

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATASHEET  
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: 96168

Date prepared/updated: April 27, 2015

**I. Basic Information**

**1. Basic Project Data**

Country: Islamic Republic of Pakistan		Project ID: P154036	
		Additional Project ID (if any):	
Project Name: Disaster and Climate Resilience Improvement Project			
Task Team Leader: Haris Khan			
Estimated Appraisal Date: April 21, 2015		Estimated Board Date: May 22, 2015	
Managing Unit: GSURR		Lending Instrument: Investment Project Financing	
Sector: Flood protection (70%), Public administration- Water, sanitation and flood protection (30%)			
Theme:			
IBRD Amount (US\$m.):			
IDA Amount (US\$m.): 150.0			
GEF Amount (US\$m.):			
PCF Amount (US\$m.):			
Other financing amounts by source:			
Environmental Category: B			
Is this a transferred project	Yes [ ]	No [ X ]	
Simplified Processing	Simple [ X ]	Repeater [ ]	
Is this project processed under OP 10.00, Para 12.00 (Situations of Urgent Need or Assistance)	Yes [ X ]	No [ ]	

**2. Project Objectives:**

1. The project aims to support restoration of flood protection infrastructure and strengthen government capacity to manage disasters and climate variability.

**3. Project Description:**

**Project Components**

***Component 1: Restoring flood protection infrastructure and upgrading flood management systems– USD 100 million***

Component 1 aims to enhance physical resilience through the restoration, rehabilitation and improvement of critical flood protection infrastructure.

1. *Subcomponent 1.1. Flood Protection Works (USD 80 million):* This subcomponent will finance the restoration of flood protection infrastructure damaged during 2014 flood in Punjab

and the following eight districts: Neelum, Hattian, Bagh, Poonch, Haveli, Kotli, Bhimber and Muzaffarabad (collectively, the “Northern Districts”). These investments will include:

- a) Restoration of flood embankments to resilient standards
- b) Rehabilitation of other infrastructure such as spurs and river channelization works

2. Potential flood mitigation investments in Punjab and the Northern Districts include some works that are at an advanced stage of readiness and could be taken up under this subcomponent in the short term. The Government has shared a prospective list of ready investments with the Bank in this regard. The financing requirements for these immediate works are USD 65 million in Punjab and USD 15 million for the Northern Districts.

3. A framework approach will be used to finalize subprojects under this component based on selection criteria<sup>1</sup>. This approach is being taken due to the emergency nature of the project. In addition, the component will finance preparatory work for those additional investments requiring longer preparation times. It will also support the agency implementing the infrastructure work in Punjab to further enhance their flood management systems.

4. *Sub Component 1.2. Feasibility Studies and Diagnostics for Medium-Long Term Works (USD15 million):* This subcomponent will finance preparatory activities (feasibility studies, consulting services for surveys, designs, environmental and social impact assessments, etc.) for proposed medium-long term investments that may bring about significant improvements to flood protection and have high economic benefits. Once preparatory activities are completed, these works may also be considered for support through the framework approach.

5. *Sub Component 1.3. Upgrading Flood Management Systems (USD 5 million):* The sub-component will support the Punjab Irrigation Department for implementation of non-structural measures to enhance flood management and its related equipment upgrades and studies. Specifically, (i) *Establishment of a Decision Support System* with its required telemetry system to facilitate evidence based decision making related to selecting optimal breaching sites, managing flood peaks, and irrigation infrastructure management during flood events; (ii) *Safety evaluation of flood protection structures*, which will involve building in-house capacity at PID and providing the required equipment for structural safety assessments; (iii) *Supporting the Irrigation Research Institute* to undertake studies/ trainings on improving design, operations, and maintenance of flood protection infrastructure, and; (iv) *River morphology studies and floodplain mapping* of selected eastern rivers impacted by the 2014 floods (i.e. Jhelum and Chenab Rivers) as well as floodplain mapping for these rivers, to identify risks and possible mitigation measures.

## ***Component 2: Upgrading Climate Infrastructure – USD 23 million***

6. Component 2 aims to enhance climate resilience by upgrading the national hydro-meteorological observation network and associated flood early warning systems (FEWS). The project will support improvement of hydro-meteorological information services through

---

<sup>1</sup> These criteria will inter alia include: (i) economic impact; (ii) technical readiness and feasibility criteria; (iii) demand by local communities; (iv) implementation duration; and, (v) scale of safeguards issues and mitigation costs. As and when the selection criteria are met, activities would be eligible to be included in the Project.

upgrading radar equipment, strengthening flood forecasting capability and early warning systems, and improving dissemination of hydro-meteorological information. Further, the weather forecasting system will be upgraded beyond current capabilities, to support 24 hours-per-day, 365-days-per-year operations, with forecast lead-times of 7-days, including forecast verification to assess forecast reliability. The aging radars will be replaced and upgraded while gaps in radar coverage would also be addressed through the project.

### ***Component 3: Managing Disasters – USD 18 million***

7. Component 3 aims to strengthen the government's capacity to better manage disasters. This component will finance risk identification, institutional strengthening for improved management of disasters and enhancing fiscal resilience.

8. *Subcomponent 3.1. Risk Identification (USD 2 million):* This subcomponent will focus on identifying the risk environment for informed planning and decision-making, development of framework to undertake the assessments, as well as tools to allow the optimal utilization of risk information. Specifically a) Studies on urban and flash flooding in Punjab and; b) Slope stabilization studies in the Northern Districts.

9. *Subcomponent 3.2. Institutional Strengthening for DRM (USD 12 million):* This subcomponent will provide support towards strengthening the DRM institutional structure as well as building capacity and equipping the Disaster Management Authorities in Punjab and the relevant disaster management entity in the Northern Districts. Activities will include: a) Institutional and policy review; b) Strengthening of DMAs down to district level; c) Mainstreaming DRM in the planning process in collaboration with Planning and Development (P&D) Department, Punjab.

10. *Subcomponent 3.3. Fiscal Resilience (USD 4 million):* The subcomponent will support the federal and Punjab governments to develop a National Disaster Risk Finance Strategy. The strategy will formalize objectives and scope, evaluate various financial instruments to finance contingent liability to natural disasters, and recommend implementation of selected instruments.

11. The project will also provide advisory services to Punjab Provincial Disaster Management Fund (PDMF). The project will support the development of an appropriate governance structure, SOPs, fiduciary safeguards and controls, and transparent allocation criteria, drawing on international good practices.

12. The Government of Punjab used early recovery cash transfers for the floods in 2010, 2011, and 2014. The sub-component will support the development of a standard emergency cash transfer system in collaboration with the PDMA and Punjab Social Protection Authority (PSPA).

### ***Component 4: Project Management – USD 9 million***

13. The project will be implemented through mandated government departments including Pakistan Meteorological Department, Punjab Irrigation Department, Punjab Disaster Management Authority, and the apex planning and development agency for the Northern Districts. This component will support engagement of additional resources at Project Implementation Units within these departments.

### ***Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response– USD 0 million***

14. Following an adverse natural event that causes a major natural disaster, the government may request the Bank to re-allocate project funds to support response and reconstruction. This component would draw resources from the unallocated expenditure category and allow the government to request the Bank to reallocate financing from other project components to partially cover emergency response and recovery costs. This component could also be used to channel additional funds should they become available for the emergency.

#### **4. Project Location**

15. The physical interventions under the project (components 1 and 2) will be carried out in Punjab and the Northern Districts, mostly along the rivers– Chenab, Jhelum and possibly Indus.

16. The Punjab province is predominantly plain area with most parts having fertile lands and availability of irrigation water. There are some hilly areas in the northwest and extreme southwest. There is also a plateau adjacent to the mountains known as the Pothohar plateau and a desert belt in the southeastern part known as Cholistan. The province is traversed by rivers and a large network of irrigation canals that emanate from them. The fertile land and availability of irrigation water facilitate extensive cultivation and other agricultural activities such as livestock rearing. The province supports a large road and railway network; river navigation is also carried out at some places. Population density is high particularly in the canal-irrigated areas; the population density was 353 persons per square kilometer as compared to the national figure of 164 according to the 1998 census. The project interventions will be carried out mostly along the rivers, in plain areas.

17. The Northern Districts are mostly hilly in nature with a network of valleys, steep to moderately steep slopes, and small streams and rivulets flowing through the bottom of the valleys. The streams and rivulets eventually drain into the Jhelum River. The slopes are covered with mostly scrub vegetation at lower elevations while conifer forests also exist at higher altitudes. Cultivation is scant and is possible only where flat land and irrigation water is available – mostly along the rivers and streams. The population density is likewise low compared to the plain areas. The road network also exists though the hilly terrain and makes it difficult to build and maintain roads. The project interventions will mostly be carried out along the rivers and streams at lower altitudes.

#### **5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team:**

Javid Afzal

Samina Mussarat Islam

<b>Safeguard Policies Triggered</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)</b> The project components 1 and 2 include activities that can potentially cause environmental impacts of low to moderate intensity and significance. Hence the project has been categorized as Environment Category B.	X	
<b>Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)</b> The project interventions will be carried out in areas where the natural habitat has already been		X

modified. In addition, the ESMF includes a screening process for the subprojects to ensure that no activities are planned at/near any sensitive habitat and or protected areas and that the proposed activities do not have any significant impacts on natural habitat.		
<b>Forests (OP/BP 4.36)</b> The project interventions will be carried out in areas that are not forested. In addition, the ESMF includes a screening process for the subprojects to ensure that no activities are planned at/near any forests and that the proposed activities do not have any significant impacts on forests.		X
<b>Pest Management (OP 4.09)</b> The project does not involve procurement or usage of agro-chemicals nor will it promote any increase in the usage of these chemicals.		X
<b>Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)</b> No damage to physical cultural resources is expected. In addition, the ESMF includes a screening process for the subprojects to ensure that no activities are planned at/near any physical cultural resources and that the proposed activities do not have any significant impact on such resources.		X
<b>Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)</b> No indigenous communities as recognized by the Bank and other development partners reside in the Punjab province or the Northern Districts.		X
<b>Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)</b> The project components 1 and 2 can potentially cause resettlement impacts.	X	
<b>Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)</b> The project does not involve any works on dams.		X
<b>Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)</b> As the tributaries of Indus River are international waterways, the Project triggers the Bank's policy on Projects on International Waterways. Proposed project activities however only entail rehabilitation or reconstruction of existing infrastructure and technical studies and as such fall under the exception to the notification requirement under paragraphs 7(a) and 7(b) of OP 7.50. In accordance with the requirements of the policy, a memo outlining the rationale for the decision not to notify riparians has been prepared and approved by Bank Management.	X	

## 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:

18. The project is expected to have many positive impacts including reduction of poverty, protection of vulnerable and marginalized groups such as women, male and female children, elderly, minorities and the poor living below the poverty line. More specific positive impacts include: protection of villages and settlement, protection of grazing areas for livestock, decrease in area of land lost due to erosion, social protection, improvement in local environmental conditions, reduced incidence of water borne diseases, decrease public health risks, protection of damages to crop, public and privately owned infrastructure, increase in agricultural produce and economic gain, provision of better conditions for intensive agriculture, reduction in poverty and generation of employment opportunities for the locals, protection of wildlife and development of new habitats. Most of the negative environmental impacts will be short-term and limited to the physical works phase. These can include: water pollution, diversion of water for construction, elimination of washing areas/sites, leakages of chemicals and hydrocarbons, runoff from roads, change in natural flow of river, land pollution (if solid waste material, camp site area, stone stacking area, stock yard area and removed vegetative cover is left unattended), noise and vibration due to movement of machinery, air pollution due to smoke and dust, traffic and public

nuisance, removal of trees, vegetation cover during site clearance. And low to moderate social impacts may occur such as minor loss of crops due to loss of encroached public lands, damages to kacha rooms used for storage of agriculture inputs and grains, and animal sheds; and in few cases loss of grazing land. The physical work-related social impacts will involve health and safety, and access issues of professional staff/labor and communities residing near the area where the subprojects are carried out.

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

19. No potential indirect and/or negative long term negative environmental or social impacts are expected in the project areas due to project activities. Both Punjab and the Northern Districts have seen significant population growth and urbanization in the last few decades and the trend is expected to continue irrespective of project activity. Over the last decade an increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events has also been observed in the project area and that uncertainty may worsen due to exacerbating climate change effects. Project activities will go a long way towards building resilience in communities against climate change induced disasters.

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

20. An indicative list of activities includes minimum intensive interventions focused on repair/restoration and rehabilitation of flood protection infrastructure. The activities are not expected to have significant or irreversible social and environmental impacts that are negative, but is expected to have intensive positive impacts on the environment and socio-economic conditions of the population residing in the project area. Hence the project is a better alternative compared to no-action.

21. At the sub-project level, the alternatives will be considered at the time of designing and assessing of each intervention from the social and environment perspective, with the help of checklists and procedures laid down in the ESMF. During the social and environment assessment of each sub-project, its design and construction alternatives will be evaluated by the technical staff and consultants with the participation of potentially affected and intended beneficiary communities and their respective environmental and social impacts will be considered to explore alternative; but alternatives with respect to the sub-project sites will usually not be needed owing to the fact that most of these interventions will be rehabilitation/restoration of existing structures.

**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:**

22. The borrower has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including a Resettlement Policy Framework to identify and mitigate all potential environmental and socio-economic impacts. The ESMF includes list of screening instruments adequate to the activity scale and impact and takes into account the geographic variation and difference in environmental resource base between Punjab and the Northern Districts. The developed ESMF has been presented to the Bank for review, and cleared by the Bank. The ESMF has been

disclosed in-country by the clients on their websites, through placement of document in the Implementing Agencies (IAs) and line agencies offices, and distributed among other stakeholders, and internationally at the Bank InfoShop on April 28, 2015. The executive summary of ESMF translated into local language and disclosed on the websites of IAs and distributed among institutional stakeholders, will also be distributed to affected and beneficiary communities at the early stage of sub-projects.

23. The ESMF includes a screening criteria for selection of the project activities that will ensure that the activities selected; a) do not have any significant, irreversible or long-term environmental or social impacts, b) do not involve any greenfield construction, c) do not involve any works in protected areas or in or around sensitive natural habitats, d) do not cause any degradation of forestry or damage to physical cultural resources, e) do not involve work on any flood infrastructure up to or more than 10 meters in height, f) does not require an Environmental Impact Assessment according to Pakistan Environmental Act and relevant guidelines and g) does not cause any land acquisition and significant resettlement impacts such as displacement and loss of livelihood.

24. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared as part of the ESMF, it will allow application of OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement Policy requirements. RPF defines objectives and principles of resettlement, provides sub-projects screening mechanism to explore alternative design options, to avoid or minimize resettlement impacts. It identifies adverse social impacts and provides an estimation of magnitude/extent of potential impacts, mechanisms for organizational arrangements including supervision, monitoring and Grievance Redressal Mechanism. It also includes mechanism for preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) to efficiently mitigate/compensate social impacts and lay down funding mechanism for their implementation. The RAPs will be developed to systematically assess, avoid/minimize and mitigate or compensate involuntary resettlement impacts within an agreed timeframe expected from loss of encroached government land mostly used for agriculture purpose, storing agriculture inputs/grains and keeping animals in kacha structures.

25. The ESMF includes a social and environmental checklist that shall assess the potential subproject impacts on the basis of its scale, nature and potential negative impacts. The checklist prescribes further screening and environmental management instruments to be prepared for activities which might have relatively more extensive impacts. For all flood works restoration activities that are likely to cause environmental degradation/impacts, an Environmental and Social Management Plan shall be prepared. Where necessary, the project team shall engage consultants to prepare a detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in compliance with the OP 4.01 (OPs 4.04, 4.36, 4.09, 4.11, and 4.37 have not been triggered as explained under Section 5). The screening checklist proposes mitigation measures for low and moderate impacts, including compensatory tree plantation at a ratio of four for each tree felled, water sprinkling for keeping dust and air pollution down, provision of employment to local labor to avoid social conflicts, proper maintenance of vehicles, generators and machinery, waste pits for solid waste management, designated areas for vehicles and generators with potential oil spills away from the water bodies, labor and working conditions, health and safety measures for professional employees, skilled and unskilled labor, and communities residing in sub-project areas. Additionally the ESMF proposes institutional arrangements to ensure that the mitigation measures are implemented effectively and efficiently, and also proposes monitoring, reporting

and documentation protocols by the IAs, designing and supervision consultants, and civil works contractors.

26. Both the Punjab and the Northern Districts PIUs shall employ environmental and social safeguards specialists, to oversee and ensure compliance with the ESMF and the RPF, also before identifying and designing the subprojects that may have environmental and or social impacts.

27. The project will employ a three tiered monitoring structure with focal persons nominated from the concerned staff to monitor implementation of safeguards instruments during works phase. The safeguards specialist will compile the monitoring checklists to prepare and collate a quarterly environmental and social progress report.

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

28. During preparation of ESMF, SEMU (PID, Punjab) and the apex planning and development agency for the Northern Districts organized consultations with intended beneficiaries, potentially affected persons and other key institutional stakeholders. Consultations were held with key government and civil society stakeholders at different levels through meetings, focus group discussions and key informant interviews with smaller groups of grassroots stakeholders such as potentially affected persons, project intended beneficiaries and local communities residing near proposed sub-projects. Whereas discussions with institutional stakeholders were arranged through meetings and consultation workshops. The ESMF includes feedback/comments and suggestions/recommendations received from consultations. Additional subproject-specific consultations will be carried out during the project implementation at the designing and implementation stages.

29. The ESMF has been disclosed in compliance with Bank’s Access to Information Policy. The ESMF and Urdu translation of its executive summary have been placed on the official websites of the Implementing Agencies on April 28, 2015 and disclosed on the WB InfoShop on April 28, 2015. The EMF and Urdu translation of its executive summary are being placed at all regional offices of the relevant departments/line agencies and sent to all institutional stakeholders.

***B. Disclosure Requirements***

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other:</b>	
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	April 17, 2015
Date of "in-country" disclosure	April 28, 2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	April 28, 2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	N/A
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process: ESMF</b>	
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	April 17, 2015

Date of "in-country" disclosure	April 28, 2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	April 28, 2015
<b>Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework:</b>	
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	N/A
Date of receipt by the Bank	N/A
Date of "in-country" disclosure	N/A
Date of submission to InfoShop	N/A
<b>Pest Management Plan:</b>	
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	N/A
Date of receipt by the Bank	N/A
Date of "in-country" disclosure	N/A
Date of submission to InfoShop	N/A
<b>* 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.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:</b>	
N/A	

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

<b>OP/BP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>			
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Sector Manager (SM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes		
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes		
<b>OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats</b>			
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?			
<b>OP 4.09 - Pest Management</b>			
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or Sector Manager? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?			
<b>OP/BP 4.11– Physical Cultural Resources</b>			

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [ ]	No [ ]	N/A [X]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on physical cultural resources?			
<b>OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples</b>			
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes [ ]	No [ ]	N/A [X]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review the plan?	NA		
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit?	NA		
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>			
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [X]	No [ ]	N/A [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review and approve the plan/policy framework/process framework?	Yes [X]		
<b>OP/BP 4.36 – Forests</b>			
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [ ]	No [ ]	N/A [X]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?			
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?			
<b>OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams</b>			
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes [ ]	No [ ]	N/A [X]
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?			
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?			
<b>OP/BP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways</b>			
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [ ]	No [X]	N/A [ ]
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 [X]	No [ ]	N/A [ ]

What are the reasons for the exception? Please explain:	Proposed Project activities only entail rehabilitation or reconstruction of existing infrastructure and technical studies (paragraphs 7(a) and 7(b) of OP 7.50).
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's InfoShop?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
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

#### ***D. Approvals***

<b><i>Signed and submitted by:</i></b>	<b><i>Name</i></b>	<b><i>Date</i></b>
Task Team Leader:	Haris Khan	April 28, 2015
Environmental Specialist:	Javaid Afzal	April 27, 2015
Social Development Specialist (consultant)	Samina Islam	April 27, 2015
Additional Environmental and/or Social Development Specialist(s):	Fouad Khan	April 27, 2015
Social Development Specialist (consultant)	Rana Sarwar	April 27, 2015
<b><i>Approved by:</i></b>		
Regional Safeguards Coordinator:	Francis V. Fragano / Zia Al Jalaly	April 28, 2015
Comments:		
Practice Manager:	Bernice K. Van Bronkhorst	April 28, 2015
Comments:		