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INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE

Report No.: ISDSA1167

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 03-Feb-2015

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 04-Feb-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	India	**Project ID:**	P150520
Project Name:	IN Punjab Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Improvement Project (P150520)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Srinivasa Rao Podipireddy		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	28-Jan-2015	**Estimated Board Date:**	24-Mar-2015
Managing Unit:	GWADR	**Lending Instrument:**	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Water supply (40%), Wastewater Collection and Transportation (30%), Sanitation (15%), Wastewater Treatment and Disposal (15%)		
Theme(s):	Rural services and infrastructure (75%), Participation and civic engagement (10%), Gender (10%), Water resource management (5%)		
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:	354.00	Total Bank Financing:	248.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	106.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	248.00
Total	354.00

Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment
Is this a Repeater project?	Yes

2. Project Development Objective(s)

To improve water and sanitation service levels, reduce open defecation, and strengthen service delivery arrangements in targeted villages in Punjab

3. Project Description

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1. The Project will have four components with beneficiary villages or households selected using objective criteria.

Component 1. Transformation - Improved Livability of Villages (US$160 million)

2. Around 570 villages with poor water services and/or partially covered status will be upgraded under Sub-component 1(a) to receive service standards similar to urban areas (10 hours/ day, 100% household connections, volumetric charging), thus triggering a transformation in village living conditions. Following the approach piloted under PRWSSP, those villages with a strong interest to enhance community sanitation services, and demonstrating operational and financial capacity in managing the water supply schemes, will be allowed to compete for sewerage schemes under sub-component 1(b) (target:315 villages). Improved service standards will have greater benefits for women.

Component 2. Inclusive Household Water and Sanitation Services (Project funding: US$ 85 million)

3. This component will benefit women who do not have access to water and sanitation in the household. In addition targeting full coverage of household connections in the village ensures inclusion of marginalized communities. This component envisages small investments to make house connections or network extensions, or in some instances, to simply improve operation and maintenance practices. Sub-component 2(a) will support service delivery to about 0.65 million households through the provision of small network extensions and household connections. Sub-component 2(b) will support operational improvement for higher service levels and Sub-component 2 (c) will provide a subsidy to households without toilets to construct a toilet, including IEC to trigger behavioral change necessary to achieve ODF status

Component 3. Improved Water Quality (US$ 60 million)

4. This component will begin to address the water quality problems that are now becoming more apparent and making Punjab one of the most quality affected states in India. 29% of schemes have water quality problems (Source: DWSS January 2015). Sub-component 3(a) will strengthen water quality monitoring and develop mitigation measures. Under sub-component 3(b) the Project will finance (i) retrofitting of water schemes with engineering solutions to treat arsenic, fluoride, iron, etc. (target 150 villages); (ii) support construction of surface water supply schemes to supply safe drinking water in districts such as Moga and Barnala where most of the villages are affected by uranium and other heavy metals (121villages).

Component 4.Strengthening Institutions and Project Management (US$49 million)

5. This component will support non-infrastructure project costs. Sub-component 4(a), Strengthening Institutions, will finance transition costs as the sector institution (DWSS) moves from a construction-centric to a service-delivery-oriented organization. This will include the design and implementation of a MIS to monitor on-going service delivery performance of the schemes, and the performance of the GPWSCs that operate them. Capacity building to deliver technical and administrative support to the GPWSCs, etc.In addition sub-component 4(a) will finance a program to support transfer of responsibilities to the project supported GPWSCs. Sub-component4(b) will finance Project Management costs of project implementation, consultancies, internal and external audits and other incremental costs

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

6. Punjab is located in the North-Western region of India and is bounded on the west by Pakistan, on the north by Jammu and Kashmir, on the North East by Himachal Pradesh and on the

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south by Haryana and Rajasthan. The State is spread over an area of 50,362 sq. km. which is 1.54% of the country's total geographical area. Pre-partition Punjab was drained by five rivers which formed part of Indus basin till 1947. After partition of the country, India's right of usage was restricted to only three Eastern rivers namely Satluj, Ravi and Beas. The total stretch of canals and distributaries including minors in Punjab is approximately 14,500 km.

7. Forests: The total area under forests in Punjab is about 1,764 sq. km, out of which 736 sq. km is moderately dense forest area and 1,028 sq. km is open forest area. Against the total geographical area of 50,362 sq. km, forest area is only 3.50 percent. There are 12 wildlife sanctuaries covering an area of 32,370 hectares.

8. Demographics: There are 12,827 villages and 143 towns in the State. The administrative structure of the State consists of 4 divisions, 22 districts, and 142 blocks. The State of Punjab (as per 2011 census) has a total population of 27.7 million, out of which the male population is 14.6 million and the female population is 13.1 million. Of the total population of Punjab state, around 63 percent (17.3 million people) of the State's population live in rural areas. As much as 30 percent of the population (highest in an Indian state) belongs to scheduled caste. Further, the below poverty line (BPL) category constitutes 8.26 percent of the total population as compared to 29.5 percent of the Indian population as a whole. About 75% of its population depends directly on agriculture.

9. Water availability: Increasing levels of water contamination and over-exploitation of ground water resources due to anthropogenic activities is slowly becoming an area of concern in addition to natural contamination like fluoride and arsenic due to geogonic conditions. According to baseline data, the state of Punjab has annual replenishable groundwater resources of 22.53 billion cubic meters (BCM) and net groundwater availability is 20.32 BCM, out of which, 172 percent is being utilized annually. With regard to groundwater exploitation, out of the 138 blocks in Punjab, 110 blocks are classified as over-exploited, 4 as critical, 2 as semi-critical, and 22 as safe. The canal systems of Punjab supply water for irrigation and water supply from the dams. About 9 percent of the water supply schemes in Punjab are based on canal-water supply. In some cases, the water supply is adversely affected during the periods of canal maintenance shutdown. The State has experienced drought in 1978, 1979, 1985, 1987, 2002 and 2004, both in rural and urban areas.

10. Water Quality: According to the DWSS estimates for the year 2013–14, 1,587 villages of the total 12,827 villages suffer from poor water quality conditions, namely, iron, fluoride, arsenic, and nitrates. Apart from these villages, there are 2,307 villages affected with major water quality problems of uranium, lead, aluminum, and selenium. Due to its higher depth and relative hydrogeological isolation from shallow aquifers, deep groundwater is expected to be free from the presence of bacteriological contamination, but chemical contaminants such as fluoride, iron, lead, and aluminum could be present. The discharges of untreated domestic wastewater, industrial wastewater, run-off from agricultural fields, and urban sewage water is polluting the canals in the State. Information available with different line departments dealing with water sector development suggests that heavy metals and chemical contamination may also bring in important considerations on water quality and needs appropriate management. The table below provides summary of presence of contaminants in various districts (MoDWS, April 2014).

Contaminant	Affected Districts
Iron	Amritsar, Ferozepur, Rupnagar, Gurdaspur and Hoshiarpur
Flouride	Patiala, Fatehgarh Sahib and Sangrur
Arsenic	Gurdaspur
Uranium	Ferozepur, Barnala and Moga

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Nitrate Ferozepur, Hoshiarpur, Fatehgarh Sahib and Jalandhar
Aluminum Rupnagar, Pathankot, Hoshiarpur, Moga and Patiala
Lead Patiala, Jalandhar and Ludhiana
Selinium Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Kapurthala

11. Current Water Supply and Treatment Practices: The existing rural water supply schemes are essentially tube well based, canal based and hand pumps. Out of total schemes of 9,302 as on March 2013, 6,807 are tube well based; 1,659 schemes are with India Mark II hand pumps and only 836 schemes are with canal source. In tube well based schemes, a chlorination unit/silver ionization plant is connected to the pumping main for disinfection of water. After disinfection, water is pumped to the overhead tank and subsequently supplied to the users through distribution network. In canal based schemes, water treatment is provided by filtration units followed by disinfection through chlorination and finally to the clear water sump, which is then pumped to overhead tank and subsequently to the distribution network by gravity flow.

12. Incidence of Water and Sanitation Related Diseases: As per the assessment of Health Department done for the years 2008 to 2013, Jalandhar and Patiala were found to be the worst affected districts with 1,58,437 and 88,918 acute diarrhoea cases respectively. Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Gurdaspur districts reported 31,477, 21,621 and 20,472 enteric fever cases respectively in last six years. Ludhiana, Sangrur and Moga are the worst affected districts with 1,577, 902 and 890 Hepatitis A & E cases respectively.

13. Sanitation: In Punjab, more than 70 percent of rural households have household latrines and usage level is observed to be good. In many of the habitations, open defecation is not widely prevalent. Moga and Ludhiana are the districts where more than 90% households are having IHHLs, whereas in Bathinda, Faridkot, Jalandhar, Patiala and Sangrur it is more than 80%. Amritsar is the only district where only 50% households are having IHHLs. As far as coverage of BPL households is concerned, special attention needs to be given in Amritsar, Nawansher, Kapurthala and Tarn Taran districts where less than 50% households are having IHHLs.

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14. Sewerage Schemes: According to Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (as on December 2014), there are 97 operational sewerage schemes in 18 districts of Punjab.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Mridula Singh (GSURR)
Pyush Dogra (GENDR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The Project will support construction of single village and multi-village based rural water supply and sanitation schemes/services (RWSS), which will improve overall environmental conditions through improvement in quality of RWSS services. Incorporating the key environmental challenges identified under the EA, an EMF has been prepared. The EMF includes various environmental management strategies to be used during project implementation. Environmental Code of Practices

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		have been prepared and included in the EMF. The above measures are effectively utilized to screen the schemes from environmental impacts, and suggest measures of mitigation. These practices will be followed in this Project.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The earlier project (closed on December 2014) and EA conducted for the current project does not provide any learnings that the proposed Project activities are in any way impacting natural habitat. Hence, policy is not triggered.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	Environmental Code of Practices have been prepared and included in the EMF. The above measures are effectively utilized to screen the schemes from environmental impacts, and suggest measures of mitigation. The same practices will be followed in this Project.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	No activity will support use of pesticides or related activity, hence policy is not triggered.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project activities do not foresee any impact on physical cultural resources. Hence, policy is not triggered
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There is no indigenous population in the state. Hence policy is not triggered
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	No	The project does not entail any land acquisition therefore the policy is not triggered. The main component that requires land is sewerage scheme with treatment systems. These schemes require about 2.5 acres per scheme. These facilities would be located in encumbered GP lands. The scheme selection criteria will ensure that such sewerage schemes will be taken up only in such GPs where land is available. The total extent of land needed for this entire project is of the order of 787.5 acres (315 scheme x 2.5 acre per scheme). Other project components are of the nature of up gradation of service levels, increasing access through expanding house connections, improving inclusion by extension to cover uncovered areas and addressing water quality issues. As such there is no requirement of land anticipated for these components. In exceptional cases if land is needed for these components, these facilities would be located on unencumbered GP lands or through direct market purchase (willing buyer-willing seller).

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Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	There is no water supply source involving dams or ponds hence policy is not triggered.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	OP 7.50 is applicable to the proposed project since the rural water supply, drainage and sanitation activities will be carried out in the watersheds of the Sutlej, Ravi and Beas Rivers, or their tributaries. These rivers and their tributaries are considered "international waterways" for purposes of the policy. Taking into account the project's focus on improved efficiency and service delivery for already existing water supply and sanitation schemes in Punjab, it is the Team's assessment that the proposed activities will (i) not adversely change the quality or quantity of water flows to the other riparians, and (ii) will not be adversely affected by the other riparians' possible water use. Thus, an exception under paragraph 7(a) of OP 7.50 has been obtained.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	Project is not in disputed area.

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:

This assessment comprised an assessment of the current status of RWSS in the State, status of water resources availability for sourcing of drinking water in terms of quantity and quality, identification of baseline environmental issues pertaining to RWSS, institutional and policy assessment, expected environmental impacts of the proposed project interventions and proposed mitigation measures, development of the EMF, and institutional arrangements for implementation of the EMF. Findings of the EA indicate that while the proposed project interventions are expected to result in overall environmental and public health improvements in the state, potential adverse impacts could occur if the schemes are not properly designed, sited, implemented, and maintained.

Water Supply Issues:

– Water Availability / Water Quantity: Ground water has been the major source of rural drinking water and irrigation in Punjab. Owing to large scale extraction of ground water for irrigation, combined with increasing demands in other sectors due to population and industrial growth, the aquifers are prone to be under stress and some of the sources have become either unsustainable or contaminated.

– Water Source Protection: Drinking water from local drinking water utilities is sourced from ground water, streams, rivers or lakes in a watershed. Although most of the raw water requires some kind of treatment before being supplied for its intended purpose mainly for drinking, domestic or industrial use, protecting sources of water is an important part of providing safe drinking water to the public.

– Water Quality (Surface water & Ground water): A major canal network of the Punjab state is relatively free of industrial or municipal discharges, and the irrigation drainage flows are seldom

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routed into the canal system. The water quality in the main canals is generally better than that of the river courses. The quality problems with respect to surface water sources are more acute in the locations and during the periods when the flow in the river is not sufficient to cause acceptable level of dilution of the discharge effluents. The shallow ground water quality in Punjab is poor owing to natural presence of salinity and pollutants at concentrations exceeding the permissible levels for drinking water use. In addition, the ground water quality may also indicate bacteriological and chemical contamination due to inadequate treatment of effluents from septic tanks or industrial discharges and disposal of sullage.

– Leakage from Water supply: Water is often wasted through leaking pipes, joints, valves and fittings of water supply system either due to bad quality of material used, poor workmanship, corrosion, age of installations, or through vandalism as well. This leakage leads to reduction in supply and loss of pressure. The leakages could either be visible or invisible. In the case of invisible leaks, sections of pipeline should be isolated and search to be carried out for location of leaks. Also, the lack of maintenance of pipeline may cause leakages in long run which has negative impact on the various attributes due to water stagnation in the village roads/streets/low lying areas.

– Maintenance of Water Disinfection System: The disinfection of potable water is almost universally accomplished by the use of gaseous chlorine or chlorine compounds. Other methods of disinfection are also available such as ozone, ultra-violet light, chlorine dioxide, silver ionization etc. Disinfection should be done continuously to maintain the residual chlorine in the distribution system.

Sanitation Issues:

– Household Sanitation options and issues: There are no provisions of sanitation facilities in 30% of the total rural households in The Punjab state. Amongst the 70% households which have access to a sanitary facilities, about 94% have a toilet within their house, 4% households share a toilet with other households while about 2% households use a public toilet.

– Septic Tanks: All the wastewater of households should flow into septic tanks. As wastewater flows into the tank, the heavier solid materials settle to the bottom, the lighter grease and fats float to the top and liquid flows out of the tank, which untreated can cause pollution.

– Site Selection for STP: Site selection of a waste water treatment facility should be based on careful consideration on development patterns as well as social, environmental and engineering constraints. It is important to understand that the selection of a site for sewage treatment plant will have long lasting social, environmental and economic repercussions on the affected community and neighborhood.

– Effluent Disposal & Utilization: The effluent disposal of STP and its utilization should be planned at design stage otherwise its accumulation in the nearby areas leads to un-aesthetic view and becomes a breeding ground for mosquitoes. The effluent from the STP may be discharged in the water bodies such as existing drains, ponds, streams or on land provided that it meets the PPCB standards.

Environmental Management

An EMF prescribing the requisite measures to address environmental impacts arising out of the project. The EMF will address following aspects :

• Water availability. Piped-water systems will draw water from deep aquifers. The current and expected future drinking water abstractions from these aquifers are very small compared to the estimated sustainable yield of the deep aquifer, but over-exploitation of the same aquifer for irrigation puts stress on source sustainability for deep groundwater-based schemes. In areas where

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the quality of deep aquifers is affected, canal-based schemes or groundwater sources with adequate treatment systems will be implemented, and adequate year-round supply will be ensured through storage or other measures.

- Water quality monitoring. Conventional water quality parameters for the DWSS's deep groundwater-based schemes indicate acceptable water quality for drinking purposes. However, due to emerging concerns regarding the possible presence of industrial or agricultural chemicals in some locations, the Project will commence and support a systematic assessment of groundwater quality in the State. Effective and regular disinfection, preventive and corrective maintenance of water distribution systems, and regular water quality monitoring will be ensured.
- Environmental sanitation and hygiene. The Project will support IEC campaign to create and enhance awareness on hygiene aspects pertaining to hand-washing, water collection, storage and handling practices and to generate demand for drainage improvement schemes including small-bore sewers or /sewerage schemes.
- Water Quality Standards: the project/ DWSS will continued to follow Water and Wastewater quality standards of Bank group guidelines, applicable National guidelines (IS, CPCB, etc) and if required, international (mainly for uranium, heavy metals etc).

To address impacts following safeguard management process will be adopted in the Project:
As per the EMF prepared for the Project, at the Detailed Scheme Report (DSR) preparation stage, the available environmental information in the Environmental Data Sheets (EDS) will be evaluated and based on the level of expected environmental and public health impacts, the proposed water supply and sewerage schemes would be classified as either Category I (insignificant environmental impacts) or Category II (moderate environmental impacts). For Category II schemes, a detailed environmental appraisal is required. Based on the environmental categorization of the schemes for the proposed Project, appraisals have to be done and approvals have to be obtained from the respective agencies. The environmental issues at planning, design, construction, and O&M stages are identified and mitigation measures, with the persons responsible to ensure the implementation, are detailed in the EMF. An EMP will be prepared to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive impacts. The plan will cover environmental issues like site preparation, public safety and access management, construction site and material management, air pollution, water pollution, land contamination, noise, occupational health and safety, construction camps and labor issues. Environmental management and mitigation activities, including associated cost, will be included in the specifications and conditions of the civil works contract by the contractor. A provision of 1 percent of subproject cost is made for implementing the EMP. In response, the EMF has provided adequate management measures (under the Environmental Codes of Practice [ECoPs]) to comply during the planning and design, construction, and O&M stages of RWSS schemes. Environmental management strategy, with technical specification required for effective implementation, is captured under the ECoPs given in the EMF. These ECoPs respond to the environmental priorities analyzed as part of the EA. The Focal Point Environment and the Environment Specialist at the state level will monitor compliance of the schemes with the EMF. All completed schemes shall be visited at regular intervals by the environment team to check if all environmental safeguard requirements are met and to identify any issues that need to be addressed. An External Environmental Audit of all the sewerage schemes and surface water supply schemes will be conducted by consultants on an annual basis. Apart from this, the project environment team will audit all the remaining schemes immediately upon completion, on a regular basis.

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

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No indirect and/ or long term impacts are expected as a result of the project intervention. Most of the project components will have complementary positive impacts on the environment e.g. a combination of ground water recharge measures, greater ownership by communities and willingness to improve sustainability of local water sources. The selection of safe drinking water sources coupled with water quality monitoring programs and environmental sanitation and health hygiene education will contribute in sustainable water supply systems and in improving environmental conditions in villages. The sewerage schemes will as well improve the disposal and drainage systems in the rural areas.

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

Environment: Due to the participatory nature of the schemes and framework approach adopted for environmental management, the alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on villages would be considered during the design and planning phase of each scheme.

Social: It is well recognized that the RWSS reforms are difficult and challenging task for the government, PRIs and communities. Hence, towards ensuring that potential positive benefits do translate into reality, a variety of alternative interventions will be explored for extending community development support as well as human and institutional development efforts. This will be complemented with an ample provision for 'change management' initiatives.

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

The social and environmental management will form an integral part of the overall scheme cycle. Each detailed scheme report shall contain environmental screening format known as EDS, highlighting the issues and mitigation measures. Scheme appraisals will take due note of this and shall guide in decision making. Roles and responsibilities for ensuring implementation of the environment and social safeguards have been detailed out at state, district, block and village/ scheme levels. At the state level the DWSS (Head Office) prepares the environment policy and sets the guidelines for the EMF implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This Office also liaises with other departments with regard to environment issues.

The State level officer, DWSS will be responsible for ensuring the implementation of the EMF across the State. To assist State level Officer, there will be an Executive Engineer and an Environmental Specialist, who will ensure that environment management activities are in conformity with the EMF and that necessary guidance and budget is provided to implement these plans. The state level Environment Specialist will be in charge of the overall responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the environmental aspects. The EMF will be implemented through engineering staff and will be supported by environmental specialists at state HQ level, regional level (CEs and SEs offices) and at each district level (AE/JE level). Further, at village level JE will be assigned with the responsibility of environmental sanitation management and awareness. SMAP will be implemented through Social Development Specialists engaged at HQ level, regional and village level. The Project will develop capacities of GPWSC through training and other information sharing measures to execute these functions effectively. The Project envisages building on the existing institutional model that enables demand driven community action.

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

Key program stakeholders were identified and consultations held at village level and at state level during the course of updating of EMF and also at the time of disseminating draft findings in the

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month of November 2014. This was undertaken to seek their views and incorporate the same into designing of the program. Grassroots level stakeholders included: (i) benefiting households (including women, poor, and Scheduled Castes); (ii) Gram Panchayats (men and women elected representatives), (iii) Junior Engineers, and (iv) other community based organizations. Block/ district level stakeholders are the respective Panchayat Raj Institutions; other concerned stakeholder departments and non-governmental organizations, contractors/ suppliers and consultants The environmental and social assessment studies have been conducted with active participation by relevant stakeholders Summary of EMF and SMAP has been translated into local Punjabi language and disseminated throughout the Department's website on December 29, 2014; revised SMAP on February 3, 2015.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	18-Dec-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	19-Jan-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	////
"In country" Disclosure	
India	18-Dec-2014
Comments: Disclosed in project website "www.pbdwss.gov.in'	
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:	
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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 [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [ ] No [×] NA [ ]
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [ ] No [×] NA [ ]

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If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
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 [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Srinivasa Rao Podipireddy	
Approved By		
Regional Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Francis V. Fragano (RSA)	Date: 03-Feb-2015
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: William D. Kingdom (PMGR)	Date: 04-Feb-2015

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