Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)
**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>P162594</td>
<td>Colombia Multipurpose Cadaster Project</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Estimated Appraisal Date</th>
<th>Estimated Board Date</th>
<th>Practice Area (Lead)</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financing Instrument</th>
<th>Borrower(s)</th>
<th>Implementing Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment Project Financing</td>
<td>Ministerio de Hacienda y Credito Publico</td>
<td>Departamento Nacional de Planeacion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proposed Development Objective(s)**

The Project Development Objective is to establish the multipurpose cadaster in the selected municipalities to a) strengthen tenure security, and b) provide access to cadaster information.

**Components**

- Institutional Strengthening
- ICT Development and strengthening of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure
- Implementation of the Multipurpose Cadastre
- Project Management

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

**SUMMARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Financing</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>of which IBRD/IDA</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing Gap</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DETAILS**

**World Bank Group Financing**

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) | 100.00 |
Environmental Assessment Category
B-Partial Assessment

Decision
The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Colombia’s economy grew at an annualized rate of 4.8 percent between 2002 and 2014, making it one of the best economic performers in Latin America. Sound macroeconomic policies and structural reforms contributed to sustained growth and investment inflows. Growth decelerated to an average of 2.3 percent between 2015 and 2017 but picked up in the second half of 2017. Growth is expected to strengthen gradually over 2018 and 2020, supported by higher oil prices, stronger private sector demand, and increased investments in infrastructure. Ongoing structural reforms will enhance competitiveness, foster diversification, and spur economic growth over the medium-term. Colombia’s sustained economic performance coupled with ongoing governance-related reforms led to an invitation by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in May of 2018 to become that organization’s 37th member.

Despite the country’s strong economic performance over the past decade benefits have not been equally distributed and regional gaps pose a challenge for balanced development. Poverty rates in Colombia vary largely across regions from as high as 59.3 percent in the department of Chocó and 50.7 percent in the department Cauca, to as low as 8 percent in the department of Santander and 7.3 percent in the department of Cundinamarca. Extreme poverty in rural areas is over three times as high as in urban areas and moderate poverty in rural areas is 50 percent higher than in urban areas. Significant differences persist in access to basic services between rural and urban areas. According to the Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (2015), the percentage of households in which at least one member is illiterate is more than three times higher in rural areas than in urban areas and only 21 percent of people living in rural areas have finished middle school. In urban areas, 97 out of 100 people have access to drinking water while in rural areas only 74 out of 100 people have access. Similar patterns exist with respect to sanitation services: in urban areas, 85.2 percent of households have access while in rural areas the figure is only 67.9 percent.

Regional imbalances persist for reasons like the rugged topography that isolates specific regions and limits transport and communications. The armed conflict further exacerbated regional imbalances and limited the effectiveness of government institutions to deliver regional development.
Sectoral and Institutional Context

These regional imbalances also impact land rights and tenure security, as only 36 percent of rural households have a formal title. Today there is no cadastral record for 28 percent of the surface of the Colombian territory, and where information is available, it is usually outdated. Information is not thoroughly systematized, common technical standards for cadastral surveying are non-existent, and cartography lacks the required scale for parcel identification, planning, and prioritization of investments in 59 percent of the Colombian territory. Also, since cadastral data has traditionally been used for tax collection purposes, relevant information that could be useful for enhancing tenure security and improving land use planning is limited (e.g., ownership, land use). In small and medium-sized municipalities, land values are substantially out of date contributing to a lack of revenue from property tax collection.

Land tenure informality (lack of titles) and the lack of up to date cadaster information pose a significant obstacle to economic activity, limit access to finance, curb productive investment, limit tax revenue, and stifle growth. Land issues also impact agricultural growth and productivity as the average farm size is small and access to credit limited. The Agricultural Review by the OECD highlighted agriculture’s important role in economic growth and poverty reduction, for which a complete and up-to-date cadaster is essential. Therefore, Colombia has agreed to implement the following OECD recommendations: accelerating the registration of land rights; adjusting the sequencing of land market transactions between the registration and the cadastre; simplifying the land tenure system and clarifying the responsibilities of the different related agencies; and strengthening and improving the land tax system.

The GoC’s National Council of Economic Policy (Spanish acronym CONPES - *Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social*) approved CONPES Document no. 3859 of June 13, 2016, for the creation of the multi-purpose cadaster. Two aspects of this policy are of particular importance: (i) the process will proceed systematically from area to area across the country; and, (ii) the data collected will provide the necessary information on parcels, rights and land values that will be critical for the future development of the country. A fully functional, updated multi-purpose cadaster will yield important benefits, particularly during the peace stabilization period. The multi-purpose cadaster is also a crucial element for territorial and land use planning, formalization of land tenure, municipal property taxation, sustainable land management, and for directing public investment.

In the absence of a recent precedent for the creation of a multi-purpose cadaster system, the National Planning Department (DNP) has carried out 23 cadaster pilots in an equal number of municipalities. The objective of these pilots is to inform the detailed implementation mechanisms that will be rolled out between 2019 and 2025 throughout the country. The main aspects tested under the pilots are (i) surveying methodology and standards; (ii) implementation mechanisms (including significant private sector participation and outsourcing arrangements); (iii) available information and variables to be included in order to define the exact information layers to be included; and (iv) costs and identification of efficiency measures that could be adopted during the scale-up phase. The lessons learned from these pilots are reflected in the component design below.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)
The Project Development Objective is to establish the multipurpose cadaster to strengthen tenure security and provide access to cadaster information in selected municipalities.

The PDO will be achieved by i) strengthening national and local level capacities for implementing the multipurpose cadaster across the country; ii) creating a parcel-based land information system that allows interoperability under the ISO international standard - Land Administration Domain Model (LADM); iii) ensuring that cadastral processes are integrated with land tenure formalization services; iv) modernizing cadastral processes thru decentralization, outsourcing, Unique Cadastre – Registry identification, and standardized procedures; v) ensuring an approach to implementation and community participation that is sensitive to women and indigenous/ethnic communities; and vi) guaranteeing sustainability by maintaining a record of market-based property transactions.

The Project will support local governments to access and use cadastral information for fiscal and land use planning purposes. The Project will also contribute to enhancing the capacity of cadastre, registration, and land rights institutions to provide services throughout the country and to make land property information available to all stakeholders.

Key Results

- Increased number of municipalities with up to date cadastral, registry and value data.
- Increased number of properties with legal security of tenure (registered title, gender disaggregated).
- Increased number of municipalities with access to, and capacity to use, the multipurpose cadaster data for planning and property taxation.

D. Project Description

The lending instrument will be Investment Project Financing (IPF) of US$ 100 million. The overall project cost is estimated at US$150 million with US$100 million from the World Bank and US$50 million from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) thru a parallel financing operation.

Component 1 - Institutional Strengthening.

The institutional framework in which the Project is implemented is complex. Mandates are distributed among many participating agencies which pose an important coordination challenge not only regarding the general institutional leadership for the Project, but also in terms of technical inter-agency coordination in the field. This Component aims at laying the foundations for a functioning land administration system to maintain the cadaster information and contribute to the management of land as a productive asset.

The objectives of this component are twofold: (i) to strengthen the capacity of national and subnational land administration institutions involved in the implementation of the multipurpose cadastre, and (ii) to enable institutions to create a land administration system able to provide nationwide land administration services throughout the country in a permanent and effective manner. The subcomponents under Component 1 focus on strengthening institutional capacities at the national level (DNP, ANT, SNR, and IGAC).
Subcomponent 1.1. Institutional strengthening for National Level entities
Subcomponent 1.2. Institutional strengthening for improving cartographic and cadastral capabilities (including quality assurance).
Subcomponent 1.3. Institutional Strengthening for SNR in terms of property registry data management
Subcomponent 1.4 Institutional strengthening for ANT to deliver rural land tenure regularization services

Component 2 - ICT Development and strengthening of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure.

The objectives of this component are to (i) support the development of the necessary ICT infrastructure of IGAC, SNR and ANT for the implementation of the multipurpose cadastre and the integration of the parcel-based cadastre and registry core datasets; and (ii) strengthen the existing Colombian National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI, Spanish acronym ICDE). The second objective will be achieved by supporting the development of the governance for ICDE, and in the identification, storage, use, and exchange of geospatial and non-geospatial land data and services.

The subcomponents under Component 2 include:
- Subcomponent 2.1. Strengthening IGAC’s ICT infrastructure and development of the Cadastre-Registry Master Data Repository
- Subcomponent 2.2. Strengthening SNR’s ICT infrastructure and testing of the Cadastre-Registry Master Data Repository
- Subcomponent 2.3. ANT strengthening of the ICT infrastructure
- Subcomponent 2.4. Strengthening of Colombian Spatial Data Infrastructure

Component 3 - Implementation of the Multipurpose Cadaster.

The objective of this Component is to implement a multipurpose cadastre system in order to strengthen land tenure security, contribute to fiscal sustainability, and serve as an information resource for municipal and land use planning. This Component includes the following activities within selected municipalities: i) carrying out a diagnosis of local conditions and awareness-raising activities; ii) systematic recording of physical, legal, and economic information of each parcel through the implementation of a systematic cadaster survey (barrido predial); iii) uploading relevant data into a geo-referenced land information system; iv) establishing technical capacity in the selected municipalities to enable the use of cadastral information; and v) carrying out measures to promote the continued maintenance of this information and contribute to the formalization of the land market. The systematic cadaster includes identifying informal land tenure rights on both private and public lands and the preparation of parcel files (expedientes) to be classified according to pre-established land tenure typologies. The competent GoC authorities will subsequently use these parcel files to carry out the corresponding formalization and registration of informal land tenure rights. The systematic cadaster will focus on women’s land rights and consider special procedures for indigenous and ethnic communities according to the Colombian legal framework.

The subcomponents under Component 3 include:
- Subcomponent 3.1. Land registry services and inputs
- Subcomponent 3.2. Formation of the multipurpose cadastre
- Subcomponent 3.3. Land tenure formalization services
Subcomponent 3.4. Strengthening institutional capacities at local level

Component 4 - Project Management.

The objective of this component is to support the implementing entities of the GoC to carry out the coordination activities and management of the Project including, administrative activities, financial management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation, safeguards supervision and annual audits required for effective execution. Each entity will be responsible for its own contract execution and funding; however, a Coordinating Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at DNP will be responsible for the overall project procurement, financial management, safeguard supervision, consolidated reporting, annual audits and monitoring and evaluation (including baseline survey and end of project evaluation).

Subcomponents under Component 4 include:
- Subcomponent 4.1. DNP Project Management
- Subcomponent 4.1. IGAC Project Management
- Subcomponent 4.1. SNR Project Management
- Subcomponent 4.1. ANT Project Management

Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Project Governance. The Steering Committee (Comité Directivo) is comprised of representatives from DNP, the National Department of Statistics (Spanish acronym DANE), and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Spanish acronym MADR) and the Ministry of Justice (Spanish acronym MJ). DANE, MADR, and MJ are the heads of the sectors under which IGAC, ANT, and SNR are respectively located within Colombia’s government apparatus. The Steering Committee provides overall guidance, project oversight, and is responsible for deciding the municipalities the Project will be implemented in.

The Technical Committee under the Steering Committee (Mesa Técnica de Coordinación) is comprised of representatives of DNP, ANT, IGAC, and SNR will be responsible for providing technical inputs to the Steering Committee: to make strategic decisions, approve project implementation plans, discuss project related technical aspects, ensure inter-institutional coordination and exercise overall project management and oversight.

Project Director DNP’s Territorial Development Sub-Director will chair the Steering Committee and act as the Project Director. He/she will lead inter-institutional implementation, act as the GoCs representative to the Bank and stakeholders and ensure that instructions from the Steering Committee be implemented.

Project Implementation Unit. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within DNP, will coordinate inter-institutional project implementation, perform monitoring and evaluation, and provide oversight of field level work. This unit will coordinate technical/administrative units from each of the participating entities.
F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

Colombia is a country with high vulnerability to natural hazards, which not only represents a significant challenge for development but also a high economic risk due to the economic losses attributable to natural disasters. According to available data, around 86% of the population is susceptible to high and medium seismic activity, 28% is prone to high flooding events, and 31% suffer from high and medium landslide hazards. In the past decades, Colombia has suffered from extreme and recurrent natural disaster events resulting in damages, losses, deaths and affected persons. Historical records indicate that 80 percent of these damages are a result of natural disasters. The vulnerability increase in Colombia can be attributable to insufficient land use planning and management, and inadequately planned urban growth. A cadaster is essential to develop an effective land use planning approach that integrates land tenure rights with land use restrictions and regulations, taking into account existing and future natural hazards. The government has selected some 175 municipalities for the multipurpose cadastre program to be supported by World Bank, IDB and other financing. The municipalities for the multipurpose cadaster implementation have been selected by the GoC according to the following criteria: prioritized according to the guidelines of the peace agreement, with rural predominance (rurality index), with institutional capacity strengthening needs, without cadaster survey or with low cadastral updating, and with high levels of informal property rights, however the implementation of the multipurpose cadaster can only take place with agreement from the municipalities and communities. In a post-conflict context, the risk of land conflicts is significant and the systematic multi-purpose cadaster process will include several mechanisms to reduce/manage conflict in the field, including social mapping and sensitization of the communities participating, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms during the process, and a grievance mechanism for those not fully satisfied. While the process cannot respond to 100% of conflicts the project will seek to minimize the potential and respond on the ground. There are important social groups whose land rights require extra attention - women, orphans, indigenous and Afro-colombians - and these groups have been assessed during the preparation and specific interventions designed into the Project to respond.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Maria Bernadete Ribas Lange, Environmental Specialist
Carlos Alberto Molina Prieto, Social Specialist

| SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Safeguard Policies             | Triggered?      | Explanation (Optional)           |
| Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 | Yes             | The proposed Project is a land administration Project and it is rated as Category B, owing to the |
anticipated potential environmental and social impacts, albeit minor, site specific and easily manageable.

The Project is expected to have a positive impact on the environment as it seeks to promote rural cadaster and land regularization. Tenure security and secure access to resources are fundamental to sustainable natural resource management. Notwithstanding these positive impacts, the Project will be working in some sensitive biodiversity and forest areas.

The Project’s approach includes a communication strategy that mobilizes all holders and cover all holdings in the targeted areas.

The Borrower and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (a co-financier) have agreed on a common approach for management of environmental and social safeguards policies of the Project. A common approach was acceptable, as such approach enables the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the Bank safeguards policies.

Potentially adverse social impacts are expected to be small, as they will be avoided or minimized through appropriate preventive and mitigation measures. The Government of Colombia has prepared an environmental and social management framework (ESMF), to provide guidance on potential issues that could arise during Project implementation.

The ESMF provides guidance on: (i) identifying the potential social, environmental impacts and conflicts associated with the rural and urban landholding regularization, develop a methodology to minimize these impacts, and include mitigation measures to into effect during the implementation; (ii) analysis of any economic or social impact project activities might have on vulnerable groups, traditional communities or poor rural dwellers; (iii) addressing identified impacts during subproject implementation; and (iv) monitoring and evaluating
Project activities focus on safeguard policies compliance.

This ESMF includes measures to be taken to avoid potential social conflict that could result from project activities. The ESMF was disclosed on the Borrower’s and Bank's websites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests OP/BP 4.36</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pest Management OP 4.09</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activities under the proposed Project should lead to positive impacts on natural habitats, such as cadaster of protected areas and their conservation. Given that OP 4.04 is triggered and therefore all planning activities must follow World Bank policies, and identify monitoring and management activities to prevent or mitigate any possible negative impacts. Management and mitigation measures are included in the ESMF.

The Project does not intend to invest in the forest sector and will not support plantations or any forest related activities therefore the policy will not be triggered at this time. Nevertheless, this Project would contribute to the landscape conservation and land use planning in Colombia.

This policy is not being triggered because the Project will not support the purchase or increased use of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals as defined under the policy. The Project will not include any support for forest plantations or other agriculture land use, which would promote pest management.

This policy is triggered as a preventative measure if Project activities include cadaster in areas containing sites deemed physical cultural resources by communities living there (e.g. holy sites such as sacred groves, sacred forests, historical urban building, etc.). Consultations with local authorities and communities will be required to identify these sites prior to implementation to determine eventual management measures such as the “Chance Find Procedure”. Management measures for physical cultural resources and chance finds are included in the ESMF.

The Indigenous Peoples Policy (OP 4.10) is triggered. In Colombia there are several types of Ethnic...
Groups. Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities are afforded special constitutional protection; and they are covered by Article 13 of the Constitution, according to which the "State shall promote the conditions for equality to be real and effective and adopt measures for discriminated or marginalized groups." Based on this, the government has prepared and disclosed an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) for both Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombians.

Considering that this is a national program and while the specific municipalities to be targeted by the Project are not fully decided, normally a Framework document would be developed. However, Colombia has a representative number of Indigenous Peoples and Afro Community Councils, and this allows the Project to recognize the different ethnic groups, their particularities and to propose a differential approach for the multipurpose cadaster implementation that is respectful of their uses and customs. For this reason and based on the analysis and findings of the Social Assessment, an IPP with differential approaches for each of these communities has been prepared. The IPP proposes the development of protocols to ensure interactions consistent with the communities’ practices. During the consultations, the elaboration of a methodological guide for the work in ethnic territories was agreed. This guide has been prepared, consulted with ethnic communities and disclosed as an annex to the IPP.

Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12  Yes  The project does not require any partial or total land purchase or acquisition. However, the policy has been triggered due to the possibility that the Project would in the future delimit and register lands that border on legally designated parks or protected areas, which may restrict the use of natural resources. At this time, the Government of Colombia does not have the necessary cadastre standards and procedures for such delimitation of parcels bordering protected areas and parks. A Resettlement Process Framework (RPF) has been prepared and disclosed to outline the broad process, including consultation. The Project will support the preparation of the necessary standards and
procedures for delimitation of parcels in border zones before proceeding into those areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>This policy is not being triggered because the Project will neither support the construction or rehabilitation of dams nor will it support other investments related with services of existing dams.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>This policy is not triggered because the Project will not affect any international waterways as defined under the policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>This policy is not being triggered because the Project will not work in any disputed areas as defined under the policy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT**

**A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues**

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

   The Project recognizes the challenges that the implementation of the Multipurpose Cadastre faces in terms of information gaps, complexity and land conflict in Colombia. In this context, the main risks and potential negative impacts on communities or the environment are identified, especially in cases of greater vulnerability – specifically for: 1) lands of ethnic groups; 2) women and their right to property; and 3) informality of land tenure. To assess and analyze these potential vulnerabilities, a social assessment was prepared as part of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). In addition, the Indigenous Peoples Policy (OP 4.10) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) are triggered.

   Tenure security and secure access to natural resources are fundamental to sustainable natural resource management. The multipurpose cadaster would also have an effect on local governments’ ability to generate resources and improve service provision, and potentially to develop environmental enforcement capacity. Therefore, the Project is expected to have a positive impact on the environment as it seeks to produce comprehensive and spatially-referenced information on land ownership and land formalization, as well as support on-going maintenance of the data and land administration. In spite of these positive impacts, the Project would be working in some sensitive biodiversity areas and potential negative environmental impacts would include: (i) legitimizing claims to property in protected and/or critical areas for biodiversity; (ii) potential for deforestation and exploitation of natural resources; and/or (iii) land use disturbance. Therefore, the Project is classified as "Category B" for environmental safeguard purposes. The following environmental safeguard policies are triggered: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01); Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04); Forests (OP/BP 4.36); and Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11).

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

   Secure tenure and secure access to natural resources are widely recognized as essential foundations for achieving sustainable environmental management and economic development goals. Increased tenure security, and secure access of local communities to forest tenure and natural resources can contribute to reduce illegal deforestation and
degradation of rural landscapes, maintain vital ecosystems services, reduce greenhouse emissions, and improve agricultural productivity—leading to income benefits—as landholders are incentivized to adopt long-term land use practices that lead to sustainable landscape management. Tenure security and secure access to natural resources are fundamental to sustainable natural resource management. The multipurpose cadaster would also have an effect on local governments’ ability to generate resources and improve service provision, and potentially to develop environmental enforcement capacity.

Informality of land tenure in Colombia is widespread, with historical, legal and sociological causes. Although different governments have made important efforts to reduce informality in Colombia, informality of land tenure remains at more than 40% of the country’s rural properties. The Project will include specific activities to reduce informality with the participation of ANT to formalize rights and improve tenure security for all Colombians. More secure tenure will allow for greater investment in the land, potential access to credit and ensure that shelter and livelihoods are protected from confiscation. There are important social groups whose land rights require extra attention - women, orphans, indigenous peoples and Afro-colombians - and these groups and their specific issues have been assessed during the preparation and specific interventions designed into the Project to respond, particularly as part of Component 3.

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

The design considered only implementing the cadaster (measurement of land parcels). However it was recognized that this would not resolve the land issues and therefore the project will include formalization and registration to strengthen tenure security. Resolving tenure issues and conflicts is recognized worldwide as a net positive both environmentally and socially. The Project will seek to minimize any negative impacts through a consultative and community driven process.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The Borrower has completed an ESMF, IPP and RPF to identify potential impacts and present mitigation measures. In addition, special protocols for indigenous and Afro-colombian communities have been prepared, as well as for women. The cadaster work in each municipality will be proceeded by a detailed diagnostic of local conditions and issues, including social and environmental concerns. The local communities and authorities will be consulted and involved at every step of the process. As part of the special protocols for ethnic communities - they will decide if they wish to participate in the process or not.

Government capacity for safeguards is limited and additional resources will be hired in. All social and environmental safeguards will be monitored by a safeguards coordinator, but also by assigned social and environmental specialists within IGAC and ANT, as the main entities responsible for work in the field. All will be with terms of reference satisfactory to the Bank.

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

To implement the multipurpose cadaster will involve working closely with municipalities and communities in conflict affected areas. This will be sensitive work as land has been a source of conflict, but resolving land issues will help to consolidate the peace. Any work in the field will require careful understanding of the social topography of the area and sustained communication with, and participation of, the entire community for success. Alternative dispute resolution tools are being developed under the existing World Bank technical assistance and the design of Project's Component 3 includes a social diagnostic and on-going communication/sensitization activities.
## B. Disclosure Requirements

### Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of receipt by the Bank</th>
<th>Date of submission for disclosure</th>
<th>For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14-Sep-2017</td>
<td>30-Oct-2017</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

"In country" Disclosure

Colombia

30-Oct-2017

Comments

https://www.dnp.gov.co/programas/desarrollo-territorial/Paginas/Salvaguardas-catastro-multiprop%C3%B3sit.aspx

### Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of receipt by the Bank</th>
<th>Date of submission for disclosure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17-Jul-2018</td>
<td>24-Jul-2018</td>
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"In country" Disclosure

Colombia

01-Oct-2018

Comments

https://www.dnp.gov.co/programas/desarrollo-territorial/Paginas/Salvaguardas-catastro-multiprop%C3%B3sito.aspx

### Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

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"In country" Disclosure

Colombia

30-Oct-2017

Comments

https://www.dnp.gov.co/programas/desarrollo-territorial/Paginas/Salvaguardas-catastro-multiprop%C3%B3sito.aspx
C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

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

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?
No
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?
NA

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?
Yes
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?
Yes

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

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

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Approved By

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