

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET APPRAISAL STAGE

Report No.: ISDSA1039

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 08-Dec-2014

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 09-Dec-2014

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	China	Project ID:	P133000
Project Name:	Huainan Mining Area Rehabilitation Project (P133000)		
Task Team Leader:	Xiaokai Li		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	10-Dec-2014	Estimated Board Date:	29-Apr-2015
Managing Unit:	GSURR	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (60%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (40%)		
Theme(s):	Other environment and natural resources management (65%), Other urban development (35%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	166.00	Total Bank Financing:	100.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
Borrower			66.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			100.00
Total			166.00
Environmental Category:	A - Full Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The project development objective is to support environmental remediation and redevelopment of the JiuDa mining site in Huainan city.

3. Project Description

The project would have three components and be implemented over five and half a years. These components are: Environmental Remediation and Water Management, Infrastructure Improvement and Site Utilization for Community Development, and Capacity Building and Technical Assistance. The project components and activities are selected based on detailed site investigation and monitoring study, environmental and geo-hazard risk assessment as well as risk management and business planning.

Component 1. Environmental Remediation and Water Management (US\$85.71 million)

This component aims at remediating and preserving the overall environment at JiuDa subsidence site through cleaning up and greening the site, containing the pollution sources, improving the water quality and drainage system. It has three main sub-components.

Subcomponent 1.1. Environmental remediation: This component supports site clean-up, environmental and landscape rehabilitation. The key activities for environmental remediation include: (a) cleanup of the waste dump sites, involving waste material removal and soil/vegetation restoration, and closed mine shaft reinforcement; (b) re-vegetation of the project area with a variety of trees, shrubs and low vegetation; and (c) a site-wide green path, with basic sanitation service facilities such as public toilets and dust bins.

Subcomponent 1.2. Water Stream Rehabilitation: This sub-component finances rehabilitation of the local water system for storm water drainage, rainwater harvesting and landscaping. The main activities include: (a) rehabilitation of storm water drainage channels; (b) construction of connecting streams, storage ponds and cross structures; and (c) building irrigation facilities for the trees and vegetation at the site.

Subcomponent 1.3. Datong Dumpsite Closure. This sub-component supports proper closure of the Datong waste dumpsite to prevent further pollution from the waste dump. The main investment activities include: (a) reshaping and final capping to the dumpsite; (b) constructing a dump boundary dike around the dump cells; (c) building a vertical barrier wall to prevent lateral migration of leachate off site; (d) constructing a leachate collection and treatment system; and (e) constructing a landfill gas collection and treatment system.

Component 2. Infrastructure Improvement and Site Utilization (US\$31.95 million)

This component has two sub-components, and it is intended to help improve the accessibility of the project area and connection between the central district and the new Shannan district with an emphasis on increasing non-motorized transport (including walking and biking). It is also intended to utilize the remediated site and local resources available for community livelihoods development and generate revenues towards meeting the project O&M costs.

Sub-component 2.1. Urban Infrastructure Improvement. This sub-component finances construction of 4 roads and associated urban environmental service facilities which are to be used by different income level groups. The roads include Zhongxing, Yanshan, Wanxiang and Jiukong roads. The associated facilities to be built under the project include pipelines for water supply, sewerage conveyance and storm water drainage.

Subcomponent 2.2: Site Utilization for Community Development. This sub-component finances several redevelopment activities. These include: (a) a tree nursery and associated facilities for maintenance of the environmental remediation areas and sales; (b) a flower market and associated facilities; (c) a Bonzai area and associated facilities; and (d) two visitor service centers.

Component 3. Capacity Building and Technical Assistance (US\$17.82 million)

This component provides support in project implementation and management, O&M of project facilities, and long-term management of subsidence areas. The main activities include: (a) project

management, implementation support services, related training and capacity building activities; and (b) technical assistance for long-term management and redevelopment of coal mining subsidence areas in Huainan Municipality, and for developing the implementation plan of Shungengshan Scenic Area for the project area.

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

The project is located in Huainan city, in the central north of Anhui Province, China and in the middle reach of Huai River. Huainan city has a population of 2.45 million people with a land area of 2,596 km². The project activities will take place over an area of some 9.3 km² in Datong District of Huainan city. There are enterprises, closed mines, villages, and clumps of second-growth trees, farmland, and water ponds in the project area. The area features ground subsidence and environmental degradation caused by coal mining from decades ago. In addition, an abandoned domestic waste dump site covering an area of 11 hectare within the subsidence site poses a significant risk to the local environment and wellbeing of the local communities.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Zhefu Liu (GSURR)

Chaogang Wang (GSURR)

Feng Ji (GENDR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	See Section II A(1)
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project area has been deeply influenced by human activities. The area consists of enterprises, closed mines, villages, and clumps of second-growth trees, farmland, and water ponds. There are no endangered or rare species identified in the project area. The project will benefit local environment without the potential to cause significant conversion (loss) or degradation of natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	There are 137 hectares of woodland scattered in the project area. The woodland is either of planted or second-growth trees consisting of common local species. The project proposes to plant trees in a big area (total 374 hectares) for soil stabilization, greening and recreational purposes. This investment will improve significantly the landscape of degraded lands, reduce soil erosion, and provide local residents with space for recreation. The EA also identified some negative risks (e.g. invasive species) may occur if the plantation is not properly designed and implemented. See Section II A(1).

Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	See Section II A(1)
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	See Section II A(1)
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The TT visited the affected village and the local communities. The social screenings to the IP were conducted. It is concluded that the project area is predominantly Han Chinese and there are no ethnic minority groups as defined by OP4.10 such as Hui, Manchu and Mongolian communities present in, or have collective attachment to the project area. Bank OP 4.10 policy is not triggered and IPDP not requested. The resettlement impact surveys and social analysis undertaken by the national social safeguards consulting team also confirmed that there are no any ethnic minorities to be affected by the project.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project will involve permanent and temporary acquisition of land, and relocation of some residential houses and industrial workshops. Along with the project implementation, the people who are currently live in the project area will have to be moved out. To mitigate the resettlement impacts, a Resettlement Action Plan and a Resettlement Policy Framework have been prepared and disclosed both locally and at the InfoShop. Due diligence review also was carried out for the linked activities and the findings of the review are included in the RAP.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not finance construction or rehabilitation of any dams as defined under the policy. Thus, this policy is not triggered.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project is not associated with any international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is not located in disputed areas.

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

Environmental Assessment (OP4.01): The project area consists of enterprises, closed mines, villages, and clumps of second-growth trees, farmland, and water ponds, and wasteland. The project area has been deeply influenced by human activities. There are no endangered or rare species identified in the project area. The project is expected to substantially improve local environment without the potential to cause significant conversion or degradation of natural

habitats. The closure of the Datong Dump will effectively alleviate leachate pollution of ground water and surface water, and emissions of greenhouse gas, and other air pollutants from the Datong Dump. The clean-up of waste deposits will reduce pollution sources, while re-vegetation in the project area reduce soil erosion and carbon dioxide emission, and improve the landscape of the subsidence area. Rehabilitation of the drainage channels will improve the flood management capacity in the project area, increase open water surface area, in which storm water will be collected and re-used for vegetation irrigation. The project also has the potential to bring about great social benefits to local communities. The environmental restoration, the provision of basic infrastructure (e.g. road, water supply pipes, sewers, and drainage channels) and amenities (e.g. green lanes, vegetation, open water surface) are expected to improve living conditions of local residents, attract tourists, and increase the property values in the area.

Adverse impacts/risks of the project mainly include (i) the controllability of landfill closure on the emission of leachate; and (ii) the geo-hazard/ instability in the project area caused by the past mining activities. The first risk can be mitigated by the design of the closure taking into account international good practices and following relevant national regulations/standards. Adequate mitigation measures for the closure have been incorporated into the project design and the ESMP, including, among others, (i) constructing a dump boundary dike (wall) around the dump cells, and a vertical barrier wall to prevent lateral migration of leachate off the site; and (ii) installation of a boundary leachate removal system. A modeling study has been conducted for the Datong Dump closure showing that the migration of leachate into the environment will be greatly contained after the completion of the closure works, with an expected 99% reduction in pollution loads. Post-closure ground water monitoring at and around the dumpsite will continue during implementation and after project completion, to ensure that the pollution from the waste dump is adequately contained.

With respect to the second risk, a geo-hazard study was undertaken to thoroughly delineate the extent of the risks associated with existing landforms and ground conditions, and a risk map prepared showing the areas identified with different degree of geo-hazard/instability. The results have been taken into account in the project design, including that (i) no urban infrastructure or public areas will be established within the risk zones, without adequate ground stabilization measures; and (ii) dumpsite closure footprint is to be adjusted to avoid unstable areas. In addition, Huainan Municipality has developed a city master plan, making the project area as a green space. No urban infrastructure shall be established within the risk zones. The master plan will be enforced by the Huainan Municipality

Project construction will cause general construction related impacts on nearby villages and surrounding environment. These impacts include disposal of dredged materials (total 7,680m³ non-hazardous materials) and spoil; construction nuisances such as dust, noise, wastewater; increased traffic; and safety issues. But these impacts are not considered significant and can be readily mitigated with good engineering design and construction management. Environmental Code of Practices (ECOPs) and specific mitigation measures for construction have been prepared, and will be included in bidding documents and civil work contracts.

During operation the Datong Dump will generate leachate (23m³/d) and landfill gas. The collection and treatment of leachate and landfill gas are specified in the ESMP. In addition, the operation of four new roads will cause some nuisance (e.g. noise, vehicle emission) and road safety issue, for which mitigation measures (e.g. road safety design) have been proposed in the ESMP.

Forests (OP4.36): There are 137 hectares of woodland scattered in the project area. The woodland is either of planted or second-growth trees consisting of common local species. The project proposes to plant trees in a big area (total 374 hectares) for soil stabilization, greening and recreational purposes. This investment will improve significantly the landscape of degraded lands, reduce soil erosion, and provide local residents with space for recreation. The EA identified some negative risks (e.g. invasive species) which may occur if the plantation is not properly designed and implemented. Under the support of forest consultants, the project has selected a variety of indigenous species, which are compatible with local soil characteristics and are not prone to pest and disease.

Pest Management (OP4.09): While the project will neither finance the procurement of pesticides or equipment for pesticides application, the reforestation and nursery construction and operation will result in an increase in the use of pesticides for these project activities. Consistent with the provisions of Pest Management Policy (OP4.09), a Pest Management Plan, as part of the ESMP, has been developed for the project to improve capacity of operating entities and farmers concerned in minimizing the use and safe application of pesticides; and promoting integrated pest management.

Physical Cultural Resources (OP4.11): A PCRs survey, as part of the EA, has been conducted. The EA shows that the construction of one of the two tourist service stations is in the vicinity of a Church with a separation distance of 51 meters. The church is not registered as cultural relic. However, it is considered as PCRs due to its religious significance to local communities. The project will not cause any significant impacts to the church. Instead, it will provide much improved environment for the local communities. Consultation has been conducted with the church and related stakeholders such as local cultural protection agency. Specific mitigation measures have been proposed in the ESMP including, (i) installation of noise barrier and prohibiting the use of high noise-generating equipment during religion events; and (ii) chance finds procedures.

Social safeguards:

The project has significant environmental and social benefits, as it supports environmental remediation of JiuDa mining site and environmentally friendly redevelopment. Based on the family income sampling survey, the income of the bottom 40% of the population in Datong District is about RMB 8,000 in Year 2012 while the average urban family disposable income of Huainan city is about RMB 20,733 in the same year. The cumulative frequency graph shows that about 92% of the population in Datong District is relatively poor. They are in a comparatively disadvantaged position in terms of living conditions and income level. This project would contribute to improve the living environment of those communities and provide opportunities for livelihoods development and income generation.

The project will affect one village, two residential communities and an enterprise in Datong District. Some old buildings from four other enterprises which are closed down, will be abolished and compensated, which will not affect any people. Implementation of project facilities and activities under different components will require permanent acquisition of 82.2 hectares of land, including 11.8 hectares of collective cultivated land and 70.4 hectares of State owned land currently being used by Huainan coal mining company. The State owned land will be transferred from Huainan coal mining company to Huainan municipality. The land acquisition will affect 33 rural households with 266 people. Further, the project will require the relocation of 9,632 m²

structures, including 2,552 m² of private houses and 7,080 m² of enterprise structures. As a result, 6 households and 26 people will need to be resettled under this project.

To mitigate the impact, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared, providing details on resettlement policy, procedures and requirements to be followed during project implementation, including compensation rates, mitigation measures to restore livelihoods, institutional and monitoring arrangements. The RAP was disclosed locally on July 17, 2014.

The task team conducted due diligence reviews of the projects (works) which are linked to the Bank financed project. The Bank loan will finance construction (upgrading) of four roads. These four roads will be connected with three existing roads (National Road G206, Huaishun south Road, and Linchang Road) completed in 2002, 2012 and July 2014 respectively), to form a local road network. The two roads, including Huaishun south road and Linchang road are considered as associated projects as their construction was completed after the date of project identification. The National Road 206 is not considered as associated projects because its construction was completed 12 years ago. The land acquisition and resettlement of the two linked roads were completed in accordance with the national land law and consistent with the requirements of Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12.

In addition to the roads, two pumping stations and one flood drainage were identified as associated projects. They are Zhongxing south road water supply pumping station, Jiulonggang sewage pumping station and Longwang drainage. The detailed resettlement impacts are included in the RAP. The two pumping stations do not involve in any involuntary resettlement impacts. The resettlement impacts of the Longwang drainage are covered by a separate resettlement action plan of a project financed by the Asian Development Bank. In any case, the resettlement external monitoring agency will closely monitor these associated projects to ensure that involuntary resettlement impacts are adequately mitigated.

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

As it is expected that the number of tourists will gradually increase in the project area, necessary mitigation measures have been built into project design, including provision of sanitation facilities, parking lots, and trash collection bins. After the project area is remediated and becomes a recreation and tourist site, it is anticipated that recreation and tourism may be promoted and developed, while the enterprises now operating at the site would likely be closed or moved out of the project area gradually.

There is a population of 13946 in the area which has potential of land value increase as a result of project implementation, including 2212 of rural population (Chenxiang village, Xiakai Village, Qingfeng community and Datong Street) and 11734 of urban population. The size of the area is 195.21 hectares, including 49.36 hectares of collective land distributed in Chengxiang village, Xiakai village, Qingfeng community and Datong Street and 145.85 hectares of state-owned land. Measures have been taken to ensure both urban and rural residents in the area to benefit from the potential land value increase. The detailed measures (including reflect land appreciation in the compensation standards, yearly cap on land to be expropriated, allocation of 5-10% of expropriated land to village collectives, and relocation within the project area) and monitoring arrangements, as part of the Resettlement External Monitoring Agency's responsibility, are included in ESIA executive summary and ESMP.

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

The Feasibility Study and EA include a review of the alternatives considered during the project feasibility study and project design. The alternative analysis mainly focused on options for Datong

Dumpsite: (i) business as usual without proper closure; (ii) excavating and relocating waste from the dumpsite to the city's sanitary landfill and/or waste-to-energy (WTE) facility for disposal; (iii) In-situ closure and remediation of dumpsite; and (iv) dumpsite mining to recover recyclable materials with residual disposal at sanitary landfill or WTE facility. The analysis of these options resulted in the selection of in-situ closure and remediation (option 3, above). The alternative analysis also included options for other activities such as leachate treatment; alternatives for landscape and urban infrastructure (see EA for details). The layout and technical design of different infrastructure are optimized taking into account technical and economic factors as well as environmental and social considerations, particularly land acquisition.

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

Environmental: The PMO has engaged an experienced environmental assessment consulting firm to conduct the project EA. A stand-alone ESMP for the project has been developed based on the findings of the EA. The ESMP describes the measures needed to minimize, mitigate or compensate for expected environmental impacts of the project and the monitoring plan; defines institutional responsibilities for the implementation of mitigation measures; and proposes capacity building activities and a budget for the ESMP implementation. The ESMP specifies the following major mitigation measures:

- (i) Environmental Code of Practices will be included in all bidding documents and contracts for construction activities, including management of wastes, erosion control, disposal sites, control of dust and nuisance, management of hazardous materials and wastes, de-commissioning of existing facilities, worker's camp management, health and safety issues, community relations, chance find procedures, and environmental supervision during construction.
- (ii) Mitigation measures have been incorporated in the design for the closure of Datong Dump, including the installation of a dump boundary dike around the dump cells with concrete storm water collection drain at the edge of the dump footprint to contain the waste cells; HDPE lining system, and vertical barrier wall to prevent lateral migration of leachate off site; leachate collection, storage and treatment system, landfill gas collection and treatment system, etc.
- (iii) Under the support of forest consultants and through consultation with local forest management authority, a variety of indigenous species have been selected, which are compatible with local soil characteristics and are not prone to pest and disease.
- (iv) Pest Management Plan, as part of the ESMP, has been developed for the project to improve capacity of operating entities and farmers to minimize use and to safely apply pesticides; and promote integrated pest management.
- (v) Leachate will be collected and trucked away for proper treatment at the leachate treatment facility of an existing sanitary landfill site which is located at approximately 6.5 km from the Datong Dumpsite. Landfill gas will be collected and flared. Due diligence on associated facilities (e.g. existing leachate treatment facility and wastewater treatment plant), has been conducted, confirming that these facilities are in compliance with Chinese EA regulations.
- (vi) Specific mitigation measures for other types of project activities have been incorporated into the project design and the ESMP, such as disposal of dredged materials, road safety design, sustainable drainage design, and provision of sanitation facilities (e.g. trash bins, public toilets) and service stations for tourists, etc.
- (vii) A Social Impact Management Plan has been development and included in the ESMP.

Huainan city has experience in the projects financed by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank. The Huainan Agriculture and Water Investment Company (HAWIC) and four other government agencies: municipal construction commission, municipal sanitation bureau, Datong

district government and Mining Subsidence Management Office, will be the implementing agencies (PIAs) for the Bank supported project. A Project Leading Group (PLG) chaired by the executive vice-mayor has been established to provide policy guidance and oversight in project preparation and implementation. A Project Management Office (PMO) headed by the director of Huainan Finance Bureau has also been established to be responsible for project management and coordination of project implementation.

The PIAs have designated staff to coordinate and manage the safeguards assessment and instrument implementation, and received training on the Bank safeguard policies during project preparation. Capacity building for the PIA and PMO staff and targeted training on related Bank policies and different aspects of project management have been carried out during project preparation, and will be continued in implementation stage. Qualified consulting firm with Bank project experiences will be engaged to assist the implementation of the ESMP.

Social: The PMO contracted an experienced institute (firm) to guide the social safeguards assessment and resettlement implementation office establishment. The PMO and PIA staff has been trained on Bank social safeguards policies and instruments, and have attended exposure visits to other on-going Bank projects with resettlement ongoing. They are now familiar with the Bank safeguards requirements.

A RAP covering the key resettlement information, mitigation measures and plan for the affected village and communities has been prepared. The social safeguards consulting firm worked closely with the feasibility study team to optimize the project design and minimize negative social impacts. Public consultations were undertaken by the consulting team and the project staff to involve the local communities in the project design and seek feedbacks and suggestions on project interventions and RAP. The public consultation also provided on-the-job training opportunities for the PMO and PIA staff and community leaders.

A competent firm, independent to the PMO and the implementation agencies, will be contracted to monitor and report on the implementation of the RAP for review by the Bank twice a year.

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

Environmental: In accordance with Bank requirements and Chinese regulations, public consultations were conducted from May 2013 to June 2014, including public consultation meetings and questionnaire survey, with project affected persons and other stakeholders (e.g. enterprises, village associations, local communities, governmental agencies). Their opinions and concerns have been taken into account in the EA and in the project design. The EA and the ESMP were locally disclosed on June 11, 2014 through announcements published on the local website and newspaper and re-disclosed on September 5, 2014. The EA safeguards documents were sent to the Bank InfoShop for disclosure in November 2014.

Social: The project will provide significant benefits to the people who are living in the project and the adjacent areas. The key project stakeholders include the local villages and communities who are informed and consulted about the project through community meetings, interviews and different media. The affected people believe that the project will provide them with opportunities to have better living environment and develop their businesses. There are 6 urban communities and one village in and around the project area, these groups would directly benefit from the project investments. As indicated above a total of 39 households will be affected by resettlement, those families were consulted and involved during the entire process of RAP preparation including the formulation of skills training program.

The RAP and social impact analysis included a gender analysis. The social safeguards consultant team with support from local agencies, conducted a disaggregated gender analysis in affected village/communities, and consulted the women group on their expectations and ideas. The recommendations have been taken into account in the project design. Gender disaggregated information was also collected and used in the RAP development to ensure that women's interests be safeguarded during resettlement implementation. For example, women-specific skills training has been included in the RAP which has been locally disclosed through announcements published on the local website and newspaper.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	05-Sep-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	17-Nov-2014
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	10-Dec-2014
"In country" Disclosure	
China	05-Sep-2014
<i>Comments:</i> June 11, 2014 and September 5, 2014	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	05-Nov-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	17-Nov-2014
"In country" Disclosure	
China	17-Jul-2014
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	05-Sep-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	17-Nov-2014
"In country" Disclosure	
China	05-Sep-2014
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP 4.09 - Pest Management			
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources			
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement			
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests			
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information			
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies			
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader:	Name: Xiaokai Li	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Regional Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Josefo Tuyor (RSA)	Date: 09-Dec-2014
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Abhas Kumar Jha (PMGR)	Date: 09-Dec-2014