

A stylized illustration of a tree with a white silhouette of a person standing at its base, arms raised. The tree's canopy is composed of various shades of green and yellow leaves. The background is a solid dark green.

The Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism

2014 Annual Report

Sustainability in action

The MICI Team in 2014

The work and achievements of the Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism are the result of the efforts made by each one of its members, and this report is merely a reflection of their commitment.

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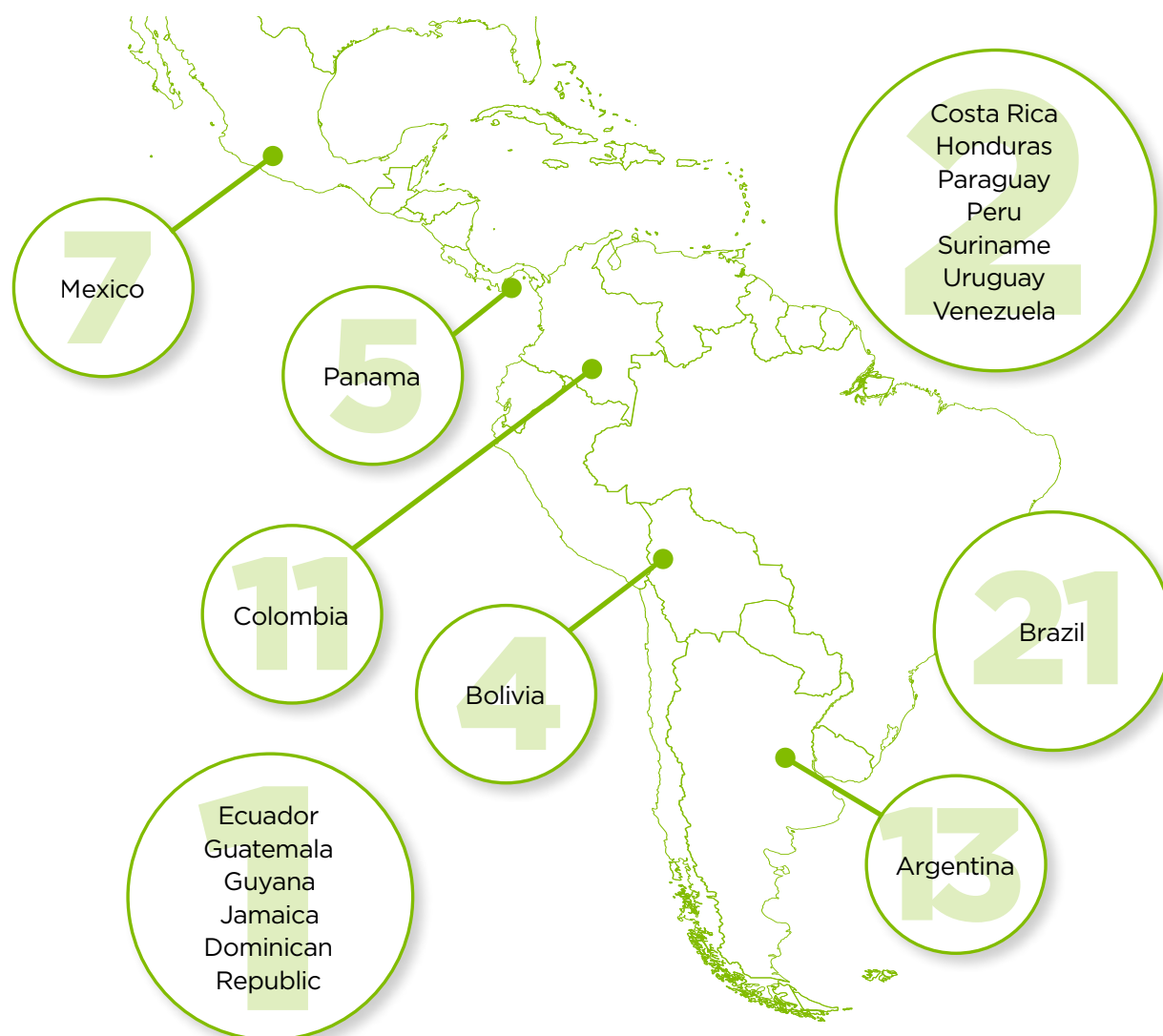
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1 2010 – 2014: A REVIEW OF THE MICI'S MANAGEMENT OF REQUESTS OVER FIVE YEARS

The end of 2014 marked the end of a period of nearly five years since the MICI's creation in February 2010 under the policy approved at that time, as the year came to a close with the approval of a new policy and structure.

During those five years (2010-2014), the Mechanism received a total of 83 requests from 19 countries in the Region.



Geographic distribution of requests received during the 2010-2014 period

A large, stylized, light gray leaf graphic is positioned on the left side of the page, extending from the top to the bottom. It has a central vein and several smaller veins branching off, giving it a natural, organic appearance.

Of the 83 requests received, 29 were registered: 11 were filed by groups of affected residents; eight by individuals in their own right; five by civil society organizations; four by indigenous groups, and one by a company alleging to be harmed. The claims were in connection with a variety of issues but focused particularly on harm to the environment or to human health (14), economic harm (5); a combination of social and economic harms arising from involuntary resettlement and the expropriation of land (4); violation of the rights of indigenous peoples (3); and harm to cultural heritage (2).

Fifty-four Requests were not registered: 12 dealt with issues concerning prohibited practices, fraud, corruption, and/or competitive bidding processes; 27 had not had prior contact with Bank Management or had only requested information about the project; in seven of those cases, no response was received after the initial communication; and in another seven cases the Requesters decided not to move forward with the process at that time. Finally, one of them concerned the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC), whose operations are not yet within the purview of the MICI.

During this time period, 14 of the 29 registered requests were declared eligible at the Consultation Phase, and the Parties reached agreements in six of them (42%). At the end of 2014, one dialogue process remained open, and two agreements were being monitored.

With respect to the Compliance Review Phase, the President of the Panel examined 17 Requests and found 10 of them eligible. During that period, seven investigation recommendations were submitted to the Board of Executive Directors and five of them were authorized. In addition, the Panel presented a recommendation against investigating that was also approved by the Board. At the end of 2014, three investigations had been concluded, and two remained in process.

Finally, out of 29 registered requests, seven did not initiate consultation or compliance review phase processes, either because they were declared ineligible for the Consultation Phase and the Requesters had decided to end the process (3); or because they were found to be ineligible for both Phases (4).

The portfolio of requests contains several obvious points. For example, even when the affected persons are unaware of the Bank's operational policies and therefore do not mention them in their complaints (only 6 of the 29 registered requests mention the operational policies), they are able to describe in detail the adverse effects they have suffered and the reasons for which they believe they have arisen; focus is made on adverse environmental, social, and economic effects. The claims generally tend to center on the uncertainty that arises from a lack of relevant information or from public consultation processes that are perceived as exclusive or insufficient and that prevent any real participation by the affected population. Naturally, projects that include involuntary resettlement processes raise great concern among the populations to be affected, as well as those that involve infrastructure projects with major environmental impacts.

Regarding Operational Policies, the Environment and Safeguards Compliance (OP-703), Involuntary Resettlement (OP-710), and Indigenous Peoples (OP-765) policies were the ones most often cited in the requests handled by the MICI during the period examined.

The 2010 - 2014 period has been a great learning experience for the MICI in its management of requests, thanks to which it can begin this new stage better equipped to handle requests objectively, efficiently, and effectively, and to support the sustainability of the operations through its work.

2014 – A NEW POLICY FOR THE INDEPENDENT CONSULTATION AND INVESTIGATION MECHANISM

One of the most important milestones of 2014 was the approval of the new MICI Policy by the Bank's Board of Executive Directors on December 17, 2014 after 18 months of intense work, which entered into force immediately after its approval. The new Policy gave the Mechanism an updated operating structure and established a revised process for the receipt and processing of Requests that represents a profound exercise in organizational reengineering.

THE PRINCIPAL CHANGES

The ultimate objective of the review was to ensure that the Mechanism is organized and has the necessary staff to meet current and future needs, and that it has the appropriate structure, policy, and processes to operate effectively. The Policy review process was led by the Board of Executive Directors with the support of independent expert Lori Udall. As part of the review, the consultant worked to identify options for a more effective and efficient structure within the IDB, in order to ensure that the claims are investigated and handled effectively and to promote better accountability, with timely and transparent results.

In this process, the consultant explored the advantages and disadvantages of the following organizational aspects within the context of the IDB:

- 🍃 Whether to keep the problem-solving function as part of an independent office or make it a separate function under Bank Management; and
- 🍃 Whether the Office should have a permanent panel, a panel for each case, or no panel.

Special consideration was given to analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of broad access versus restricted access.

The process involved direct consultations with Requesters, Board members, members of Bank Management, and sister organizations, and a two-step public consultation process aimed at interested members of the public.

The new Policy remedied several structural weaknesses of the previous Policy that had already been detected by the MICI team during daily operations and confirmed in the [Assessment Report on MICI Operations](#) following the evaluation of the MICI by the Bank's Office of Evaluation and Oversight (OVE). Specifically, the review sought to enhance the efficiency of the Mechanism's operations, clarifying its structure and objectives, as well as making improvements to the process in order to eliminate duplications, increase certainty, and reduce processing times.

The new MICI Policy underscores the importance that the Bank places on compliance with its governing framework of operational policies, by establishing it as the office's main objective. In addition, with the new Policy the MICI retains the fundamental elements of its creation in terms of independence and transparency. In this regard, the MICI continues to report to the Bank's Board of Executive Directors and maintains its independence from Bank Management. Moreover, additional elements are established in its governance structure in order to bolster this independence.

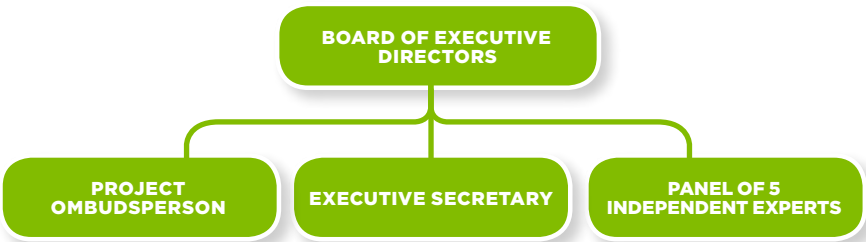
In terms of transparency—a fundamental component of accountability—the MICI has an open process in observance of the Bank's Access to Information Policy (OP-102) and makes it stronger by specifying disclosure obligations at the different stages of the process.

In terms of processing alternatives, the MICI manages requests under two processes: the Consultation Phase and the Compliance Review Phase.

Governance structure

One of the principal changes vis-à-vis the 2010 Policy was to the governance structure, which had proven to be the main reason for poor MICI operations.

The 2010 Policy had established an MICI Office that was independent from Management and that reported to the Board of Executive Directors. That Office was designed as a Secretariat in order to run two processes under which it could handle any Request: the Consultation Phase and the Compliance Review Phase. These processes were independent from each other. In terms of human resources, as shown in the chart below, the MICI Office consisted of seven staff members who were selected by the Board of Executive Directors and reported to it individually.



- 🌿 The Executive Secretary, responsible for the Mechanism's fiduciary and administrative matters, as well as for the MICI's institutional relationships with its different partners;
- 🌿 The Project Ombudsperson responsible for the Consultation Phase, and;
- 🌿 A Panel of 5 independent experts responsible for the Compliance Review Phase, one of whom acted as the Panel's Chairperson.

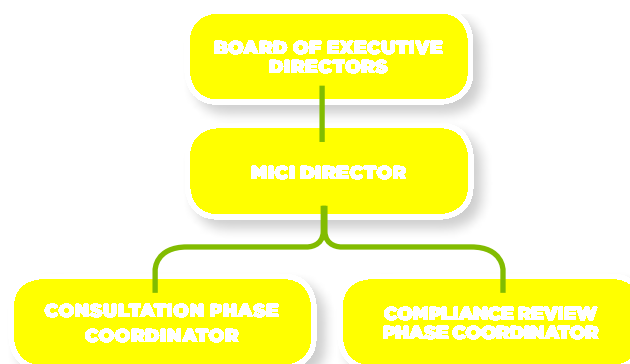
The 2010 Policy did not provide for any reporting scheme or supervision among the staff members, and each Phase was managed independently by the person responsible for that Phase.

Additionally, there were inconsistencies between the provisions of the Policy document and the revised Terms of Reference for the positions of Executive Secretary and the Panel.

Consequently, daily operations were conducted by three offices joined only by the space in which they worked, with continuous coordination, interpretation, and management problems that affected the Mechanism's operation and outcomes.

In this respect, the new Policy leaves the MICI Office with the two original processes (Consultation Phase and Compliance Review Phase), but eliminates the concept of Secretariat and all of the positions originally provided for in the 2010 Policy.

The new Policy introduces a vertical structure (see chart below) in which the MICI Director is selected by the Board of Executive Directors, to which he or she reports directly. The Director is the person ultimately responsible for the Mechanism's operation, and delegates the operation of the Consultation and Compliance Review Phases to two Coordinators. The Coordinators are selected by the MICI Director, to whom they report directly. It is important to note that the new Policy includes provisions on the eligibility of candidates for these positions, as well as conditions for their subsequent employment by the Bank, to ensure the independence of the Office.



The new Policy additionally provides for the creation of a roster of experts to assist the Compliance Review Phase Coordinator with investigations in place of the Panel of Experts. The structure also includes an operational and administrative team that is responsible in large part for day-to-day management.

Objectives of the MICI

For purposes of clarifying the Office's mandate and guiding its operation, the new Policy includes a section on objectives that emphasizes three elements: compliance with operational policies, reporting to the Board of Executive Directors, and its status as a last-resort mechanism.

Scope of the MICI's work

The new Policy states that the MICI will only handle requests once financing for the operations has been approved. For complaints concerning operations still at the preparation stage, the Policy details Management's responsibilities. In particular, it establishes the obligation to inform the Board of Executive Directors of complaints and any action taken with regard to them at the time approval for the operation is sought.

The Request

The new Policy seeks to clarify the minimum required content of the requests at the time of filing. In addition, it focuses the Mechanism's work on the potentially affected persons by establishing that the request must be filed by two or more people who consider themselves adversely affected by the operation.

Request Intake and Registration

In order to eliminate the ambiguity of the prior policy and make the handling of requests more transparent at the time of intake, the new Policy details the process to be followed during the first five business days after receipt of the request, including the obligation to report on the decisions made at this stage and their outcomes.

Eligibility of Requests

The 2010 Policy provided for two eligibility processes, one for the Consultation Phase, which was the responsibility of the Project Ombudsperson, and the other for the Compliance Review Phase, under the responsibility of the Panel Chairperson. Even though the eligibility criteria were virtually identical in both cases, discrepancies arose in the outcomes because of the differences in interpretation of each person in charge. In addition, this eligibility by phase created major inefficiencies given the duplication of processes.

Accordingly, the new Policy establishes a single eligibility process under the responsibility of the MICI Director, in consultation with the phase coordinators. The process also receives more inputs than before, as it requires formal input from Management regarding the issues presented and allows for a project site visit before the respective decision is made.



Sequence of Phases

The 2010 Policy established the sequential processing of requests, whereby any registered Request was required to go first through the Consultation Phase and then through the Compliance Review Phase in those cases in which the Requesters so requested. This bureaucratic obstacle created unnecessary time and management costs, which were eliminated in the new Policy with the option of accessing the Compliance Review Phase directly if it was in the interest of the Requesters. In cases in which the Requesters desire both Phases, the process retains the sequence beginning with the Consultation Phase, and if an agreement is reached at that Phase, the process ends once the conditions of the agreement have been met.

Additionally, the new Policy requires that the Requesters state upon filing the Request whether they wish to use one or both Phases, eliminating the chance to do so once the MICI process is underway.

Consultation Phase

In the new Policy, the Consultation Phase is now focused on addressing those concerns that are related to the potential breach of operational policies and, therefore, provides for the active participation of Bank Management in the consultation processes.

Compliance Review Phase

The establishment of deadlines and the introduction of a more robust internal structure are the main contributions of the new Policy to this Phase. The Compliance Review Phase Coordinator is a full-time employee who acts as Chairperson of the Panel in all approved investigations. He or she is assisted in each investigation by two experts selected from the roster and hired on an ad-hoc basis for each investigation.

Time Periods

The lengthy duration of the MICI process for any Request, as well as the potential for its unlimited extension by the persons in charge of each Phase, was a matter of particular concern for the different audiences of the MICI during the review process. In response to that concern, the new Policy includes strict time limit for each stage of the process, and any extension requires the no objection of the Board of Executive Directors. The objective here was to provide the process with greater opportunity and reduce the amount of time invested by all parties involved.

OVERVIEW OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO THE 2010 POLICY

ISSUE	POLICY ESTABLISHING THE INDEPENDENT CONSULTATION AND INVESTIGATION MECHANISM (Approved February 2010)	POLICY OF THE INDEPENDENT CONSULTATION AND INVESTIGATION MECHANISM (Approved December 2014)
Scope	Requests pertaining to operations pending approval based on the issuance of the mandate letter or project number.	Requests pertaining to operations approved by the Board of Executive Directors, Donors Committee or President.
Request	Requester: One or more people, organizations, or entities. Content: not defined by the Policy.	Requesters: Two or more people considered directly affected. Content: defined by the Policy.
Eligibility	Two eligibilities: Consultation Phase and Compliance Review Phase. Input from Management not considered. Suspension at the discretion of the Project Ombudsperson or Panel Chairperson. Eligibility site visit not considered. Persons in charge of eligibility: Project Ombudsperson, Panel Chairperson.	One single eligibility. Input from Management is considered. Eligibility process may be suspended only if Management has an action plan and timeline. Eligibility site visit is considered. Person in charge of eligibility: MICI Director, supported by Coordinators.
Phases	Mandatory sequential process in all cases, beginning with the Consultation Phase. Requesters could decide to go to the Compliance Review Phase at any time during the Consultation Phase.	Process is sequential only when both phases are requested, and in that case it begins with the Consultation Phase. Requesters must select phases at the beginning of the process.
Time Periods	Few deadlines established in the Policy. Extensions determined by the Ombudsperson and Panel Chairperson.	Mandatory deadlines throughout the process. Extension of deadlines subject to the No Objection of the Board of Executive Directors.
Consultation Phase	Person responsible: Project Ombudsperson. Parties are defined by Project Ombudsperson. No required link to breach of Bank Policies. No time limit for dialogue stage.	Person responsible: Consultation Phase Coordinator under the supervision of the MICI Director. Parties are defined in the Policy and include Management in the process. The Consultation Phase process is directly linked to the potential breach of operational policies. Dialogue stage limited to 12 months following the issuance of the Assessment Report.
Compliance Review Phase	Structure consists of a fixed 5-member Panel, one of whom acts as Panel Chairperson. ToRs are drafted by a 3-member Panel who will conduct the investigation if approved. No time limits in the drafting of ToRs or in the investigation. MICI monitoring of the Action Plan is possible only if requested by the Board of Executive Directors.	Structure consists of a Compliance Review Phase Coordinator under the supervision of the MICI Director. Creation of Roster of Experts. ToRs are drafted by the Phase Coordinator under the supervision of the MICI Director. If the investigation is approved, the Investigation Panel consists of the Coordinator acting as Panel Chairperson and two experts hired on an ad hoc basis from the Roster of Experts. The MICI is consulted in the preparation of the Action Plan and is responsible for monitoring it.

2014 – MANAGEMENT OF THE REQUEST PORTFOLIO

MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

The year 2014 began for the MICI with 10 active Requests carried over from prior years. In addition, seven new Requests were received during the year. At the end of 2014, only seven of them remained active: three at the Consultation Phase and four at the Compliance Review Phase. Below is a brief overview of the management of each stage.

Intake

During the year, the MICI received seven new Requests, four of which were registered and transferred to the Consultation Phase; the other three were not registered. Table 1 details the processing of these Requests.

Table 1. 2014 Request intake management

Intake	
7 Requests received	4 registered and transferred to the Consultation Phase
	3 not registered:
	2 were transferred to other Bank units
	1 lacked sufficient information for registration

Consultation Phase

Ten requests were processed at the Consultation Phase: six carried over from prior years, and four new ones. Of these, three remained active in the portfolio at the end of the year and seven were closed. The processing details of these requests are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. 2014 Request management at the Consultation Phase

Consultation Phase (4 new Requests + 6 carried over from prior years)	
<p>10</p> <p>Requests processed at the Consultation Phase</p>	<p>3 open requests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 in the dialogue process 2 with agreements being monitored
	<p>7 Closed requests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 declared ineligible and closed 1 dialogue terminated and transferred to the Compliance Review Phase 5 declared ineligible and transferred to the Compliance Review Phase

Compliance Review Phase

Ten requests were processed at the Compliance Review Phase: four carried over from prior years and six transferred from the Consultation Phase during 2014. At the end of the year, the portfolio had four active requests; the other six were closed. The processing details on these requests are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Request management at the Compliance Review Phase

Compliance Review Phase (6 transferred during 2014 + 4 carried over from prior years)	
<p>10</p> <p>Requests processed at the Compliance Review Phase</p>	<p>4 Open requests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 in the process of investigation 2 in which the Terms of Reference are being drafted
	<p>6 Closed requests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 declared ineligible 1 recommendation not to conduct an investigation - approved by the Board of Executive Directors 1 recommendation to conduct an investigation - not approved by the Board

The sections below offer details on the steps taken during 2014 for each one of the requests in the portfolio. All of the registered requests can be followed in the MICI's Public Registry (www.iadb.org/icim).

STORIES OF ACHIEVEMENT





CREATION OF ADDED VALUE

In a sparsely populated area with a few isolated houses in Entre Ríos, Argentina, an Electrical Transmission Plant (ETP) is being built in order to increase the region's energy supply capacity.

The project site is surrounded by a combination of natural areas and farmland, in some cases belonging to residents of the El Brete neighborhood. For years, these residents have lived and made their livelihoods in this natural place, and they were exceedingly concerned to learn of the visual and environmental impacts generated by the ETP facility.

In 2010, they decided to submit a Request to the MICI alleging potential social and environmental impacts of the construction and operation of the ETP in Entre Ríos. The Parties reached an agreement through the MICI's Consultation Phase at the end of 2012, and the MICI is currently monitoring compliance with that agreement.

In November 2014, during a follow-up visit, the MICI was able to verify first-hand that the people involved remain committed and open to communication. The MICI found the representatives of ENERSA (the Project Executing Agency) to be a group of professionals dedicated to observing the agreements assumed during the dialogue. It was undoubtedly clear that the group of residents was concerned about not only their particular circumstances but also the general welfare of the community and the protection of the environment.

During the course of the dialogue, ENERSA was able to hear and understand the perspective of the residents living near the ETP, and the experience has given them a greater ability to interact with the community. In this case, ENERSA is implementing the agreed-upon actions to mitigate the visual impact, which it also plans to use in other projects. In addition, both the dialogue process and the implementation of a citizen participation plan gave rise to internal learning processes for both parties and were helpful to ENERSA in its interactions with other residents.

STORIES OF ACHIEVEMENT





DIALOGUE WITH RESULTS

In June 2011, the MICI received a Request from the Central de Movimientos Populares (CMP), representing a group of families alleging that they had been adversely affected by one of the projects of the Habitar Brasil Neighborhood Improvement Program. The project was executed in the Municipality of São José dos Campos, in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, and included the resettling of families as a consequence of the reorganization of the neighborhood. According to the Request, the resettlement created several negative social effects for the residents of Vila Nova Tatetuba, among other communities.

In particular, some families reportedly were of the opinion that the single alternative proposed failed to meet the minimum conditions required by the Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP-710) and they decided not to accept it. In January 2004, they were removed from their homes, and have lived since then in an old abandoned railroad warehouse.

10 years after this forced eviction from their homes, and after a dialogue process facilitated by the MICI for more than two years, the Requesters, which included female heads of household in particular, signed an agreement with the municipal authorities. The party that was held that day was a testament to the good will and willingness of each one of the participants in the dialogue process.

The Agreement provides for the construction of 28 single-family houses by the municipal government in a central location, which will ensure that families are able to access public services including healthcare centers, daycare centers, and schools, as well as their workplaces and social circles.

The move to the new homes will be a significant change in the lives of the families who, after having lived for more than a decade in precarious conditions in the railroad warehouse, will have their own homes. The children and young people who were born and spent their early years in the warehouse will finally be able to grow up in a safe and suitable environment.

Although the agreement is an important achievement, true success lies in full compliance with it. The story does not end in 2014, and neither does the work of the MICI, which will continue to monitor the situation until the families receive their new homes.

INDIVIDUAL MANAGEMENT: OPEN CASES

7 cases processed in 2014 remain open at the end of the year.



Multiphase Development Infrastructure Program: Support Production in Entre Ríos (1914/OC-AR)

Country: **ARGENTINA**

Current status: **OPEN**

Environmental Category: **B**

Phase: **CONSULTATION**

Case chronology and public documents: **PUBLIC REGISTRY AR-MICI001-2010**

THE PROJECT. This sovereign guaranteed loan operation, approved in November 2007 in the amount of US\$100 million, aims to support basic infrastructure development in order to promote the production sector in the Province of Entre Ríos, Argentina. The initial phase is focused on the transportation and electricity components to enhance regional interconnectivity and ensure the availability of electrical power in areas of agro-industrial expansion. The construction of the 500-132 kW “Gran Paraná” electrical substation referred to in the Request is included in the electrical energy component.

THE REQUEST. Mr. Pablo Folonier and other members of his family filed a Request alleging potential social and environmental impacts of the construction and operation of the electrical transmission plant. The concerns they raise include the following: (i) lack of due process in the expropriation of the family’s land as the site selected for construction of the plant; (ii) lack of protection and/or mitigation measures in the areas surrounding the land, which was part of a riparian area of woodland and hills declared an area of value and interest to the city of Paraná; (iii) financial harm to the Requester and other neighbors in view of the potential impacts of the plant’s location on local agriculture; (iv) lack of access and information on the project and its scope.

PROCESSING. The Request, received in June 2010, was declared eligible and processed at the Consultation Phase. After a dialogue process, the Parties signed an agreement in December 2012. The agreement included actions to mitigate the visual impact of the electrical transmission plant and the development of a citizen participation plan. The agreement monitoring process began in 2013, the year in which the MICI issued the first monitoring report.

The second monitoring report, issued in April 2014, provides a summary of the progress made with respect to the approval and implementation of the citizen participation plan and the activities that depend on work beginning at the electrical transmission plant. The continuation of this progress was verified during an MICI visit to the project site in November 2014.

La Paz Storm Drainage Program II (2440/BL-BO)Country: **BOLIVIA**Current status: **OPEN**Environmental Category: **B**Phase: **COMPLIANCE REVIEW**Case chronology and public documents: **PUBLIC REGISTRY MICI-BO-2014-079**

THE PROJECT. This sovereign guaranteed loan operation, approved in November 2010 in the amount of US\$30 million, was designed to help improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the Municipalities of La Paz and El Alto by reducing the human loss and property damage caused by extreme geo-hydro-meteorological events through the construction of works and complementary activities to improve the storm drainage systems of La Paz and El Alto and their management.

THE REQUEST. The Requester, who asked to remain confidential for fear of retaliation, claims to have experienced adverse economic effects directly related to one of the works that is part of this operation. The Requester alleges, among other things, that the information provided to the residents was limited and vague in terms of the duration of the construction works, which has negatively impacted local businesses. In addition, the Requester claims that the public consultations were not conducted properly.

PROCESSING. The Request was received in March 2014 and declared ineligible by the Eligibility Committee of the Consultation Phase in July 2014, after the eligibility process for the Consultation Phase was suspended for a time in order for the Requester and Bank Management to discuss issues contained in the Request. The Request was declared ineligible because the Requester did not wish to take part in the Consultation Phase process.

The Requester asked for the Request to be transferred to the Compliance Review Phase, and was declared eligible in September 2014. At this stage of the process, a Recommendation to conduct a Compliance Review and the respective Terms of Reference are being prepared.

Neighborhood Improvement Program Habitar Brasil (1126-OC-BR)

Country: **BRAZIL**

Current status: **OPEN**

Environmental Category: **N/A**

Phase: **CONSULTATION**

Case chronology and public documents: **PUBLIC REGISTRY BR-MICI004-2011**

THE PROJECT. The sovereign guaranteed loan operation, approved in 1998 in the amount of US\$250 million, is in support of a program to be executed by the Prefecture of São José dos Campos. The program's objective is to improve the quality of life of low income families in metropolitan areas through integrated neighborhood improvement projects including sanitation, education, health, trash collection systems and environmental improvements.

THE REQUEST. The Request was filed by Central de Movimientos Populares, which represents a group of families from the Vila Nova Tatetuba community in São José dos Campos who were slated to be resettled under the Habitar Program but refused the resettlement alternative because of the adverse economic and social effects that the new proposed location would have on their living conditions. Since January 2004, these families have resided in an abandoned railroad warehouse where their living conditions are precarious. Additionally, the families requested financial compensation for furniture that was lost when they were evicted.

PROCESSING. The Request was received in June 2011, and declared eligible for the Consultation Phase in August of the same year. One of the fundamental actions in the process was to identify more viable alternatives that would help to effectively address the Requesters' concerns. Accordingly, at the end of May 2014, the dialogue concluded with the signing of an agreement between the Prefecture of São José dos Campos and the families who originally lived in the Vila Nova Tatetuba community. Under the agreement, the Prefecture of São José dos Campos agreed to build housing in a centrally located area in order to relocate the Requester families. At the request of the Parties, the MICI was charged with monitoring compliance with the terms of the Agreement.

In the months after the Agreement was signed, the Parties informed the MICI that 6 of the stipulated actions had either been completed or were in the process of being carried out. Noteworthy are advances in the preparation of housing construction, including negotiations for the release of the area earmarked for the construction, and the drafting of the documentation needed to obtain the building permits for the housing.

São José dos Campos Urban Structuring Program (2323/OC-BR)Country: **BRAZIL**Environmental Category: **B**Current status: **OPEN**Phase: **CONSULTATION**Case chronology and public documents: **PUBLIC REGISTRY BR-MICI006-2011**

THE PROJECT. The objective of this sovereign guaranteed loan operation, approved in May 2010 in the amount of US\$85.67 million, is to contribute to the sustainable development of the Municipality of São José dos Campos. It seeks to achieve greater balance in its economic, environmental, and social aspects, through the improvement and consolidation of the municipality's physical infrastructure and urban management. The Program contains three structural components: (i) urban/environmental improvements; (ii) improvements in urban transportation; (iii) institutional strengthening. The program's first component includes the relocation of families living in environmental preservation areas under at-risk conditions.

THE REQUEST. The Central de Movimientos Populares de São José dos Campos filed a Request on behalf of 100 families residing in the community of Jardim Nova Esperança (also known as El Banhado), alleging that some components of the Program, in particular the resettling of the families and the construction of a road near the community's current location, will have negative social and environmental impacts. They additionally allege that they were not properly informed of the project and the conditions of involuntary resettlement.

PROCESSING. The Request was received in June 2011 and declared eligible for the Consultation Phase. In 2012, after developing a joint agenda to begin the dialogue process, the Parties expressed their wishes to begin that process once the Habitar dialogue process concluded. During the Habitar dialogue process, the MICI continued to handle certain aspects of the São Jose dos Campos process. The process later was postponed due to municipal elections, and was subsequently resumed in 2013 after the new municipal Government confirmed that it was willing to continue with the preparation of that process.

Within the framework of the dialogue, the Parties found that it was necessary to perform a socioeconomic land registry of El Banhado in order to develop a Resettlement Plan, which was successfully conducted in January 2014. Based on the land registry, and with the support of a social consultant, the Municipal Government worked to draft a preliminary Resettlement Plan to be discussed in consultation with the families. In February 2014, the dialogue between the Parties encountered some difficulties, and the MICI asked the Requesters to confirm their desire to continue. Toward the end of the year, both the Requesters and the municipal authorities formally expressed their decision to continue with the process.

El Dorado International Airport (2477A/OC-CO)

Country: **COLOMBIA**

Current status: **OPEN**

Environmental Category: **B**

Phase: **COMPLIANCE REVIEW**

Case chronology and public documents: **PUBLIC REGISTRY CO-MICI002-2011**

THE PROJECT. This non-sovereign guaranteed loan to the *Sociedad Concesionaria Operadora Aeroportuaria Internacional, S.A.* (OPAIN) was approved in December 2010 in the amount of US\$165 million for the modernization and expansion of the El Dorado Airport in Bogotá, Colombia. The investment includes the construction of a new terminal for international, national, and regional passengers, new cargo infrastructure, and a new administrative building for *Aeronáutica Civil de Colombia*. It also includes the construction of a new control tower, a new fire station, and the expansion of the airport apron. The objective of the project is to expand the airport's capacity and streamline operations, reducing delays, fuel consumption, and maintenance costs. In addition, it is expected that services for passengers, airlines, and cargo transportation clients will be improved by strengthening security levels.

THE REQUEST. Mrs. Gloria Cecilia Molina Villamarín filed a Request on behalf of *Comunidades Unidas Macroproyecto Aeropuerto El Dorado*. It cites several of the community's concerns over issues included in the environmental impact study such as water pollution, the handling of hazardous waste, high noise levels, and OPAIN's social management in relation to the community. The Request also expresses concern over the absence of information and lack of a response to the concerns raised.

PROCESSING. The Request was received in August 2011, having been declared eligible for the Consultation Phase. During the assessment stage, the main actors were identified as OPAIN (the executing agency); the *Unidad Administrativa Especial de Aeronáutica Civil* (Aerocivil), the Requesters, and two preexisting airport roundtables: *Fontibón* and *Engativá*. In January 2013, the Parties agreed to include the airport roundtable Funza in the dialogue process as a primary actor.

The dialogue centered on four thematic points: (a) water management; (b) materials and goods management; (c) noise and air; and (d) social management. Significant results were achieved with respect to the two first thematic points, including an independent expert opinion indicating that OPAIN's management of these issues was consistent with the rules currently in effect and with the management plans agreed to with the Bank.

In March 2014, in view of factors that prevented the two other thematic points from being addressed to the satisfaction of the Parties, the MICI concluded the Consultation Phase. The Requesters subsequently asked for the Request to be transferred to the Compliance Review Phase, and their representative submitted additional information to supplement the original Request. After conducting an extensive analysis of the information received, the Panel Chairperson of the Compliance Review determined in November 2014 that the Request was eligible for a Compliance Review Phase.

Mareña Renovables Wind Project (2644A/OC-ME)Country: **MEXICO**Current status: **OPEN**Environmental Category: **A**Phase: **COMPLIANCE REVIEW**Case chronology and public documents: **PUBLIC REGISTRY ME-MICI002-2012**

THE PROJECT. This project is a non-sovereign guaranteed loan operation approved in November 2011, in the amount of US\$74.99 million, to Mareña Renovables Capital. The objective of the operation is to support the construction of a 396 KW wind farm on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the State of Oaxaca, providing power to Fomento Económico Mexicano S.A.B. de C.V. under the Mexican legal framework of energy self-sufficiency. It consists of the construction of 132 towers with wind turbines and a 52-kilometer transmission line connecting the wind park to the electrical power grid.

THE REQUEST. Mr. Leonardo Crippa of the Indian Law Center filed a Request to the MICI on behalf of residents of the indigenous communities of Santa María Xadani, San Mateo del Mar, Colonia Álvaro Obregón, San Francisco del Mar, San Dionisio del Mar, Juchitán de Zaragoza, and Unión Hidalgo on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, State of Oaxaca, Mexico, making several allegations, including: (i) lack of adequate public consultation; (ii) shortcomings in the evaluation of potential environmental harm to the area's fauna, and insufficient information-sharing with the communities about the potential impacts; and (iii) negative impacts on the communities' way of life and their traditional means of subsistence, fishing.

PROCESSING. The Request was received in December 2012 and declared ineligible for the Consultation Phase in February 2013 because there was a precautionary measure in place and because one of the Parties declined to take part in the dialogue process.

In March 2013, the Requesters' Representative reiterated the request he made at the time of filing to have the case transferred to the Compliance Review Phase. After a careful analysis by the Panel Chairperson, the Request was declared eligible in September 2013, as it was determined that the proceedings for the precautionary measure did not constitute arbitral or judicial proceedings, and therefore did not fall under the exclusions stipulated in Article 37(i) of the MICI's 2010 Policy.

During 2014, the Panel focused on the preparation of the Recommendation and Terms of Reference for the performance of a Compliance Review, which included compiling remarks from Management and from the Requesters. That Recommendation and the respective Terms of Reference were considered by the Board of Executive Directors and approved in December 2014, at which point the corresponding investigation stage began.

Panama Canal Expansion Program (2027/OC-PN)

Country: **PANAMA**

Current status: **OPEN**

Environmental Category: **A**

Phase: **COMPLIANCE REVIEW**

Case chronology and public documents: **PUBLIC REGISTRY PN-MICI002-2011**

THE PROJECT. This non-sovereign guaranteed loan to the Panama Canal Authority was approved in October 2008 in the amount of US\$400 million as partial financing for the Canal expansion program. It includes four components: (i) building a third set of floodgates, including two floodgate complexes and recycle tubs on both ends of the canal, the Atlantic and the Pacific; (ii) dredging the access channels in the Atlantic and the Pacific; (iii) incrementing the depth and the navigation channels of the Gatun Lake and deepening the Gaillard Cut; (iv) increasing the maximum functioning level of the Gatún Lake, which provides fresh water to the canal. The project seeks to address the increasing demand for services and Canal capacity limitations in terms of tonnage and ability to manage post-Panamax vessel sizes.

THE REQUEST. Ms. Leila Shelton-Louhi, Director of the Comité Pro Defensa del Lago Gatún, submitted a Request to the MICI on her own behalf and in representation of the coalition of non-governmental organizations known as “Alianza Pro Panamá” (the Requesters). The Request alleges, among other things: (a) lack of transparency, incomplete disclosure of information and misrepresentation of Project-related facts among the local and international community; (b) the potential that the expansion of the Canal could lead to the increased inflow of salt water into the Panama Canal Watershed, adversely affecting biodiversity; (c) lack of adequate risk identification and appropriate mitigation measures related to a major seismic fault threatening the Canal’s Pacific end; and (d) potential insufficiency of water resources to manage the expansion of the Panama Canal efficiently and sustainably.

PROCESSING. The Request, received in October 2011, was declared eligible for the Consultation Phase. Nevertheless, the Executing Agency, the Panama Canal Authority, stated that it was unwilling to participate in a dialogue process. Accordingly, because dialogue between the Parties was not feasible, the MICI declared the Consultation Phase concluded in June 2012.

The Requesters asked for the case to be transferred to the Compliance Review Phase, and in September 2012, it was declared eligible. In September 2013, the Recommendation and Terms of Reference for a Compliance Review submitted to the Board of Executive Directors for consideration were approved, prompting the initiation of the investigation process.

Given that the Panama Canal expansion is also being financed by other Multilateral Development Banks to which the Requesters also submitted claims, the MICI’s investigation was conducted in close cooperation with the Accountability Mechanisms of the European Investment Bank and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation. The Panel is currently in the process of drafting the Compliance Review Report.

INDIVIDUAL MANAGEMENT: CLOSED CASES

7 requests processed in 2014 were concluded in the same year



AUSA Road Safety and Urban Mobility Program (3183A/OC-AR-1)Country: **ARGENTINA**Current status: **CLOSED**Environmental Category: **A**Phase: **COMPLIANCE REVIEW**Case chronology and public documents: **PUBLIC REGISTRY MICI-AR-2014-081**

THE PROJECT. This non-sovereign guaranteed loan to Autopistas Urbanas S.A. (AUSA) was approved in June 2014 in the amount of US\$130 million. The program consists of the execution of multi-year (2013-2016) investment plan to improve road safety in the City of Buenos Aires (“BsAs”). The investments will support several construction works to improve critical intersections in BsAs, as well as the adoption and strengthening of safety measures for elevated highways, in order to improve safety conditions and traffic flow.

THE REQUEST. Mr. Pedro Barragán submitted a Request claiming that the execution of the project will increase the harm caused by the noise pollution that he has been experiencing for the past 11 years while living in a building adjacent to that highway in the city of BsAs. Mr. Barragán alleges that the noise exceeds the maximum tolerable levels established by the World Health Organization. Additionally, the Requester informed the MICI and Management about the development of a new bus lane (Metrobus), reportedly without the proper environmental impact assessment.

PROCESSING. The Request—received in August 2014— was declared ineligible for the Consultation Phase in October 2014 because of pending legal cases connected to the issue raised in the Request, and because the Bank Program did not at the time provide financing for the construction of the bus lane on the highway near the Requester’s residence that gave rise to concerns of potential additional harm.

In November 2014, the Request was transferred to the Compliance Review Phase according to the Requester’s wishes. It was declared ineligible because the concerns expressed by the Requester are unrelated to actions or activities linked to a Bank-Financed Operation. Based on this determination, the MICI proceeded to close the case.

Santa Barbara-Rurrenabaque Northern Corridor Highway Improvement Program (1833/SF-BO)
Country: **BOLIVIA**Current status: **CLOSED**Environmental Category: **B**Phase: **COMPLIANCE REVIEW**Case chronology and public documents: **PUBLIC REGISTRY BO-MICI001-2011**

THE PROJECT. This sovereign guaranteed loan operation was approved in December 2006 in the amount of US\$120 million to facilitate national integration, specifically between the Departments of El Beni and La Paz, facilitating access to Rurrenabaque. The operation is part of a broader program called Northern Corridor, which seeks to connect La Paz and Guayamerín, on the border with Brazil, and Cobija, capital of the Department of Pando, creating the La Paz-Trinidad-Santa Cruz-La Paz circuit. The Northern Corridor Program is considered a priority of the Initiative for the Integration of the Regional Infrastructure of South America (IIRSA), because it is part of the Río Branco-Cobija-Riberalta-Yucumo-La Paz strategic hub, and is considered one of the anchor projects for the integration of Peru, Brazil, and Bolivia.

THE REQUEST. The *Foro Boliviano sobre Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo* (FOBOMADE) submitted a Request on behalf of various groups of Bolivian citizens concerning plans for the construction of a bridge connecting Rurrenabaque (Department of Beni) and San Buenaventura (Department of La Paz). The Request alleges that construction of the bridge at the planned location, especially its access roads, could have considerable negative social and environmental impacts on the inhabitants of both departments. In addition, the Request alleged that the way in which the Executing Agency, the *Administradora Boliviana de Carreteras* (ABC), handled the information and conducted the public consultations was inadequate insofar as it failed to include the analysis of alternatives.

PROCESSING. The Request was received in February 2011, and was declared eligible for the Consultation Phase in April of the same year. The Parties engaged in dialogue until January 2013, when the government of Bolivia informed the Bank Representative of its decision to reassign the funds from Loan 1833/SF-BO, previously allocated to the construction of the Rurrenabaque-San Buenaventura Bridge. In March 2013, Bank Management officially notified the MICI that, in view of the Government's decision, the Bank would no longer be funding the construction of the bridge or the studies on possible alternative sites for the bridge, and the Consultation Phase was terminated. The Requesters then asked for their Request to be considered for a Compliance Review, and in October 2013 the Panel Chairperson declared the Request eligible for this Phase.

Toward the end of 2014, the Panel presented the Recommendation and Terms of Reference for a Compliance Review to the Board of Executive Directors for its consideration. In view of the fact that the construction of the bridge—the reason for the Request—was not being financed by the Bank, there was no longer any basis for an investigation into the Bank's adherence to its own Relevant Operational Policies. Therefore, the Board of Executive Directors decided not to authorize the proposed investigation, and the MICI closed the Request.

Serra do Mar and Atlantic Forest Mosaics System Socioenvironmental Recovery Program (2376/OC-BR)

Country: **BRAZIL**

Current status: **CLOSED**

Environmental Category: **A**

Phase: **COMPLIANCE REVIEW**

Case chronology and public documents: **PUBLIC REGISTRY BR-MICI001-2010**

THE PROJECT. This project is a sovereign guaranteed loan operation approved in September 2010 in the amount of US\$162.5 million, to promote the conservation, sustainable use, and socioenvironmental recovery of the Serra do Mar mountain range, the Juréia-Itatins Mosaic territory, and the marine conservation units and their surroundings in the State of São Paulo. Specifically, the Program seeks to: (i) more effectively protect the beneficiary conservation units by restoring areas that have been degraded by illegal occupation and other associated factors, creating a botanical garden and improving the management capacity of the conservation units; (ii) reduce the impact of population groups living in and around the Serra do Mar State Park by relocating people from the highest impact areas to zones chosen by agreement with the resettled populations, improving urban services in areas that can be consolidated, and altering the park boundaries where necessary; and (iii) upgrading the conservation units monitoring and inspection system.

THE REQUEST. A Brazilian non-governmental organization called Mongue, Proteção ao Sistema Costeiro, represented by Mr. Plínio Melo, submitted a Request to the previous Independent Investigation Mechanism with observations and complaints regarding the replacement of the existing environmental protection system in the Project area with a so-called “mosaic approach,” designed to protect special and demarcated conservation units rather than a large contiguous conservation area. Of particular concern to the Requester was the proposed establishment of those special conservation units, issues of involuntary resettlement, and changes in the conservation regime of the Jureia-Itatins Ecological Reserve.

PROCESSING. The Request was received in May 2010. After an exhaustive analysis, it was declared ineligible for the Consultation Phase and transferred to the Compliance Review Phase as requested by the Requester, where it was declared eligible. In 2013, the Panel presented a Recommendation and Terms of Reference for a Compliance Review to the Board of Executive Directors, which asked the Panel to make some clarifications, and resubmit the document.

The Panel continued to process the case during 2014, having drafted a revised version of the Recommendation that included a reevaluation of the events that had taken place during the process, including the Requester’s withdrawal and the existence of pending legal cases. Based on these events, the Panel recommended against a Compliance Review at that time. The Board of Executive Directors accepted that recommendation in November 2014, and the MICI proceeded to close the case.

Blumenau Urban Sustainable Mobility Program (2746/OC-BR)Country: **BRAZIL**Current status: **CLOSED**Environmental Category: **B**Phase: **COMPLIANCE REVIEW**Case chronology and public documents: **PUBLIC REGISTRY MICI-BR-2013-068**

THE PROJECT. This project is a sovereign guaranteed loan operation for multiple works approved in June 2012 in the amount of US\$59 million for: (i) the rehabilitation and adaptation of bridges and roads of the city's basic road system, including the transverse roads connecting to the main radial axes, guaranteeing the establishment of exclusive lanes for sustainable public transportation; (ii) the introduction of non-motorized transport infrastructure (bikeways and pedestrian facilities); and (iii) the institutional strengthening of the Municipal Prefecture of Blumenau (PMB) to ensure the development of an integrated sustainable transportation strategy.

THE REQUEST. The Request, submitted by persons who asked that their identity be kept confidential, alleges harm to the population stemming from the change in location of a bridge to be financed under the Program. According to the Requesters, the bridge's relocation would have environmental, road, and landscape impacts, among others. In addition, the Requesters allege the lack of impact studies for the new location, as well as irregularities in the competitive bidding processes.

PROCESSING. The Request was received in August 2013 and declared ineligible for the Consultation Phase because the Requesters were not interested in entering into a dialogue process, and because they asked, from the beginning, that an investigation be conducted in the context of a Compliance Review. Accordingly, the Request was transferred to the Panel Chairperson for an eligibility determination, who declared the Request ineligible because the actions or activities alleged in the Request were neither related to a Bank-Financed Operation nor subject to the Bank's Relevant Operational Policies at the time of the decision.

Drainage, roads, water supply and sewerage in the low areas of Belem (649/OC-BR)Country: **BRAZIL**Current status: **CLOSED**Environmental Category: **A**Phase: **CONSULTATION**Case chronology and public documents: **PUBLIC REGISTRY MICI-BR-2013-076**

THE PROJECT. This sovereign guaranteed loan operation was approved in November 1991 in the amount of US\$ 145 million. The project was designed for the environmental sanitation of the Una River Basin in the city of Belém, State of Pará, through drainage, sewer, and road and canal infrastructure works, including their maintenance.

THE REQUEST. The Requesters, who asked for their identities to remain confidential, describe harm experienced by the population in the area of the Una River Basin as a result of the constant floods they have been having since 2005. The Requesters cite the lack of maintenance of the infrastructure funded by the Project, the failure to perform the additional works provided for under the project, and the ineffectiveness of the civil oversight body. The Request indicates that the situation has intensified as a result of the increasing deterioration of the infrastructure.

PROCESSING. The Request, received in December 2013, was declared ineligible for the Consultation Phase in March 2014 because it failed to meet some of the eligibility requirements, including prior contact with Management, and because this request was submitted more than twenty-four (24) months after the last disbursement (the final Project disbursement had been made on December 31, 2004).

At the Requesters' appeal, the Request was transferred to the Compliance Review Phase where, after a review process, the Panel Chairperson declared it ineligible based on the exclusion pertaining to requests filed more than 24 months after the last disbursement.

Blumenau Urban Sustainable Mobility Program (2746/OC-BR)Country: **BRAZIL**Current status: **CLOSED**Environmental Category: **B**Phase: **COMPLIANCE REVIEW**Case chronology and public documents: **PUBLIC REGISTRY MICI-BR-2014-078**

THE PROJECT. The objective of this sovereign guaranteed loan operation, approved in June 2012 in the amount of US\$59 million, is to finance: (i) the rehabilitation of bridges and roads of the basic road system of the city, including transverse roads connecting to the main radial axes; (ii) the introduction of non-motorized transport infrastructure (bikeways and pedestrian facilities); and (iii) the institutional strengthening of the Municipal Prefecture of Blumenau (PMB) in order to ensure the development of an integrated sustainable transportation strategy.

THE REQUEST. Mr. Rodolfo Souza, filed a Request on behalf of 800 residents of the neighborhood of Ponta Aguda in Blumenau, Santa Catarina, Brazil, citing several concerns related to the potential change in location of a bridge to be built with project funds. The concerns mentioned included the lack of timely information about the new proposed location and evasive answers regarding future traffic configuration, as well as the absence of a definitive proposal on this point.

The Request additionally states that the proposed new location would generate a volume of traffic flow incompatible with the area; an impact on the planning of the neighborhood; and increased pollution in the area. They also cite the absence of technical studies on the flood risks that could be created by the new bridge design, which includes abutments. Therefore, they ask that the IDB not accept the change of location of the bridge until further investigations are conducted in order for communities to have more information about the location change and potential associated risks, as well as the commitments to be assumed by the Prefecture.

PROCESSING. The Request was received in March 2014. After examining the information received in support of the original Request, the Eligibility Committee declared it ineligible for the Consultation Phase because the Requesters stated that they did not wish to participate in a Consultation Phase, preferring an investigation in the context of a Compliance Review.

Consequently, the Request was transferred to the Compliance Review Phase where, in May 2014, it was declared ineligible because the bridge was not part of the Program financed by the Bank at that time.

Etileno XXI (2718B/OC-ME)Country: **MEXICO**Current status: **CLOSED**Environmental Category: **A**Phase: **CONSULTATION**Case chronology and public documents: **PUBLIC REGISTRY MICI-ME-2014-080**

THE PROJECT. This non-sovereign guaranteed loan to Braskem IDESA S.A.P.I., approved in April 2012 in the amount of US\$300 million, is for the construction and operation of an integrated petrochemical complex comprising one ethane cracker and three polymerization plants with a nominal capacity of 1,000 kilo tons per annum of polyethylene (PE) using ethane as feedstock (Etileno XXI, or, the Project). The Project is located in the city of Coatzacoalcos in the State of Veracruz, Mexico. Etileno XXI will help bridge the gap between Mexico's local PE supply and demand (Mexico currently imports approximately 61% of its PE needs).

THE REQUEST. The Request, submitted by a person who asked for her identity to be kept confidential, alleges potential harm to the Requester's health and finances caused by conditions to which she was exposed in the workplace, and which caused her to quit her job.

PROCESSING. Upon examining the original Request (received in April 2014), written communications, and relevant project documentation, the Eligibility Committee of the Consultation Phase declared it ineligible because the Requester had not reasonably asserted that the harm was caused by an act or omission of the Bank in violation of one or more Relevant Operational Policies. In fact, the Requester herself had stated in those communications that she did not believe that the company or the Bank had been responsible for the harm she suffered, and that it had been her decision to quit her job because of her supervisor's intolerant attitude. The Requester further stated that in her opinion the company's obligations with respect to her employment rights had been met with the payment of severance pay.

Prior to the transfer of the Request to the Compliance Review Phase, the Requester decided to withdraw from the process once she understood that the concerns raised did not entail non-compliance with policies on the part of the Bank, nor were they related to the mandate of the Mechanism. In view of the above, the case was closed.



4 2014 - IN CONTACT

OUTREACH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

While still in a transition period, the MICI sought to promote access to the Mechanism through different activities with civil society. During the year, the MICI took part in seminars, presentations, and informal meetings with numerous representatives of civil society in the region.

PARTICIPATION IN OUTSIDE EVENTS

- Meeting with the World Bank Inspection Panel in Washington, D.C.
- Meeting with civil society representatives from Argentina, the U.S, and Peru, Washington, D.C.
- Symposium “Accountability in Finance: sharing experiences and common principles,” Zwolle, The Netherlands
- Presentation to the Civil Society Consultative Group of Costa Rica (VDC)
- Open Symposium on the Practices of Accountability Mechanisms, London, England
- 11th Annual Meeting of Independent Accountability Mechanisms in London, England
- Interactive Dialogue on Involuntary Resettlement in Brazil, Washington, D.C.
- Civil Society Round Table “Learning from Our Shared Experience,” London, England
- IV IDB Caribbean Civil Society Consultative Groups (ConSOC) Dialogue, in Paramaribo, Suriname
- XIV IDB-Civil Society Meeting in Managua, Nicaragua

During this same period, the MICI promoted a better understanding of the Mechanism’s objectives among Bank staff in informational sessions geared toward Board Members, upper Management, and project teams.

OUTREACH ACTIONS WITHIN THE BANK

-  Orientation Seminar for new employees and members of the Board of Executive Directors
-  Orientation Seminar for Summer Interns
-  Induction Workshop for New IDB/IIC Executive Directors, Alternate Executive Directors, and Counselors
-  Informal meeting with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit regarding the Involuntary Resettlement Policy

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The second phase of the Public Consultation was held from August 1 to September 15, 2014 within the framework of the MICI Policy review. This second phase of the public consultation was done online, and focused on receiving comments on the draft Policy electronically during a 45-day period.

The Public Consultation was promoted throughout the entire period in which the invitation to comment remained open, and included a number of promotional actions detailed below.

Promotion of the Second Phase of the Public Consultation

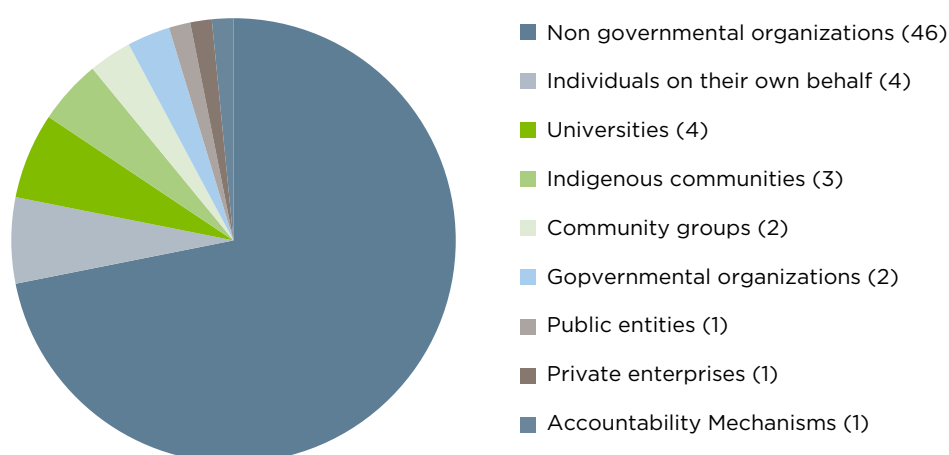
Activity	Time Period/Date	Scope
Access to the invitation to submit comments through the websites: IDB-Civil society: (http://www.iadb.org/en/civil-society/the-idb-group-and-civil-society-home,6160.html) MICI: (www.iadb.org/icim)	August 1 to September 15, 2014	Civil society web page 638 hits MICI website 2,929 hits
Publication of invitation to submit comments on the institution's Facebook page	August 1, 2014	Not quantified
Twitter messages from the IDB's account	August 1, 2014	Not quantified
Press Release Dissemination of press release	August 1, 2014	Electronic alert distribution system to a database of 16,000 contacts
Press Release Publication on the main page of the Bank's website (www.iadb.org)	August 1 to September 15, 2014	Not quantified
Invitations sent via email to contacts in MICI and IDB-Civil society databases with weekly reminders	August 1 to September 8, 2014	Database of over 3,000 contacts
Publication of invitation to submit comments with Google Ads	August 1 to September 15	138,000 hits generating over 1,500 clicks

At the conclusion of the second phase of the public consultation, a total of 42 comments were reportedly received from academics, indigenous and neighborhood communities, individuals in their personal capacity, and governmental and non-

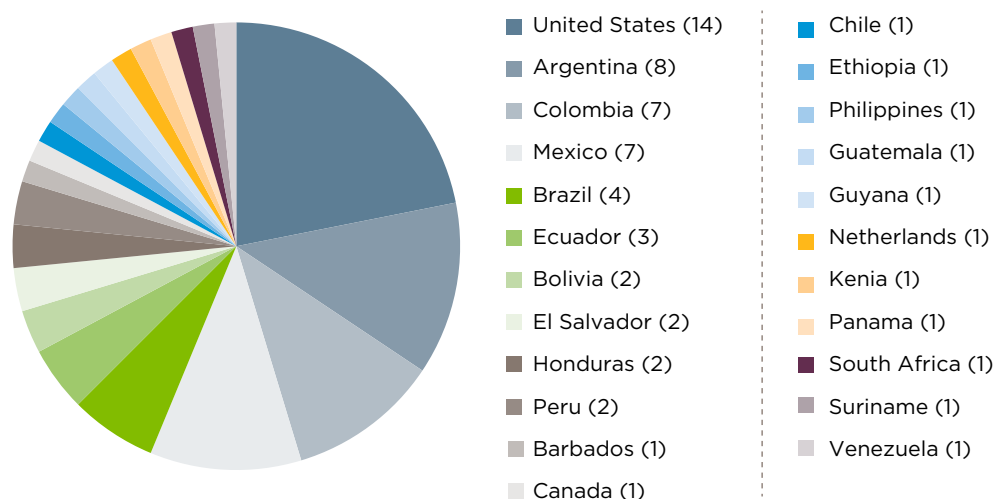
governmental organizations, in addition to comments from Bank Management, from the Office of Evaluation and Oversight (OVE), and from the MICI.

The comments presented in this phase included the perspectives of 46 non-governmental organizations, 4 individuals in their personal capacity, 4 universities, 3 indigenous communities, 2 community groups, 2 governmental organizations, 1 public entity, 1 private company, and 1 accountability mechanism, representing 23 countries. The charts below show the distribution of participation in terms of type of commentator and country of origin.

Participation by Commentator Type



Participation by Country of Origin



The report on the public consultation process is available on the MICI's website (www.iadb.org/icim), and includes the results from both phases.

Come
and see
what is
New










5

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE: THE NEW MICI FROM 2015 ONWARD

Who are we?

The Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism (MICI) was created in 2010 by a mandate of the Board of Executive Directors, to which it reports, with the objective of strengthening the Bank's accountability. The MICI is designed to be a last-resort mechanism and an independent process from Management for the investigation of complaints from Requesters alleging harm caused by the Bank's failure to comply with its Relevant Operational Policies in the framework of Bank-financed operations.

THE MAIN OPERATIONAL POLICIES INCLUDE:

-  Access to Information (OP-102)
-  Environment and Safeguards Compliance (OP-703)
-  Disaster Risk Management (OP-704)
-  Public Utilities Policy (OP- 708)
-  Involuntary Resettlement (OP-710)
-  Gender Equality in Development (OP-761)
-  Indigenous Peoples (OP-765)

The MICI's highest officer is its Director, who is selected by the Bank's Board of Executive Directors through an open competitive process. He or she is appointed for a five-year period, which may be renewed one time only for a second term of equal length.

How do we work?

The MICI impartially and objectively handles the complaints presented by groups of two or more persons (called Requesters) who believe that they are being adversely affected by projects financed by the Bank or the FOMIN in which it is alleged that Bank Management has failed to observe the Relevant Operational Policies. In order to handle these complaints, once it has conducted an eligibility analysis, the MICI has two processes or phases: Consultation and Compliance Review. The Requesters must decide at the time of submitting their complaint whether they would like for it to be processed under both Phases, and just one.

Who can file a Request?

The MICI receives Requests filed by two or more persons residing in the country where a Bank-Financed Operation is implemented who believe that they are being adversely affected, or may be adversely affected in the future, by such operation. These persons are called **Requesters**.

- Requests filed must include the full names and contact information of each Requester.

Requesters may choose to have a representative file the Request before the MICI on their behalf. In such cases, the following information must be provided:

- Names and contact information of each Requester represented
- Written evidence of the authority to represent the Requesters

The Representative is not required to live in the country where the Bank-Financed Operation is being carried out.

Anonymous Requests

The MICI does not accept anonymous Requests. However, the identity of the Requesters may be kept confidential if they request it due to fears of retaliation.

- In the event that confidentiality is requested, it is suggested that this information be included in the Request.

What information must be included in the Request?

I. Requesters

The Requesters are the persons directly affected (or who anticipate being affected) by the project.

- Name and address of each person who considers him or herself to be affected by the Bank-Financed Operation
- Means of contact with the MICI: Requesters' telephone number (landline or mobile); email address; Requesters' mailing address.




II. Confidentiality

The MICI may keep the identity of Requesters confidential if they request it due to fears of retaliation. In their Request they may specify:

- Confidential handling of their names, addresses, and/or contact information
- Reasons for which they are requesting confidentiality
- Any additional information they consider useful for keeping their information confidential



III. The Representative

Requesters may decide to file their Request through a representative, in which case the representative will be the MICI's point of contact. In such cases, the following information is required in addition to that specified in Section I:

-  Representative's name
-  Contact information for communications with the MICI
-  Document signed by the Requesters authorizing the Representative to act on their behalf before the MICI



IV. The operation/project

The MICI only receives complaints in connection with Bank-Financed Operations and will respond more quickly if the Requesters can include all of the information they have with respect to the project in question.

-  Description of the operation or project that could be causing the harm to the Requesters. If known, include the project name and number.
-  Country and location where the project is being carried out.


V. Harm

The MICI handles Requests referring to allegations of harm caused to the Requesters by a Bank-Financed Operation because of its non-compliance with the **Relevant Operational Policies**. Accordingly, it is extremely useful to have a detailed description of the following points from the Requesters:

-  Detailed description of the harm they are suffering or may suffer as a result of the project.
-  Narrative of the reasons why they believe the Bank is responsible for that harm and, if known, the operational policy or policies allegedly being breached.

VI. Contact with Bank Management

The MICI is a last-resort mechanism to be used once other remedies have been exhausted. This means that prior to availing themselves of the MICI, the Requesters must have made efforts to contact Bank Management to report their problem in search of a solution. As proof of this, the Request must include:

-  A detailed description of the efforts made to contact Management and, if relevant, copies of the communications sent and replies received.

VII. Processing options

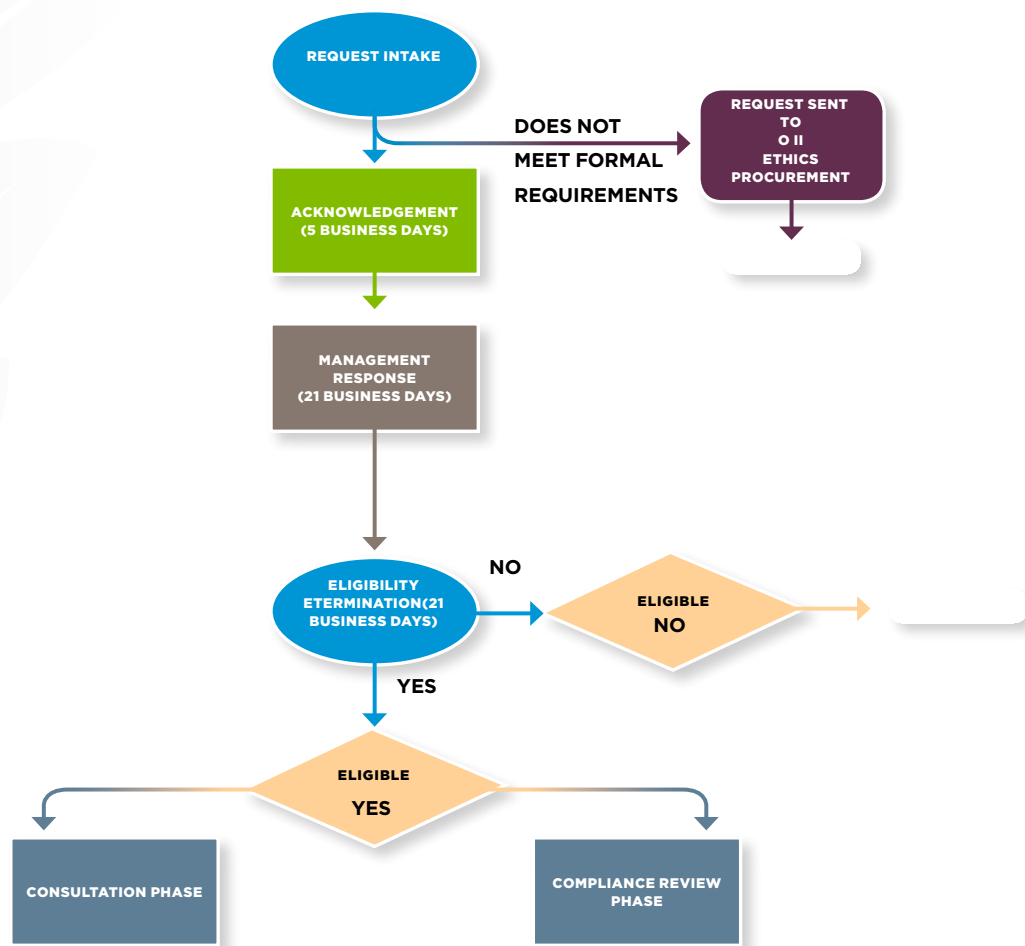
Requesters may choose one or both of the two possible MICI processes (Consultation Phase and Compliance Review Phase), depending upon their objectives. They must give notice of their decision upon submitting the Request.

The Requesters have the following options:

- 🌿 Consultation Phase
- 🌿 Compliance Review Phase
- 🌿 Consultation Phase and Compliance Review Phase

If Requesters are uncertain, they can ask for additional information about the scope of each Phase in order to make a decision.

What steps do we follow when we receive a Request?



Step 1. Receipt of the Request

Requesters or their Representatives submit the Request to the MICI Director by email, regular mail, or fax.

Step 2. Registration of the Request

Within a maximum of 5 business days from the date of receipt, the MICI Director reviews the Request and makes one of the following determinations:

Contacts the Requesters and grants a period of 10 business days for them to provide missing information

In the event that the Request does not include all of the required information, the Director will ask the Requesters to complete the Request within 10 business days. If the Requesters fail to provide the missing information by the deadline, the process will be deemed to have terminated. However, they can file a new Request once they have the missing information.

Does not register the Request and terminates the process

This determination is made if, following the preliminary analysis, the Request clearly involves one of the [exclusions](#).

Registers the Request and begins the eligibility stage

This determination is made if the Request includes all of the required information, refers to the mandate of the MICI, and does not clearly involve one of the exclusions.

Whatever the determination, the MICI will inform the Requesters, Management, the Board of Executive Directors, and the general public through the [Public Registry](#).

Step 3. Eligibility of the Request

Once it has been registered, the MICI Director will forward the Request to Management in order for it to respond to the MICI in writing, within a maximum time period of 21 days, regarding the issues raised in the Request.

Within 21 business days of receipt of Management's response, the MICI Director will examine the Request and all of the relevant documentation and will determine based on the criteria established in the MICI Policy whether the Request is eligible or not for an MICI process.

If the Request is declared ineligible, the process will be considered terminated.

If the Request is declared eligible, the MICI Director will transfer the case to the Coordinator of the Phase the Requesters selected when they filed their Request.

What makes a Request eligible for the MICI process?

A Request will be declared eligible, and its processing in one or both of the MICI's Phases will begin, if it meets the following requirements:

- 🍃 The Request is submitted by two or more persons who believe that they have been affected, or may be affected, and who reside in the country where the Bank-Financed Operation is implemented. If the Request is submitted by a representative, the identity of the Requesters must be included, as well as written evidence of the representative's authority to act on their behalf.
- 🍃 The Request clearly identifies a Bank-Financed Operation that has been approved by the Board, the President, or the Donors Committee.
- 🍃 The Request describes the harm that could arise from the potential breach of one or several Relevant Operational Policies.
- 🍃 The Request describes the Requesters' efforts to address the matters contained in the Request with Management, and includes a description of the outcome of such efforts, or an explanation of why it was not possible to establish contact with Management.
- 🍃 It is not subject to any of the exclusion provided for in the Policy.

EXCLUSIONS

The MICI Policy establishes that neither the Consultation Phase nor the Compliance Review Phase may be applied if, at the time of the eligibility assessment, one or more of the following situations arises:

- 🍃 The Request raises issues of ethics or fraud, specific actions of Bank employees, or non-operational matters such as internal finances or management, complaints of corrupt practices, or procurement or hiring decisions or processes;
- 🍃 The Request is anonymous or patently unfounded;
- 🍃 The Request concerns matters already reviewed by the MICI, unless there is new evidence or circumstances that were not present at the time the original Request was filed;
- 🍃 The Request concerns matters that are under arbitral or judicial review in an IDB member country;
- 🍃 The Request pertains to an operation that has not yet been approved; or
- 🍃 The Request is filed more than 24 months after the last disbursement of the operation in question.

And once the Request is declared eligible?

Once the Request is declared eligible, processing is initiated at the respective Phase.

The Consultation Phase begins when the Requesters have requested it exclusively; when they have requested both phases, it is applied first:

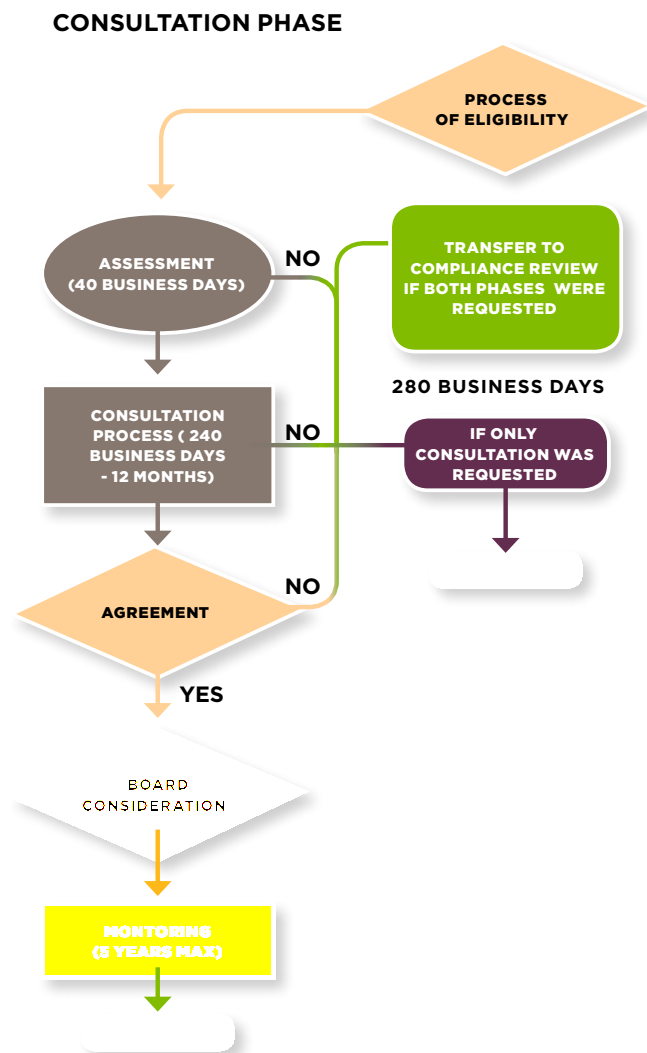
What does the Consultation Phase offer?

In its Consultation Phase, the MICI provides an opportunity for the Requesters, Bank Management, and the Executing Agencies to address the issues raised in the Request. Participation in the Consultation Phase is voluntary, and in the event that the Parties decide to proceed, the MICI assists them in designing a flexible and collaborative process that enables them to find solutions together. When the Parties reach an agreement, the MICI monitors compliance.

What are the stages of the Consultation Phase?

Assessment - Once the Request is declared eligible, the Consultation Phase Coordinator conducts an assessment to better understand the adverse effects cited by the Requesters and their connection to the project and the potential breach of the Bank's operational policies. This stage has a maximum duration of 40 business days, at the conclusion of which the MICI will determine whether a Consultation Process might help the Parties reach an agreement. If so, it will include the Parties' agreed methodology and timeline for that process. The Consultation Phase will be terminated if the assessment finds that the process will not be conducive to an agreement or if one of the Parties does not wish to take part in it.

Consultation Process - This stage has a maximum duration of 12 calendar months, and the MICI will facilitate the process based on the methodology and timeline jointly agreed by the Parties with the objective of finding solutions and reaching an agreement. Participation is voluntary and any of the Parties may decide to leave the process at any time. If the MICI determines that this Party is essential to the process, the Consultation Phase will be terminated.





Agreement - If the Parties reach an agreement, the MICI will work with them to establish the scope, actions, and commitments of the agreement, and a timeline for its implementation. In order to help ensure compliance with the agreements reached, the MICI will develop, if appropriate, a monitoring plan that includes the authorities responsible for the monitoring and the means for determining compliance with the agreements.

Monitoring - The MICI may monitor compliance with agreements for a period of time consistent with the terms of the agreement for a period of time not to exceed five years from the date the agreement was signed.

What does the Compliance Review Phase offer?

In its Compliance Review Phase, the MICI conducts an investigation through an independent panel into the project cited in the Request to determine whether the Bank has failed to comply with any of its Relevant Operational Policies, thereby causing the harm alleged by the Requesters. The investigation must be approved by the Board of Executive Directors, and the final product is a report on the Panel's findings. With this input, the Board of Executive Directors is responsible for any decision or action to be taken with respect to the results of the investigation.

What are the stages of the Compliance Review Phase?

Preparation of Terms of Reference - Once the Request is declared eligible, or the Request is transferred from the Consultation Phase, the Compliance Review Phase Coordinator has 21 business days to prepare a draft Recommendation for a Compliance Review and its respective Terms of Reference. At the end of this time period, the MICI issues a draft containing the comments from Management and the Requesters, who will have 15 business days to submit their comments in writing. Once they have been received and examined, the MICI may make adjustments to the Recommendation if deemed appropriate, and will forward the Recommendation and Terms of Reference to the Board of Executive Directors for its consideration. If the Board authorizes the investigation, the process will continue at this stage; otherwise, the process will be terminated.

Investigation - Once the investigation is authorized, the MICI proceeds to form a Compliance Review Panel consisting of the Compliance Review Phase Coordinator and two independent experts. The investigation will be conducted according to the approved Terms of Reference, and the MICI has six calendar months from the formation of the Panel to complete the investigation and issue the draft report. The draft report is forwarded to Management and to the Requesters for their comments. Once the comments are received, the MICI has 21 business days to send the Compliance Review Report to the Board of Executive Directors for its consideration. The Board will make the final decision and may request that Management draft an action plan based on the report's findings.

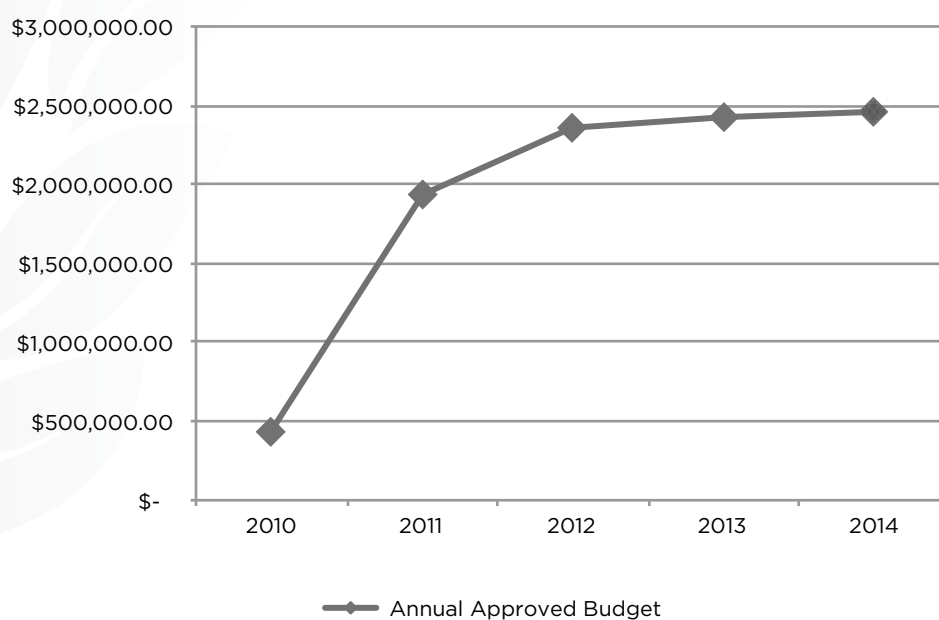
Monitoring - The MICI may monitor the Action Plan for the appropriate period of time, up to five years from the date of its approval.

COMPLIANCE REVIEW PHASE



6. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. EVOLUTION OF THE MICI BUDGET 2010-2014



2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
431.145	1.927.739	\$2.365.259	\$2.431.169	\$2.452.176

Note: Figures are U.S. dollars

ANNEX 2. REQUESTS RECEIVED UNDER THE 2010 POLICY

	Request registry number	Name	Date received	Phase	Status
2010	MICI-PR-2010-001	Paraguay. Development of the Vegetable Sponge Products Industry PR-MICI001-2010	February 2010	Consultation	Closed
	MICI-PN-2010-002	Panama. Pando-Monte Lirio Hydroelectric Power Project PN-MICI001-2010	March 2010	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Closed
	MICI-BR-2010-003	Brazil. Serra do Mar and Atlantic Forest Mosaics System Socioenvironmental Recovery Program BR-MICI001-2010	May 2010	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Closed
	MICI-AR-2010-004	Argentina. Multiphase Program for the Development of Production Support Infrastructure in Entre Ríos AR-MICI001-2010	June 2010	Consultation	Open Monitoring
	MICI-BR-2010-005	Brazil. Estrada Nova Watershed Sanitation Program (PROMABEN) BR-MICI002-2010	October 2010	Consultation	Closed
	MICI-BR-2010-006	Brazil. Mário Covas Rodoanel – Western Section	October 2010	Not registered	No prior contact with IDB, therefore, requester advised to approach Management
	MICI-AR-2010-007	Argentina. Provincial Agricultural Services II (PROSAP II) AR-MICI002-2010	November 2010	Consultation	Closed
	MICI-PR-2010-008	Paraguay. Program to Improve Highway Corridors in Paraguay PR-MICI002-2010	November 2010	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Closed
	MICI-AR-2010-009	Argentina. Neighborhood Upgrading Program II (PROMEBA II) AR-MICI003-2010	November 2010	Consultation	Closed
	MICI-CR-2010-010	Costa Rica. Electric Interconnection System for the Central American Countries (SIEPAC) CR-MICI001-2011	December 2010	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Closed
	MICI-SU-2010-011	Suriname. Sustainable Development of the Interior	December 2010	Not registered	No prior contact with IDB, therefore, requester advised to approach Management

	Request registry number	Name	Date received	Phase	Status
2011	MICI-VE-2011-012	Venezuela. Kreadanza	February 2011	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-BO-2011-013	Bolivia. Northern Corridor Highway Improvement Program - Santa Barbara-Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura BO-MICI001-2011	March 2011	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Closed
	MICI-PN-2011-014	Panama. Panama Canal Expansion	May 2011	Not registered	No prior contact with IDB, therefore, requester advised to approach Management
	MICI-BR-2011-015	Brazil. Mário Covas Rodoanel - Northern Section BR-MICI003-2011	May 2011	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Closed
	MICI-AR-2011-016	Argentina. Programa Nacional 700 Escuelas	May 2011	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-ME-2011-017	Mexico. Termoeléctrica del Golfo ME-MICI001-2011	June 2011	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Closed
	MICI-CO-2011-018	Colombia. Training Program for Women Heads of Household	June 2011	Not registered	Request for information
	MICI-BR-2011-019	Brazil. Low-Income Neighborhood Improvement Program (Habitar Brasil) BR-MICI004-2011	June 2011	Consultation	Open Monitoring
	MICI-BR-2011-020	Brazil. São José dos Campos Urban Structuring Program BR-MICI006-2011	June 2011	Consultation	Open
	MICI-CO-2011-021	Colombia. San Francisco-Mocoa Alternate Road Construction Project - Phase I CO-MICI001-2011	July 2011	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Closed
	MICI-BR-2011-022	Brazil. Mário Covas Rodoanel - Northern Section BR-MICI005-2011	July 2011	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Closed
	MICI-CO-2011-023	Colombia. El Dorado International Airport CO-MICI002-2011	August 2011	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Open
	MICI-BO-2011-024	Bolivia. Santa Barbara-Rurrenabaque Northern Corridor Highway Improvement Program BO-MICI001-2011	September 2011	Consultation and Compliance Review	Request incorporated into Request No. 13
	MICI-CO-2011-025	Colombia. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	September 2011	Not registered	No prior contact with IDB, therefore, requester advised to approach Management
	MICI-BR-2011-026-MICI-BR-2011-027-MICI-BR-2011-028	Brazil. Mário Covas Rodoanel - Northern Section	September 2011	Not registered	After initial notification none of the requesters responded to the MICI's communications
	MICI-CR-2011-029	Costa Rica. Cadastral and Property Registry Regularization Program	October 2011	Not registered	Withdrawn by requester

	Request registry number	Name	Date received	Phase	Status
2011	MICI-CO-2011-030	Colombia . Strategic Public Transportation Systems Program	October 2011	Not registered	Request for information
	MICI-PN-2011-031	Panamá . Canal Expansion PN-MICI002-2011	October 2011	Consultation	Terminated and transferred to Compliance Review
				Compliance Review	Open
	MICI-DR-2011-032	Dominican Republic . Boulevard Turístico del Atlántico	October 2011	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
2012	MICI-AR-2011-033	Argentina . PROSAP	October 2011	Not registered	No prior contact with IDB, therefore, requester advised to approach Management
	MICI-BR-2011-034	Brazil . Mário Covas Rodoanel – Northern Section	October 2011	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-AR-2012-035	Argentina . Food and Agriculture Health and Quality Management Program AR-MICI004-2012	January 2012	Consultation	Closed
	MICI-CO-2012-036	Colombia . Rural Water Supply and Wastewater Management Program	January 2012	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-BO-2012-037	Bolivia . CRIAR Project preparation	January 2012	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-BR-2012-038	Brazil . Estrada Nova Watershed Sanitation Program (PROMABEN)	February 2012	Not registered	Request for information
	MICI-TT-2012-039	Trinidad & Tobago . CariSal Unlimited	February 2012	Not registered	Request for information
	MICI-BR-2012-040	Brazil . Santa Catarina Logistics Infrastructure Program	April 2012	Not registered	Request for contact with Management
	MICI-PE-2012-041	Peru . Esquema Cajamarquilla, Nievería y Cerro Camote	May 2012	Not registered	Request for information
	MICI-PE-2012-042	Peru . Esquema Cajamarquilla, Nievería y Cerro Camote	June de 2012	Not registered	Request for information
	MICI-BR-2012-043	Brazil . Estrada Real - Network of Tourism SMEs Mina Gerais State	July 2012	Not registered	Request for information
	MICI-CO-2012-044	Colombia . San Francisco-Mocoa Alternate Road Construction Project - Phase I	July 2012	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-CO-2012-045	Colombia . Strategic Transport System	September 2012	Not registered	Request for information
	MICI-ME-2012-046	Mexico . Mareña Renovables Wind Project	October 2012	Not registered	No prior contact with IDB, therefore, requester advised to approach Management
	MICI-UR-2012-047	Uruguay . Montevideo Urban Transportation Program	October 2012	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-ME-2012-048	Mexico . Request for Bank information from Supreme Audit Office	October 2012	Not registered	Request for information
	MICI-BR-2012-049	Brazil . Mário Covas Rodoanel – Northern Section 2	November 2012	Not registered	Request for information
	MICI-AR-2012-050	Argentina . Water Infrastructure: Northern Provinces Development Program	November 2012	Not registered	Request for information
	MICI-HO-2012-051	Honduras . Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples and Climate Change	November 2012	Not registered	Request for information

	Request registry number	Name	Date received	Phase	Status
2012	MICI-BR-2012-052	Brazil. São José dos Campos Urban Structuring Program	December 2012	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-ME-2012-053	Mexico. Mareña Renovables Wind Project ME-MICIO02-2012	December 2012	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Open
	MICI-JA-2012-054	Jamaica. Agricultural Competitiveness Program	December 2012	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
2013	MICI-AR-2013-055	Argentina. Neighborhood Upgrading Program II (PROMEBA II)	January 2013	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-CO-2013-056	Colombia. San Francisco-Mocoa Alternate Road Construction Project	February 2013	Not registered	No prior contact with IDB, therefore, requester advised to approach Management
	MICI-TT-2013-057	Trinidad and Tobago. Infrastructure Refurbishment Program	May 2013	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-PN-2013-058	Panama. Pando-Monte Lirio Hydroelectric Power Project	Abril 2013	Not registered	Request for information
	MICI-ME- 2013-059	n/a	May 2013	Not registered	Unrelated to an IDB operation
	MICI-PN-2013-060	Panama. Rural Electrification Program	May 2013	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-AR-2013-061	Argentina. Northern Provinces Development Program: Water and sanitation - infrastructure	June 2013	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-CO-2013-062	Colombia. San Francisco-Mocoa Alternate Road Construction Project - Phase I	June 2013	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-UR-2013-063	Uruguay. Montevideo Urban Transportation Program	July 2013	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-XX- 2013-064	IDB-IDEAS Competition	July 2013	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-AR-2013-065	Argentina. Sustainable Environmental Urban Management Program for the Reconquista River Basin	July 2013	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-AR-2013-066	Argentina. Solid Waste Management Program for Touristic Municipalities	August 2013	Not registered	No prior contact with IDB, therefore, requester advised to approach Management
	MICI-EC-2013-067	Ecuador. Modernization National Civil Registration, Identification, Documentation System	August 2013	Not registered	Request for information transferred to the Public Information Center
	MICI-BR-2013-068	Brazil. Sustainable Mobility in Blumenau Program	August 2013	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Closed
	MICI-SU-2013-069	Suriname. Sustainable Development of the Interior	October 2013	Consultation	Closed
	MICI-AR-2013-070	Argentina. Sustainable Environmental Urban Management Program for the Reconquista River Basin - Province of Buenos Aires	October 2013	Consultation	Closed
	MICI-CO-2013-071	Colombia. Barranquilla District - Comprehensive Neighborhood Improvement	November 2013	Not registered	Request for information
	MICI-TT-2013-072	Trinidad and Tobago. Invitation to tender for EDMS systems	November 2013	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-ME-2013-073	México. Etileno XXI	November 2013	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit

	Request registry number	Name	Date received	Phase	Status
2013	MICI-GY-2013-074	Guyana. Solid Waste Management – Georgetown	December 2013	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to relevant IDB unit
	MICI-GU-2013-075	Guatemala. Rural Economic Development	December 2013	Not registered	The requester asked for the process to be halted during dialogue with Management
	MICI-BR-2013-076	Brazil. Drainage, Sanitation, and Roads: Belém	December 2013	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Closed
2014	MICI-HO-2014-077	Honduras: Loan for Dinant Corporation S.A. of C.V.	January 2014	Not registered	Not within MICI's mandate; transferred to the IIC
	MICI-BR-2014-078	Brazil: Drainage, roads, water supply and sewerage in the low areas of Belem	March 2014	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Closed
	MICI-BO-2014-079	Bolivia: La Paz Storm Drainage Program II	March 2014	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Open
	MICI-ME-2014-080	México: Etileno XXI	May 2014	Consultation	Closed
	MICI-AR-2014-081	Argentina: AUSA Road Safety and Urban Mobility Program	August 2014	Consultation	Closed
				Compliance Review	Closed
	MICI-BR-2014-082	Brazil: Integrated Urban Development and Social Inclusion Program of Aracaju	August 2014	Not registered	Closed
	MICI-BR-2014-083	Brazil: Estrada Nova Watershed Sanitation Program (PROMABEN)	September 2014	Not registered	Closed





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