Project activities (and any associated facilities) will be required to be constructed and operated so as to avoid impacts to water quality, water quantity and/or water availability. Evidence of appropriate stakeholder consultation should also be provided. Monitoring requirements should be included in relevant legal documentation.

Project construction activities are likely to lead to localized and temporary impacts (such as dust, noise, traffic etc) that will affect local communities and [workers](#) but these are [minor](#) to [moderate](#) in nature.



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**Construction:** The borrower should demonstrate how the construction impacts will be mitigated. Appropriate management plans and procedures should be incorporated into the ESMP. Review of implementation as well as reporting on the plan should be part of the legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc).

Safety issues associated with structural elements of the project (e.g. dams, public buildings etc), or road transport activities (heavy vehicle movement, transport of [hazardous materials](#), etc.) exist which could result in [moderate](#) health and safety [risks](#) to local communities.

**Address Community Health Risks:** The borrower should be required to provide a plan for managing risks which could be part of the ESMP; (including details of grievances and any independent audits undertaken during the year). Compliance with the plan should be monitored and reported. Requirements for independent audits should be considered if there are questions over borrower commitment or potential outstanding community concerns.

The negative impacts from production, procurement and disposal of [hazardous materials](#) (excluding POPs unacceptable under the Stockholm Convention or toxic pesticides) are [minor](#) and will comply with relevant national legislation, [IDB requirements on hazardous material](#) and all applicable International Standards.

**Monitor hazardous materials use:** The borrower should document risks relating to use of hazardous materials and prepare a hazardous material management plan that indicates how hazardous materials will be managed (and community risks mitigated). This plan could be part of the ESMP.

The project has or will have [moderate](#) to [minor](#) negative effect on cultural site(s) and it is justified to be unavoidable. Affected stakeholders have indicated approval through a documented process of [good faith negotiation](#).

**Protection of Cultural Sites:** Where impacts to cultural site are anticipated, the borrower should generally seek the advice of professional experts and a mitigation plan should be developed which includes the following basic elements: (a) demonstration that mitigation will comply with relevant legislation; (b) evidence that the borrower has the capacity/commitment to protect cultural site; (c) implementation of chance finds procedures; (d) establishment of consultation processes with affected communities and appropriate experts; and (e) appropriate controls on the removal of cultural site. Additional special requirements will come into play if cultural site is likely to be affected by the investment. Depending on the financial product, this information should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests, etc.). The borrower should develop an action plan that describes how cultural sites will be protected.

The project has or will negatively affect [cultural sites](#) and alternatives have not been fully considered and/or affected stakeholders have not demonstrated approval through a documented process of [good faith negotiation](#).

**Cultural Sites:** Impact creates significant risk of non-compliance with IDB policies. Consult with environmental and/or social specialist(s), relevant team members and others before proceeding. Where a project may significantly affect cultural sites, the borrower will proceed only after the completion of good faith negotiation with affected community and documented evidence of these discussions and informed participation of those communities. In addition, any lesser impacts on cultural sites must be appropriately mitigated with the informed participation of the affected communities. In circumstances where activities are located within a legally-protected area or a legally-defined buffer zone (and where cultural sites is threatened), borrowers will, in addition to the requirements for cultural sites cited above: (a) not implement any actions that are contrary to defined national or local cultural sites regulations or the protected area management plan; (b) consult through informed participation with the protected area sponsors and managers, local communities and other key stakeholders; and (c) implement additional programs, as appropriate, to promote and enhance the conservation aims of the protected area. If these requirements cannot be met, the project will not comply with this requirement. The legal documentations require monitoring, regular reporting and independent review of implementation. The borrower should have developed an action plan that describes how cultural sites will be protected and what engagement will be undertaken with local communities.

The project includes dangerous and hazardous [working conditions](#) where there could be [significant](#) negative impacts to [workers](#) or communities.

**Ensure that the borrower Addresses Occupational Health and Safety:** The borrower should provide details of how occupational health and safety issues will be addressed (including those found in the supply chain as appropriate) in a timely and efficient manner as a condition of disbursement and annual audits by third party experts should be considered. This should be addressed using an occupational health and safety management plan.

The project is in an area prone to [volcanic activity](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [significant or extreme](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) must be prepared. The DRMP should focus on the specific risks a volcanic activity poses to the project, and propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations. For details see the DRM policy guidelines.

The project is located in an area prone to [high winds](#), [blizzards](#), [wildfires](#), [heat waves](#) or [cold waves](#), and the likely severity of impacts to the project is [significant or extreme](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) must be prepared. The DRMP should focus on the specific risks posed by any of these natural hazards to the project, and propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations. For details see the DRM policy guidelines.



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The project is located in an area prone to [landslides](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

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The project is located in an area prone to [earthquakes](#) and the likely severity of impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general seismic design standards and other related regulations.

The project is located in an area prone to significant [droughts](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [significant or extreme](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) must be prepared. The DRMP should focus on the specific significant or extreme risks a major drought poses to the project, and propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The DRMP must also take into consideration changes in the frequency and intensity of droughts that could occur with climate change. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations. For details see the DRM policy guidelines.

The Project might damage [critical cultural sites](#) and there are feasible alternatives

**Critical Cultural Sites:** Where a project may damage critical cultural sites and there are feasible alternatives, the borrower will seek alternative plans (design, location or other) that do not damage the critical cultural site.





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The Project might impact [critical cultural sites](#), or significantly affect non-critical cultural sites

**Protection of Cultural Sites:** Where impacts to critical cultural sites are anticipated, the borrower shall take, acceptable to the project team, measures to mitigate such impacts and integrate into the project's ESMP. Where noncritical cultural sites are significantly impacted, appropriate measures to protect, mitigate, or compensate the noncritical cultural sites need to be integrated into the ESMP. Projects likely to encounter chance finds, should develop and implement specific procedures to handle chance finds occurrences, integrated into the project's ESMP. Category A projects should include in their EIA, when applicable, an analysis of the archeological potential of the areas of direct influence, and, as necessary, propose chance find procedures, based on internationally accepted practices.

The project will or may require [involuntary resettlement](#) and/or economic displacement of a [minor](#) to [moderate](#) nature (i.e. it is a [direct](#) impact of the project) and does not affect [indigenous peoples](#) or other vulnerable land based groups.

**Develop Resettlement Plan (RP):** The borrower should be required to develop a simple RP that could be part of the ESMP and demonstrates the following attributes: (a) successful engagement with affected parties via a process of Community Participation; (b) mechanisms for delivery of compensation in a timely and efficient fashion; (c) budgeting and internal capacity (within borrower's organization) to monitor and manage resettlement activities as necessary over the course of the project; and (d) if needed, a grievance mechanism for resettled people. Depending on the financial product, the RP should be referenced in legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests etc.), require regular (bi-annual or annual) reporting and independent review of implementation.

Transport of [hazardous materials](#) (e.g. fuel) with [minor](#) to [moderate](#) potential to cause impacts on community health and safety.

**Hazardous Materials Management:** The borrower should be required develop a hazardous materials management plan; details of grievances and any independent health and safety audits undertaken during the year should also be provided. Compliance with the plan should be monitored and reported. Depending on the financial product, this information should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement etc). Consider requirements for independent audits if there are concerns about commitment of borrower or potential outstanding community concerns.

Waste generation includes [significant](#) quantities of [hazardous materials](#)

**Solid Waste Management:** The borrower should be required to prepare a Waste Management Plan (including management and organizational requirements) consistent with relevant national requirements and International Standards (as appropriate). This plan should be part of the ESMP. Specific attention should be placed on reducing and re-cycling solid wastes. An action plan should be defined and requires regular reporting and independent review of implementation; this plan should be included in legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc). In the case that national legislations have no provisions for the disposal and destruction of hazardous materials, the applicable procedures established within the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Basel Convention, the WHO List on Banned Pesticides, and the Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH), should be taken into consideration.



## Safeguard Screening Form

### Disaster Risk Summary

Disaster Risk Level

**High**

Disaster / Recommendations

The reports of the Safeguard Screening Form (i.e. of the Safeguards Policy and the Safeguard Classification Filters) constitute the Disaster Risk Profile to be summarized in and annexed to the Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS). The Project Team must send the PP (or equivalent) containing the ESS to the ESR.

The Borrower should consider including disaster risk expertise in the organization of project oversight, e.g. in the project's panel of experts. For the Bank's requirements, the Borrower addresses the screened disaster risks in a Disaster Risk Management Summary reviewing disaster and climate change risks associated with the project on the basis of a Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA). Based on the specified hazards and the exposure of the project area, it demonstrates the potential impact of the rapid onset events and/or slow onset changes for the project and its area including exacerbated risks for people and environment, given local vulnerability levels and coping capacities. Furthermore the DRM Summary presents proposed measures to manage or mitigate these risks in a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP). The DRA /DRMP to which the DRM Summary refers may be a stand-alone DRA document (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704) or included in other project documents, such as feasibility studies, engineering studies, environmental impact assessments, or specific natural disaster and climate change risk assessments, prepared for the project. These documents should be accessible for the Project Team.

The Project Team examines and adopts the DRM summary. The team remits the project risk reduction proposals from the DRMP to the engineering review by the sector expert or the independent engineer during project analysis or due diligence, and the financial protection proposals to the insurance review (if this is performed). The potential exacerbation of risks for the environment and population and the proposed risk preparedness or mitigation measures are included in the Environmental and Social Management Report (ESMR), and are reviewed by the ESG expert or environmental consultant. The results of these analyses are reflected in the general risk analysis for the project. Regarding the project implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases, the project team identifies and supervises the DRM approaches being applied by the project executing agency.

Climate change adaptation specialists in INE/CCS may be consulted for information regarding the influence of climate change on existing and new natural hazard risks. If the project requires modification or adjustments to increase its resilience to climate change, consider (i) the possibility of classification as an adaptation project and (ii) additional financing options for climate change, and consult the INE/CCS adaptation group for guidance.

### Disaster Summary

Details





## Safeguard Screening Form

The project has been classified initially as high disaster risk because the likely severity of impacts from at least one of the natural hazards is significant or extreme. During the disaster risk assessment the project may be reclassified. Please contact ESG or a Disaster Risk Management Specialist for guidance.

### Actions

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.