



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 06-Apr-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA23447



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Pakistan	Project ID P159712	Project Name Sindh Solar Energy Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region SOUTH ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date 09-Apr-2018	Estimated Board Date 21-May-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Energy & Extractives
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance	Implementing Agency Energy Department - Government of Sindh	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Development Objective is to increase solar power generation and access to electricity in Sindh Province.

Components

- Component 1: Utility-Scale Solar
- Component 2: Distributed Solar
- Component 3: Solar Home Systems
- Component 4: Capacity Building and Technical Assistance
- PMU Costs

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Borrowing Agency	5.00
International Development Association (IDA)	100.00
Total Project Cost	105.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue



Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Pakistan's overarching socioeconomic objective is to raise the country's human development indicators in line with Vision 2025, which aims to "place Pakistan in the league of Upper Middle Income countries by 2025." With a provisional census result population of over 207 million people, Pakistan is the world's sixth most populous country. In recent years, it has achieved continued Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth and substantially reduced poverty. GDP growth was 5.3 percent in FY16-17 and is expected to continue accelerating, reaching 5.8 percent in FY19. The national poverty headcount declined from 64.3 percent in FY02 to 29.5 percent in FY14. Nevertheless, inequality persists and the country continues to rank low on the human development index, at 147th out of 188 countries. Macroeconomic, political, and security conditions, plus natural disasters and unreliable power supply, continue to constrain the country's achievement of poverty reduction and shared prosperity goals.
2. Pakistan's economic growth, which is critical to improving human development indicators, increased by 0.8 percentage points over the previous year to reach 5.3 percent in FY17. A major impetus to growth came from improved performance of the services and agriculture sectors, while the industrial sector also saw some recovery. A low Interest rate environment contributed to growth in private sector credit, which boosted overall consumption. Average headline inflation for Jul-Jan FY18 remained 3.9 percent compared to 3.8 percent in Jul-Jan FY17, well below the target of 6 percent for FY18. Therefore, GDP growth is projected to reach 5.5 percent in FY18. However, Pakistan's economy is facing some serious macroeconomics challenges. The current account deficit, after widening to 4.1 percent of GDP in FY17, is projected to reach 5.1 percent of GDP in FY18, a situation that is particularly vulnerable at the current level of reserves. The fiscal deficit also deteriorated very rapidly to 5.8 percent of GDP in FY17, 1.2 percentage points higher than that of the previous fiscal year, although it is projected to improve marginally in FY18.
3. A relatively unfavorable business environment has constrained the growth of the private sector, hindering job creation and economic growth. About 90 percent of Pakistan's GDP originates in the private sector, and 70 percent of firms are classified as small businesses. Businesses resist expanding because of the costs associated with business formalization. Because many firms operate informally, relatively few are registered in the tax system. Crowded out by large public sector borrowing, they have limited access to financing for expansion.
4. Sindh, the second most populous province in Pakistan, with an estimated 47 million people¹, has a large economy centered on Karachi and is in a key geographic situation with abundant natural resources. However, recent growth and social development trends indicate that the Province is not realizing its full potential due to underlying structural challenges including: (i) a stark urban-rural bifurcation of the Province which limits economic and social cohesion; (ii) revenue collection which, despite some success, has remained relatively static in terms of share of provincial GDP; (iii) continued reliance upon federal transfers; and (iv) governance issues.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

5. Pakistan was one of the first countries to reform its power sector, in the early 1990s. The first stages of reform were aimed at attracting private investment into the generation segment and were initially highly successful. The Government also unbundled the Power Wing of the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), which had

¹ Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. 2018. "Provisional Summary Results of 6th Population & Housing Census-2017". <http://www.pbscensus.gov.pk/>



been a publicly owned, vertically integrated monopoly with responsibility for generation, transmission, and distribution. Four thermal generation companies (GENCOs) and eight distribution companies (DISCOs) were formed. The existing large hydropower assets remained with WAPDA. The National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC) was also established with a dual role: to act as the single buyer of electricity and to be the transmission network owner and system operator. An independent regulator, the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA), was also set up and is responsible for licensing, determining tariffs, creating standards, and monitoring sector performance. As per the 2010 18th Amendment to the Constitution, the Provinces are empowered to generate, transmit and distribute power within their territorial jurisdiction, although take-up of these powers has so far been limited.

6. In the last two decades, there have been further reforms, including the privatization of some generation assets and the Karachi Electricity Supply Company (K-Electric), an integrated power utility serving Karachi and its suburbs, and parts of Balochistan province. More recently, the single buyer function has been separated from NTDC and is now the responsibility of the Central Power Purchasing Agency-Guarantee (CPPA-G). The plans to privatize GENCOs and DISCOs have not been followed through, and they remain largely in public hands. In addition, the competitive market for generation, originally planned to be started by 2012, has not yet been put in place.

7. Although performance across the DISCOs varies, in aggregate, technical and nontechnical losses remain relatively high at around 18 percent², and collections are relatively low at around 94 percent². These factors, combined with the, non-payment of subsidies, and delays in tariff determination and notifications, result in a chronic liquidity crisis. The accumulated arrears of payments from DISCOs to their suppliers, commonly called the circular debt, reached an estimated PKR374 billion (US\$3.4 billion) in December 2016³, or around 1.2 percent of GDP. Furthermore, because of the weak institutional setting, company accountabilities are not fully enforced or recognized, and companies continue to operate under centralized control.

9. Generation capacity shortages persist because of limited capacity availability and continued financial liquidity constraints. Increases in the coverage of the electricity system through grid extension, and the normal increases in demand that accompany economic growth, have resulted in a growth in peak demand, according to NTDC⁴, of an estimated 8 percent a year to about 29,000 MW in June 2017. The total installed capacity was about 31,000 MW (as of June 2017), of which about 28,000 MW is available only during the summer when hydropower generation is at its maximum. The capacity, drops to about 25,000 MW of dependable generation in the winter months. The actual shortfall remains stubbornly high at an estimated 5,000–7,000 MW, partly because a large proportion of the existing generating fleet is aging and unable to generate at its nameplate capacity.

10. The plan to expand power generation during 2017–2022 is beginning to bear fruit. To address the gap between demand for and supply of electricity, the Government plans to increase generation capacity by 30,000 MW by 2022⁵.

² National Electric Power Regulatory Authority. Performance Evaluation of DISCOs & K-Electric 2015-16. <http://www.nepa.org.pk/Standards/2017/PER%202015-16.pdf>

³ International Monetary Fund (IMF). 2017. Country Report No. 17/212. <https://www.imf.org/~media/Files/Publications/CR/2017/cr17212.ashx>

⁴ National Transmission & Despatch Company (NTDC). Power System Statistics 2016-2017. <http://www.ntdc.com.pk/Files/ps42ed.pdf>

⁵ Prime Minister's Office, Press Release (2016, December 19). *Our power generation plans go beyond than ending load shedding by 2018* [Press Release]. http://www.pmo.gov.pk/press_release_details.php?pr_id=1624



There has been progress in securing the US\$36 billion⁶ required for expansion over the next 7-10 years, including funds for power system investments planned under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). New private investment and expanded investments by existing IPPs will fund an estimated two-thirds of the investment requirements with significant funding gap in transmission and distribution segment. The least-cost generation plan focuses on the development of hydropower projects in the north and efficient thermal plants in the center and south of the country, including new-build coal. The Government has also taken steps to import liquefied natural gas (LNG) that will support investment in new gas-fired power generation.

11. Despite huge hydropower and renewable energy potential Pakistan's electricity mix is becoming more reliant on imported fossil fuels, which also increases price volatility. The energy sector is the largest contributing sector in Pakistan's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions profile, representing nearly 46 percent of total emissions. GHG emissions are expected to continue to grow in the near future due to the planned increase in coal-fired generation capacity. Pakistan's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) committed to reduce up to 20 percent of its 2030 projected GHG emissions through the following options: (i) increase grid efficiency; (ii) improvement in coal efficiency; and (iii) large-scale and distributed grid connected solar, wind and hydroelectricity. When it comes to solar and wind, the resource potential is very significant, especially in the south and west of the country.

12. Even with a conducive policy regime for renewable energy, installed solar and wind power capacity remain relatively low at 400 MW and 800 MW respectively. In 2006, the Government released its Policy for Development of Renewable Energy Generation (RE Policy) which set out an initial plan for development of renewable energy within the country. The Alternative Energy Development Board (AEDB) was established as an autonomous body with the aim of promoting and facilitating the exploitation of renewable energy projects in Pakistan. Under the RE Policy, once the developer has secured all requisite approvals in the development process and has signed an EPA with CPPA-G, K-Electric, or another DISCO, it is mandatory for the distribution utility to purchase all of the electricity offered to them by the project. However, progress has been slow, with wind development primarily in Sindh province, and solar PV development primarily in Punjab. Until 2016 NEPRA provided an "up-front tariff" for solar and wind power, equivalent to a "feed-in tariff", but in 2017 NEPRA announced that future solar and wind projects would be awarded tariffs through competitive bidding⁷⁸. So far no solar or wind capacity auction has yet been launched.

13. **The electricity access rate in Pakistan is highly uncertain but there are likely to be significant access gaps in rural areas.** The Global Tracking Framework (GTF) estimates that 99 percent of the population has access to electricity⁹, based on the rate of 93 percent reported in the latest household survey in 2014-15¹⁰ and taking account of historical progress. However, the International Energy Agency (IEA) estimated the electrification rate

⁶ Office of the Chief Minister of Punjab, Press Release (2017, September 27). *It Is High Time to Shatter Darkness Prevailing Over the Country* [Press Release]. <http://www.cm.punjab.gov.pk/node/4086>

⁷ NEPRA. Decision of Authority in the Matter of Solar PV Power Generation Tariff. March 3, 2017.

⁸ NEPRA. Determination of New Tariff for Wind Power Generation Projects. January 27, 2017

⁹ World Bank. 2017. "Global Tracking Framework: Pakistan Country Report". <http://gtf.esmap.org/country/pakistan>

¹⁰ Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. 2016. "Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (2014-15)". http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/pslm/publications/PSLM_2014-15_National-Provincial-District_report.pdf



as 74 percent in 2016¹¹. The most recent census in 2017¹² suggests there are over 32 million households in the country, while NEPRA reports just under 23 million household connections¹³, leading to a potential electricity access rate of just over 70 percent. In Sindh Province, the equivalent rate is much lower, at 37 percent. Meanwhile, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) estimates that over 144 million people, equivalent to 24 million households, are currently either without a grid connection or suffering from severe under-electrification (those with working grid connections but without adequate supply)¹⁴. Up to now, efforts to bridge the gap in electricity access have been conducted primarily through grid extension, which is uneconomic in some rural areas due to low population density and high dispersion amongst rural settlements. Efforts to provide off-grid solutions have relied upon small hydropower in the northern provinces, and there have been limited attempts to provide Solar Home Systems (SHS) in the southern provinces. However, government SHS schemes often suffer from high rates of system failure and abandonment, especially when no long-term operations and maintenance (O&M) is provided. In the absence of a decent electricity service, Pakistani households resort to the use of kerosene, candles, battery-powered torches, gas lights and generators, spending an estimated \$2.3 billion annually on alternative lighting products/services¹⁴.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The Development Objective is to increase solar power generation and access to electricity in Sindh Province.

Key Results

The achievement of the PDO will be measured using the following indicators:

- (i) Solar energy generation capacity (MW) constructed under the project (Corporate Results Indicator);
- (ii) People provided with new or improved electricity service (Corporate Results Indicator);
- (iii) Private capital mobilization (Custom Indicator).

D. Project Description

14. The Project, to be implemented by the Government of Sindh (GoS) Energy Department (referred to in this document as 'Sindh Energy Department', or SED), will support the deployment of solar power in Sindh Province spanning three market segments: utility-scale, distributed generation, and at the household level. Public funding shall be used to leverage private sector investment and/or expertise in the three segments, with an emphasis on long-term sustainability, developing domestic solar PV experience, and the emergence of self-sustaining markets. The Project will introduce and showcase international best practice with renewable energy auctions, reduce the headline cost of solar deployment, create sustainable business models for potential replication in other provinces, build institutional and private sector capacity, and identify opportunities for future renewable energy deployment that address issues of grid integration. The Project is designed to help steer Pakistan towards a lower carbon path to development.

¹¹ IEA. 2017. "Energy Access Outlook 2017: From poverty to prosperity".

https://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/WEO2017SpecialReport_EnergyAccessOutlook.pdf

¹² The 2017 census^{Error! Bookmark not defined.} included a question on how lighting needs are met, but this data is not yet publicly available.

¹³ NEPRA. 2016. "State of Industry Report 2016".

<http://www.nepa.org.pk/Publications/State%20of%20Industry%20Reports/NEPRA%20State%20of%20Industry%20Report%202016.pdf>

¹⁴ IFC. 2015. "Pakistan Off-Grid Lighting Consumer Perceptions: Study Overview". <http://lightingasia.org/Pakistan/market-intelligence/>



Component 1: Utility-Scale Solar (US\$40 million)

15. Component 1 will finance a series of Solar Parks to leverage private sector development of solar PV through the use of competitive bidding, starting with an initial 50 MW project that aims to be the first international solar auction in Pakistan for a pre-identified Solar Park site. Further Solar Parks in the 50-200 MW range would be subsequently developed to facilitate a total of 400 MW of solar power capacity, following a comprehensive geospatial planning and dispatch analysis.

Component 2: Distributed Solar (US\$25 million)

16. Component 2 will finance 20 MW of distributed solar PV on the rooftops and other available space on and around public sector buildings in Sindh, in a phased manner. SED would identify portfolios of candidate sites, and would liaise with other GoS departments to establish a leasing agreement for target institutions. The portfolios would be awarded to private sector solar developers for installation under an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract that includes performance-based provision for O&M. The Project would initially target sites where no export of electricity is required, but could be expanded to larger sites once an agreement with the DISCO(s) is secured.

Component 3: Solar Home Systems (US\$30 million)

17. Component 3 will provide grants to scale up the provision of SHS by commercial Solar Solution Providers (SSPs) in areas with low access to electricity. At least 200,000 households (equivalent to 1.2 million people) would be provided with SHS under this component, within geographic areas selected according to pre-defined prioritization criteria. Pre-qualified SSPs would be selected through competitive bidding to serve each area based on the lowest cost offered for a 'starter SHS', and would be provided with a grant for each system installed. The grant scheme would be complemented with a major public awareness-raising campaign and continuous outreach to SSPs. Comprehensive household energy surveys would be carried out at the start and end of the Project to obtain high quality data on the existing levels of energy access, existing expenditures, gender dissagretation, and household preferences.

Component 4: Capacity Building and Technical Assistance (US\$5 million)

18. Component 4 consists of a range of capacity building and technical assistance activities to support the design and implementation of the Project. The expenditures funded under Component 4 will include activities such as: (i) training for SED and other GoS entities; (ii) consultancy services relating to the detailed design and implementation of Components 1-3; (iii) consultation with key stakeholders and community groups; (iv) data collection, including commissioning of a household energy survey at the start and end of the Project to improve the quality of data on electricity access; and (v) investments in M&E and safeguards capacity.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

19. A PMU will be created within SED and will be responsible for project implementation and supervision. The PMU will have appropriate experts and will be headed by a full-time Project Director as per World Bank guidelines, or at the level of a senior government officer. The PMU will be responsible for all aspects of the project implementation and will be supported by Project Supervision and Contract Management staff and/or consultants as well as M&E staff/consultants as required. Project Supervision & Contract (PSC) management consultants, such as the transaction advisors for Component 1, will be selected through an international competitive bidding process. The PMU's scope of work will include: (i) design and implementation of the Project activities; (ii) data collection and monitoring, (iii) supervision of procurement related activities (iv) preparation of annual work plan for all Project's activities and annual financial requirements, and (iv) supervision and reporting on implementation of Environmental and Social Management



Plans (ESMP) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) as required. A Project Steering Committee, chaired by the Secretary of SED, will be established to provide high-level oversight and guidance to the PMU on the Project implementation. To provide citizen engagement at the Project level, the PMU shall explore inviting an ‘advocate’ for citizens/consumer views and concerns to the Project Steering Committee.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The Project has three investment components, all within Sindh Province: (1) Utility-scale solar, starting with an initial 50 MW pilot project; (2) Distributed solar on and around public buildings; and (3) Solar home systems for communities with low levels of electricity access. Component (1): Exact location to be determined for the 50 MW pilot solar project and subsequent solar parks, but sites will be on public land that will be identified using a comprehensive geospatial planning process that screens out sensitive areas and habitats. Solar power plants require about 4 acres/MW, or 200 acres for 50 MW. Component (2): An initial list of buildings has already been prepared by Sindh Energy Department, including hospitals and health centers. The project is likely to include only sites in Karachi and Hyderabad. The project will support the client in refining their site identification methodology and criteria to avoid sensitive and culturally significant sites. Component (3): Target communities to be identified according to low levels of observed electricity access, and informed by a household energy survey and satellite-based data. Solar home systems do not have any known negative impacts, and the systems tend to be installed on or near existing homes and other buildings.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Mishka Zaman, Social Safeguards Specialist
Ahmad Imran Aslam, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The investment related activities including construction activities for installation of utility-scale solar (under Component 1) have the potential to cause negative environmental and social impacts. Therefore, OP/BP 4.01 is triggered. However, most of these impacts are likely to moderate in intensity, reversible, localized and temporary in nature. As a result, the project has been assessed as Category B.



Some of the potential impacts during the construction phase could include: dust and noise generation; release of effluents; vehicular traffic; labor influx; safety hazards for workers, etc. Potential impacts during operation and maintenance activities include: worker housing and transportation; waste generation from repair and maintenance of power facilities; need for water for cleaning purposes; safety hazards caused by power generation facilities as well as transmission lines; and electromagnetic radiation from transmission lines.

The Project will follow a hybrid approach whereby an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared and disclosed prior to appraisal, with Environmental and Social Management Plans to be prepared for each Solar Park developed under Component 1. For Components 2 and 3, a framework approach will be followed. The ESMF will include TOR for preparation of ESMPs as required.

Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The candidate site for the pilot solar project (50MW) is in a location beside a major highway, where substantial disturbance has already occurred. Therefore, this site is not expected to adversely impact natural habitats. The Project also intends to identify and develop new Solar Parks, using a geospatial analysis which will enable environmental and habitat considerations to be incorporated and sensitive sites excluded.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	There are no known forests at any of the candidate sites in Sindh, or in potential areas for solar/wind development.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	Not triggered. The Project does not involve use of pesticides in construction, operation or maintenance of Solar Parks and related infrastructure. National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC) does not rely on use of pesticides to control weeds.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The location of the Solar Parks planned under Component 1 are not likely to be close to Physical



Cultural Resources. However, the distributed solar installations under Component 2 may identify buildings that have PCRs, requiring careful screening and potential exclusion in line with national laws and regulations on 'heritage buildings'. For selected sites, Cultural Resources Management Plans will be prepared where required.

Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	No indigenous peoples are known to reside in Sindh.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	OP 4.12 is triggered and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared as part of the ESMF to cover sub-projects potentially causing resettlement impacts under Component 1, which includes identification and development of Solar Parks. Although the Solar Parks are planned to utilize non-occupied government-owned land, ancillary infrastructure may be required such as new or upgraded electricity transmission lines or substations. These risks are addressed in the ESMF. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) or Abbreviated RAPs will be prepared in the event GoS land/buildings are not free of squatters/encroachers or other encumbrances.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The Project does not involve any kind of work that may trigger this policy.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The Project does not affect international waters as defined in the policy.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The Project is not located in disputed areas.

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

The Project is not expected to have significant or irreversible environmental and social impacts. An Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared, which includes a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), where the generic social impacts of the Project were identified along with mitigation measures. Solar Parks under Component 1 may put additional pressure on local resources, particularly on drinking water. There may also be impacts from labor influx, for example affecting the privacy of women, health and safety risks for the community as well as the construction workers, and possible livelihood losses. No land acquisition is expected since Government-owned land would be utilized, with checks put in place to ensure that any land is free of squatters, encroachers, and/or other claims or encumbrances. Component 2 may pose health and safety risks for the building occupants as well as for the construction workers, and result in water requirements during plant operation. Some buildings may



have historical significance and be protected under provincial cultural heritage laws, although such buildings will be avoided where possible. Component 3 is likely to cause only minor impacts, such as damage to rooftops from installation of solar home systems.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
No significant indirect and/or long term impacts are anticipated.

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

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.

Overall responsibility of Implementation rests with the Project Management Unit (PMU) to be established by Sindh Energy Department (SED). The PMU would be adequately staffed with environmental and social specialists to address safeguard related matters. These specialists will be responsible for all environmental and social issues as prescribed in ESMF and for ensuring the ESMF is operationalized at the field level, including through Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) where relevant. The current capacity of SED is limited due them not having prior experience with multilateral development banks, and so the Project includes a substantial capacity building component. In addition, the Project will adhere to the WBG’s Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines, and the Guidance Note on Managing the Risks of Adverse Impacts on Communities from Temporary Project Induced Labor Influx.

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

The key stakeholders will include communities near potential Solar Parks and related infrastructure under Component 1, residents living near public buildings where solar will be installed under Component 2, and communities and households targeted for receiving publicly-supported solar home systems. A multi-tiered grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established by the PMU to facilitate amicable and timely resolution of complaints and grievances of key stakeholders, including local communities.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank 04-Apr-2018	Date of submission for disclosure 05-Apr-2018	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

Pakistan
14-Mar-2018

Comments



Disclosed as part of the 'Environmental & Social Management Framework' on the Energy Department, Government of Sindh website temporarily on the following page: <http://sindhenergy.gov.pk/events/>. A project page is being developed, and the relevant files will be moved there when ready.

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank

04-Apr-2018

Date of submission for disclosure

05-Apr-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Pakistan

14-Mar-2018

Comments

Disclosed as part of the 'Environmental & Social Management Framework' on the Energy Department, Government of Sindh website temporarily on the following page: <http://sindhenergy.gov.pk/events/>. A project page is being developed, and the relevant files will be moved there when ready.

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

No

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?



Yes

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

No

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?

No

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

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Country Director:	Melinda Good	09-Apr-2018