



Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 01-Aug-2016 | Report No: PIDISDSC17980



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country India	Project ID P159808	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (P159808)
Region SOUTH ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date Jul 13, 2017	Estimated Board Date Oct 05, 2017	Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Lending Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Government of Andhra Pradesh	Implementing Agency Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA)	

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Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	215.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	500.00
Total Project Cost	715.00

Environmental Assessment Category
A-Full Assessment

Concept Review Decision
Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

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B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **India’s rapid economic growth is being accompanied by an unprecedented urban and spatial transformation.** While the current level of urbanization in the country is around 33%, it is projected to increase to over 50% by 2050¹. For the first time since independence, India has seen a greater absolute increase in urban population versus rural and the number of towns in India has increased from 5,161 in 2001 to 7,935 in 2011, with about 53 cities having over 1

¹ Based on UN’s World Urbanization Prospects, 2014



million population. This massive urban transformation in many ways defines one of India's fundamental development challenges going forward: to accommodate an additional 10 million urban dwellers per year, provide them with adequate housing and urban services such as water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management and urban transportation networks and systems, addressing slums, create opportunities for economic growth and at the same time, ensure that such urbanization is environmentally sustainable. This is in addition to the huge current backlog in urban services. Accommodating the needs of its growing urban populations is now and will continue to be a strategic development challenge for many years to come for state governments, since urban development is entirely a 'state' subject under the Indian Constitution.

2. Facing this challenge also entails huge investment needs - a McKinsey study on Indian urbanization estimates a capital investment need of US\$ 1.2 trillion over the next 20 year period, in addition to substantial resources required for sustainable operation and maintenance (O&M) of urban services. To respond to these growing needs and complement the priorities of the state governments, the Government of India (GoI) has launched new national level mission programs: (i) the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for universal coverage of basic urban services; (ii) the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for clean sanitation for improved public health; (iii) Housing for All (HFA) focusing on developing an affordable and low cost housing stock to meet the growing demand for shelter, and (iv) progressive developmental initiatives such as 100 Smart Cities Mission (SCM), to develop 100 smart cities in India.

3. **Andhra Pradesh (AP), India's eighth largest state by area is one of the foremost states undergoing large-scale urban transformation.** The economy of the region is primarily driven by the agricultural and services sectors (such as trading, construction, and hospitality). The GSDP at constant prices (2004-05) is estimated at INR 246,724 crores for 2013-14 and INR 264,521 crores for 2014-15. This indicates a growth of 7.21%. The corresponding sectoral growth rates were 5.90% for agriculture sector, 5.25% for industries sector and a growth of 8.48% in the services sector. With the new base (2011-12), the growth rate of Andhra Pradesh for 2014-15 is likely to be increased by more than 1.2%, thus exceeding the national average growth rate of 7.4% by 1%. The corresponding GSDP figures are INR 411,886 crores (2013-14) and INR 444,752 crores (2014-15). The sectoral composition of GSDP indicates a share of 29% for agriculture, 24% for industry and 47% for services.

4. **The vision of the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) is to develop Andhra Pradesh as one of the first three high-performing States in India by 2022, the best State in the country by 2029, and one of the key destinations in the world by 2050.** The Government is committed to eliminating poverty, reducing economic inequalities, and promoting a society that is "healthy, happy and clean". AP currently has 29 operational Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the state across diversified sectors including textiles and apparel, food processing, footwear and leather products, multi-product, pharma, and IT. According to the World Bank's report on Ease of Doing Business, AP has been ranked the second best state in India. The state is also known for its large coast line of nearly 974 km, numerous temple destinations, lush green forests and spicy cuisine have led to increase in domestic tourism in the last few years. Andhra Pradesh is one of the largest producers of brackish water shrimps and freshwater prawns and contributes more than 20 percent to the country's total marine exports.



Sectoral and Institutional Context

- Urbanization in AP.** The urban population in AP (after bifurcation) is 14.6 million constituting 29.6% of total population as per 2011 census compared to 24.2 % in 2001. There are 110 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the state comprising 13 municipal corporations, 97 Municipalities and Nagar Panchayats. The AP capital region itself is about 48% urbanized with a population of about 5.9 million and comprises 12 ULBs, including 2 out of the 3 largest cities in AP, besides rural areas. , urban development is one of the key priorities for GoAP and one of the seven 'mission' constituted by GoAP for achieving the aforesaid state vision. The Bank has an on-going urban development project in the state, viz. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Municipal Development Project (APTMDP) for supporting improvement in urban services and capacity of participating ULBs
- Context of state bifurcation:** After several years of public demand, the erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated in to the successor states of Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Telangana in June 2014 vide the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 act of the Indian Parliament. It was decided that both the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh would share the Capital of Hyderabad as Capital City for a maximum period of 10 years, during which Andhra Pradesh would identify and establish its own capital city. Based on extensive research and various factors, Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) selected an area near Vijayawada city, Amaravati, to be developed as their new capital city for the state.
- Locational advantages of Amaravati and Land Pooling:** The proposed capital city of Andhra Pradesh (AP) would comprise an area of 217 sq. km., and is strategically located within 30 minutes of driving distance of two major urban centers viz. Vijayawada (second largest city of AP with a population of 1.03 million) and Guntur (with a population of over 700,000) The region has a strong network of transport infrastructure such as rail (Vijayawada and Guntur cities have major railway stations), roads (the NH-5 and the NH-9 passes through the region), and an airport near Vijayawada. The region is in close proximity to several major economic centers such as Hyderabad, Chennai, Bengaluru, Visakhapatnam and Tirupati. The region has good access to a skilled labor workforce (such as engineering, food processing, textiles, etc.); rich agriculture production; and water to cater to a growing urban population. GoAP has already moved its government offices to Vijayawada as an interim measure. All of these factors help in mitigating the risks associated with the development of a new city in terms of population and expected growth not materializing. In addition, the selection of Amaravati was guided by the fact that it has abundant availability of water, falls in low to moderate risk earthquake zone and there is minimum loss of agricultural production - the total sown area in Amaravati that will be lost is only 0.027% of the total sown area of the state. Lastly, Amaravati is place of great historical significance, having been a center for Buddhism over 2000 years ago and a capital of ancient kings of AP.

As regards land availability, over 90% of the land required for developing Amaravati City (covering 217 sq.km), which mainly consists of agricultural land, has already been assembled with the consent of land-owners / farmers through an innovative Land Pooling Scheme (LPS) undertaken for the first time in India at this scale. One of the major characteristics of the scheme is that the land assembly seeks to avoid any major displacement; consequently, about 24 existing villages within the 217 sq.km would remain within the capital city and gradually get integrated into the urban fabric of the new Capital city. The land pooling was enabled through a legislation, viz. APCRDA Act 2014 passed by the AP state legislature. The key features of LPS include a guaranteed return to the original landowners of



about 20% of developed land for residential use and upto 10% for commercial use within the city, besides annuity payment with a provision of yearly increase based on the extent of land handed over under LPS for 10 years. The other benefits includes waiver of agricultural loans, interest free loans for self-employment, pension to landless laborers, increased wage labor under Employment Guarantee program, free education / medical facilities, etc.

4. **Amaravati Masterplan:** GoAP's vision statement for Amaravati is for it to be developed as "People's Capital of Andhra Pradesh". Accordingly, the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA) – a newly created institution - has been charged with responsibility of planning and overseeing the development of the new capital city of Andhra Pradesh. The capital city is being planned and developed at 3 different scales:

- i. Seed Area (17 sq. km) comprising Government buildings and Central Business District (CBD), of which about 6 sq. km within the CBD is slated to be developed in a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode;
- ii. Amaravati capital city (217 sq. km) including the 24 existing villages and several new economic zones. The Capital City is projected to have a population of about 600,000 by 2025; and
- iii. A broader AP capital city region of about 8,352 sq. km spread over the districts of Krishna and Guntur and covering two major cities, viz. Vijayawada and Guntur, besides other urban centers.

5. A detailed masterplan for the Amaravati capital city area (i.e. covering items i & ii above) has been prepared with the support of Government of Singapore and formally approved and notified in February 2016 following extensive consultations. The masterplan envisages Amaravati to be a high density, mixed-use urban center that is designed to support a population of 2.5 million and generate over 1.0 million jobs by 2050 across a wide range of industries and businesses, besides government. The master-plan is underpinned by the following goals / targets for Amaravati city:

- a. *Jobs and homes for all:* creating opportunities for existing dwellers to improve skills and provide affordable housing.
- b. *World class infrastructure:* building state-of-the-art quality infrastructure such as roads, waterways, utilities Corridor, ICT, and public parks – 135 km of public transport and over 1000 km of roads by 2050;
- c. *Seamless connectivity:* implementing efficient and smart public transport system and an easy and user-friendly transit between different modes of transport.
- d. *Quality living:* improving the quality of life with good access to public transit, parks, public amenities, healthcare facilities and developing a safe environment for all age groups – parks and public facilities within 10 minutes walking distance.
- e. *Identity and heritage:* preserving historical and culturally important sites and integrating them into the city plans to reflect the rich culture and heritage of the region – 250 km of heritage and tourism network;
- f. *Efficient resource management:* Enabling new resource management approaches focused on waste management, a storm water drainage system, and renewable energy – flood resistant city with net zero discharge and smart grid;
- g. *Clean and green:* Leveraging on the existing water bodies (Krishna river and greenery), and integrating them into the city environment through urban design and infrastructure.



6. In order to achieve the aforesaid targets and ensure long term capacity for infrastructure creation and livability, the land use plan reserves nearly 48% of the land within Amaravati City for urban infrastructure, public spaces and parks, and water bodies. In addition, the master-plan makes explicit reservation of land for affordable housing within the capital city area. In terms of institutional structure, APCRDA as noted above is main agency overseeing development of Amaravati City. In addition, GoAP has set up Amravati Development Corporation (ADC) for implementation of some of the infrastructure components. Eventually, the duly elected city government of Amaravati would be constituted and the urban management of the city would be transferred to the same. This is expected to happen by around 2019.

7. **There is strong rationale for Bank support to this project:** There are three main reasons for Bank to consider supporting this project as below:

i. **Demonstrating a new and inclusive paradigm in urban management:** This would be first instance of Bank supporting a city in India where: (i) land has been assembled for urbanization through an innovative and inclusive Land Pooling Scheme at this scale; and (ii) the city is planned in advance through a ‘first-of-its-kind’ master-plan with supply of urban services, housing, etc. sought to be provided ahead of the demand, rather than ‘retro-fitting’ of cities with supply constantly lagging far behind demand, especially in suburbs / satellite towns, as is usually the case in India – the most notable example being Gurgaon within Delhi region. This alternative approach can potentially have huge demonstration impact for other cities in India to plan ahead similarly for their new emerging suburbs, satellite towns, etc. in catering to the demands of rapid urbanization. Amaravati City provides a rare opportunity to implement new and comprehensive approaches to urban development, starting from upstream planning to implementation. In addition, ASCCDP would be directly supporting pro-poor interventions by helping integrate over 100,000 people residing in the 24 existing villages, including 27,700 ‘Below-Poverty-Line’ (BPL) families among them, into the city masterplan as noted above ensuring that the residents are well integrated and gain significant improvements in their lives and livelihoods through successful integration into the broader city plans.

ii. **Supporting wider Economic Growth and Jobs in AP:** The development of Amaravati City is expected to provide an impetus to economic growth and job creation for the state of AP. A draft report (2016) by McKinsey, who is helping Amaravati develop an economic and investment promotion growth strategy, has identified eight industries where Amaravati has a competitive advantage including engineering manufacturing, food processing, electronic manufacturing, textiles, tourism, education, healthcare and government. They estimate about 300,000 – 400,000 incremental direct and indirect jobs to be created at Amaravati by 2025 and contribute an incremental US\$ 12 billion to state’s GDP by 2035 (at current prices). GoAP is already in receipt of over 190 proposals from various industries / companies / institutions (such as hospitals, universities) seeking to establish operations in Amaravati city. In addition, as per Economic Potential Index (EPI) study done recently by South Asia urban unit, the districts around Amaravati are among those with the highest economic potential within India

iii. **Bank’s Strategic role in GoAP’s Flagship Project.** The proposed Amaravati City development project is a flagship project for GoAP, besides its visibility, and replicability potential. It also aligns closely with GOI’s vision of the next phase of urban development in India. The construction of a new capital will incorporate and rely on smart quality infrastructure, providing clean and green environment for its residents and introduce exemplary approaches to city development and in line with India’s Smart Cities (Amaravati is one of the newly included Smart Cities) and



Swachh Bharat initiatives. In this context, GoAP has sought Bank support for some of the most critical components of Amaravati City development that will help kick-start the functioning of city and thereby play a strategic role. In addition it provides an opportunity for the Bank to: (i) shape the designs and quality aspects of major infrastructure investments; (ii) promote people-friendly and inclusive approaches to city development; (iii) incorporate aspects of resilience and climate change into the design process; (iv) bring global best practices and lessons from newly constructed cities and large greenfield projects to the design of Amaravati; and (v) carry lessons learnt from this project to similar projects within India and globally.

Relationship to CPF

The proposed ASCCDP fully supports Bank's India Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for FY2013-2017 aiming to reduce absolute poverty and boost shared prosperity. Specifically, ASCCDP would contribute to the development goals set out under Engagement Area Two on 'Spatial Transformation' under the CPS that seeks to leverage the rural-urban transformation as an opportunity to reduce poverty and increase competitiveness. In helping India and the state of Andhra Pradesh manage such spatial transformation and improving the livability of cities, ASCCDP as articulated through its PDO and components, aims to contribute to the following outcomes outlined under Engagement Area 2 of the CPS: (i) Strengthened institutional capacity of urban governments; (ii) Improved urban services; (iii) Improved environment protection.

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C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

To build sustainable urban services and capacity of urban institutions for the development of Amaravati capital city.

Key Results (From PCN)

Achievement of the PDO(s) will be measured by the following outcome indicators: (i) Number of project beneficiaries, of which female (%), receiving improved urban services; (ii) Amaravati city begins functioning as capital of state of Andhra Pradesh evidenced by becoming the seat of the state government i.e. key state government institutions begin operating out of Amaravati; (iii) Number of jobs created in the city of Amaravati (both public and private sectors); and (iv) Coverage of sanitation services (solid waste & waste-water) and (v) People and businesses provided with all access to all season roads within a 500 meter range under the project are achieved under the project.

D. Concept Description

1. The proposed ASCCDP will help set in motion the implementation of the Amaravati master-plan mentioned earlier and would essentially have two core focus areas – (i) Pro-poor interventions; and (ii) Support to priority connecting trunk infrastructure so as to lay the foundations for the phased development of the new city, providing key connections to Vijayawada, existing villages, and planned zones within the capital city. All physical interventions related to these components will be situated on identified land parcels / stretches within the 217 sq.km. of Amravati city. Accordingly, the project's design proposes three main components as follows.



Project Components

2. **Component 1: Basic Urban and Pro-poor Infrastructure** (Bank loan: US\$[260] million): The main objective of this component is to put in place key transport corridors and support integration of 24 villages into the city of Amaravati. Accordingly, it will provide investment support to: (i) Construction of city roads and utility corridors: The Amaravati masterplan envisages a grid network of roads for providing both internal connectivity as well as connectivity to highways / transport corridors to wider region and ASCCDP would support the first set of high priority city roads within this network - this includes construction of 107 Km of sub-arterial roads and 6 Km of main arterial roads, along with utility ducts for water, sewerage, drains and other utilities such as communications, telecom and power etc. in the Capital city area for providing connectivity to the key land parcels. Investments also include assistance to the city's administration to ensure efficient maintenance of roads, landscaping and utility corridors; (ii) Village infrastructure development that consists of upgrading of infrastructure in the 24 villages noted above (water, sewerage, village roads, drains and connectivity to trunk infrastructure, etc.), and seamlessly integrating them into the trunk infrastructure of Amaravati city.

3. **Component 2: Sustainable ('Green') Urban Investments Component** (Bank loan: US\$[215] million): The proposed Amravati Capital City is currently developing plans to integrate with its natural surroundings through two major studies, a green and blue plan, currently underway. The 'Blue study' is expected to design the city's water reservoirs, develop flood management / mitigation plans, urban waterways, and a canal system in manner that makes them safe, clean, and aesthetically pleasing. The 'Green study' is expected to develop the landscapes and open spaces across the Capital Region as well as the Greenfield Capital city (217 sq.km). The studies will capitalize on the Capital's location next to Krishna River by incorporating infrastructure into the existing environment. The master plan also calls for a very significant portion (about 39%) of its total land area to be dedicated to a hierarchy of open spaces, parks and greenery for recreation and livability.

4. This component under ASCCDP would draw upon the aforesaid studies and support specific sub-components with the main objective of helping the city of Amaravati build sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure. This component will finance: (i) Flood mitigation works that include improving carrying capacity of 26.5 km of Kondaveeti Vagu² and its in-falling drains including Erravagu, Kootella Vagu, Ayyannavagu and Palavagu and strengthening of Krishna river's bund, and development of a green shield of trees along the river bank; (ii) Sewerage system consisting of underground sewerage network system along with sewage pumping stations and sewage treatment plant of capacity 25 million liters / day; with 100% access to safe sanitation to all residents; and (iii) Solid Waste Management system with a capacity of 25 ton/ day capacity, including transportation, treatment and safe disposal. The proposed system would make use of innovative technologies and institutional approaches and build capacity to achieve a sustainable Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) system.

² Vagu means stream in local language Telugu.



5. **Component 3: Technical Assistance Component** (Bank loan: US\$[25] million): This component would comprise strategic assessment and advisory support for the long term development and capacity building for efficient urban governance and sustainable service delivery. This would tentatively include: (i) Project Management of ASCCDP components enabling to plan, develop, implement and manage sustainable urban infrastructure development; (ii) Setting up of an Amaravati Planning Institute & Urban Arts Commission; (iii) E-Governance; (iv) Design of governance / institutional models for the eventual City Government of Amaravati, that ultimately phase out and integrate existing local governments of the 24 villages; (v) Sourcing international best practices to influence the design of the Capital (in the areas of infrastructure, urban planning, formulation of sector strategies, societal development, tourism and cultural heritage preservation, governance mechanisms etc.); (vi) Affordable housing strategy for Amaravati City; and (vii) provision of skill building to the farmers and their families and those who are interested in participating in the economic growth created by the new city. In addition, this component will include support for citizen engagement measures.

SAFEGUARDS

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

The project will be implemented within the 217 sq.km. area earmarked for the development of the Amaravati Capital City (ACC) in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh state, spread over 29 habitations in 26 revenue villages situated on the southern banks of Krishna river. The salient physical characteristics of this location, relevant to the safeguard analysis are: the river Krishna borders the ACC site to the North; the Tadepalli Reserve Forest is located within the ACC site and occupies about 252 ha; the Undavalli Rock-cut Cave Temple, an archeological monument, is located within the ACC area; there are 29 existing villages within the site which are to be integrated into the ACC; a thermal power station (Dr. Narla Tata Rao Thermal Power Station) with 1760 MW capacity is located about 6 km from the northern fringe of the ACC site; there are no Protected Areas (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, etc.) within a radius of 10 km from the ACC site.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The main implementing agencies for the project are the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA) and the Amaravati Development Company (ADC), company established by GoAP. The APCRDA is the regulatory and planning authority for the entire Amaravati Capital Region (including the ACC). The ADC would be responsible for implementation of some of the infrastructure sub-components, including some of the trunk infrastructure works and the supervision of the concerned consultants.

Thus, ADC will be responsible for the implementation of some of the sub-projects, while the APCRDA will be the coordinating and monitoring agency for the safeguards application. The APCRDA has constituted an Environmental Management Regulatory Authority (EMRA) to carry out functions relating to environmental management, supported by a Director and an Additional Director (Land Landscape and Environment). As part of the project preparation, the need for strengthening the safeguards capacity of the ADC will be assessed and required measures identified.

The borrower has no previous experience of working with the Bank. The implementing agency, AP Capital Regional



Development Authority (APCRDA) has a separate Estates Department who are carrying out Land Pooling Scheme (LPS) and its implementation in coordination with local revenue officials.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

I. U. B. Reddy, Sita Ramakrishna Addepalli

D. Policies that might apply

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Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The Bank supported project includes investment support to sub-projects under the categories of city roads, flood mitigation, sewerage management and solid waste management as well as Technical Assistance (TA) support.</p> <p>Bank’s safeguard policies will apply to all components of the Project (ASCCDP). An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been prepared by APCRDA based on which the statutory Environmental Clearance (EC) was given for the ACC by the State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority in October 2015. This EIA was prepared prior to commencement of Bank’s engagement with the proposed project. A review of the aforesaid EIA was undertaken by the Bank and it was agreed with the APCRDA that an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be developed as part of project preparation. The ESMF preparation will draw upon the findings of the aforesaid EIA, and also include updated/additional information as required, and, will meet the consultation and disclosure requirements of the Bank. This ESMF will also include a Strategic (Urban) Environment Assessment. The ESMF and EIAs / EMPs for the first year (30%) interventions under Bank project will be prepared, cleared and disclosed by appraisal.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	TBD	<p>The ACC area includes the Tadepalli Reserve Forest (252 ha). It is not yet known if any of the project activities involve or are likely to impact this forest. If any of the project activities, including sub-projects finalized during the project preparation phase, involve or are likely to impact this forest, OP 4.04 will be triggered.</p>



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Forests OP/BP 4.36	TBD	The ACC area includes the Tadepalli Reserve Forest (252 ha). It is not yet known if any of the project activities involve or are likely to impact this forest. If any of the project activities, including sub-projects finalized during the project preparation phase, involve or are likely to impact this forest, OP 4.36 will be triggered.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	TBD	The ACC area includes the Undavalli Rock-cut Cave Temple, an archeological monument. It is not yet known if any of the project activities involve or are likely to impact this archeological monument. If any of the project activities, including sub-projects finalized during the project preparation phase, involve or are likely to impact this monument, OP 4.11 will be triggered and a Physical Cultural Resources Management Plan will be prepared.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	An innovative and voluntary Land Pooling Scheme (LPS) has been formulated and implemented by GoAP to assemble the required lands for the capital city development and 90% of about 39,000 acres of private land belonging to about 20,000 land owners has been assembled with the consent of land-owners / farmers. All the affected tenants and land less agricultural laborer (about 19,000) under LPS are provided livelihood assistance in the form of annuity for 10 years, besides other benefits, The LPS scheme was taken up under the “Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority Act, 2014 and is subject to development agreements executed by the land owners with AP Capital City Regional Development Authority (APCRDA). The rest of the 10% land will be acquired by GoAP under India’s new land acquisition law, i.e. RTFCTLARR Act (about 3000 acres) and the process of land acquisition under land acquisition act has been initiated. Consultations were held at the time of formulating the scheme and certain provisions such as providing annuity to those who are depending on lands coming under land pooling and waiver of agricultural loans, etc. were incorporated as an outcome of the consultations. The competent authorities (Deputy Collectors from District Administration) are also act as Grievance Referees Officers to deal with complaints related to



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land pooling. OP/BP 4.12 will be applicable to all the land that will be used by the Bank project (ASCCDP), whether through land pooling or land acquisition.

However the approaches / instruments used for ensuring compliance may be different for land obtained under different methods. For use of already acquired lands by Bank project, a 'due diligence' report would be prepared to ensure compliance with OP/BP 4.12. In addition, a stand-alone RPF consistent with OP/BP 4.12, will also be developed that would apply to all land acquisition for all components of the Bank project. This RPF would also be part of legal agreements.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Jun 15, 2017

Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

(i) Preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework by the client to guide how the safeguard issues will be addressed during preparation and implementation of the sub-projects. A standalone Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared as noted above to mitigate social impacts on account of all land pooling / acquisition for all components of Bank project. The RPF provisions will be consistent with National and local laws and OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement provisions.

(ii) Preparation, clearance and disclosure of the stand-alone RPF noted above as well as sub-project specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments and Management Plans (ESMPs) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for the first year (30%) interventions, will be completed prior to Appraisal, as part of the DPRs for these sub-projects.

(iii) Since Land Pooling Scheme (LPS) is substantially completed, 'due diligence' as noted above for such lands that will be used by the Bank project will be conducted through an independent implementation assessment of LPS Scheme to assess its implementation outcomes to date, hear the reactions of those who have participated in LPS and identify measures required to strengthen its implementation process during the remaining implementation period as applicable to sub-projects under ASCCDP and this will be included in the ESMF.

The RSA will retain the oversight of the project, given the complex nature of the project and its environment



categorization of 'A'.

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APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Raghu Kesavan
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