

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA13029

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 01-May-2015

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 04-May-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	India	Project ID:	P154847
Project Name:	Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project (P154847)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Deepak Singh		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	29-Apr-2015	Estimated Board Date:	15-Jun-2015
Managing Unit:	GSURR	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (10%), General energy sector (30%), General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (30%), General transportation sector (30%)		
Theme(s):	Natural disaster management (50%), Rural services and infrastructure (30%), Climate change (20%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			Yes
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	370.00	Total Bank Financing:	250.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			120.00
International Development Association (IDA)			250.00
Total			370.00
Environmental Category:	A - Full Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to restore, improve and enhance resilience of public services, environmental facilities, and livelihoods in targeted communities of Andhra Pradesh, and increase the capacity of the State to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or

emergency.

3. Project Description

Background. The World Bank is a key partner of the Government of India (GoI) in general and of the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) in particular, in their disaster risk mitigation and management efforts. The current National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project-I (NCRMP-I) has been supporting the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha since 2010 towards improving their capacity to manage hydro-meteorological hazards, which contributed to the limited impact of Cyclone Phailin's damage in comparison with earlier events of comparable magnitude.

Beneficiaries. The project, through its different components, will provide both direct and indirect benefits to the State of Andhra Pradesh and its 49.4 million inhabitants. Direct beneficiaries include inhabitants of the coastal areas affected by cyclone Hudhud, specifically the four heavily impacted districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari with a total population of about 13.3 million.

Project Components. The project has seven components: i) Resilient electrical network; ii) Restoration of connectivity and shelter infrastructure; iii) Restoration and protection of beach front; iv) Restoration of environmental facilities and livelihood support; v) Technical assistance and capacity building for disaster risk management; vi) Project implementation support; and vii) Contingency emergency response.

Component 1: Resilient electrical network - US\$120 million

This component will finance investments to improve the electrical infrastructure in the city of Visakhapatnam. The objective of this component is to reduce the vulnerability of the city's electrical network by laying the power distribution system underground. Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. (EPDCL) will be the implementing agency for the component. Approximately 700 km of 33kV, 11 kV and 415 volts network lines will be converted to underground cable network. The implementation will be taken-up from the consumers meter board and going to 11 and 33 kV feeders, starting from the beach road and going towards the landward side. EPDCL has already appointed a consultant to carry out necessary survey of all the existing 33KV, 11 KV and 415 volts network (up to the consumer point) and prepare a detailed project report. An additional consultant is being appointed to carry out environment and social assessment (ESIA) and prepare the safeguard plans (EMPs and/or RAPs) as required in the light of findings from the impact assessment studies.

Component 2: Restoration of connectivity and shelter infrastructure - US\$105 million

This component will finance investments to restore and upgrade roads and cyclone shelters for increasing resilience from future disasters. Scope of this component will include all four Hudhud affected districts - Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam and East Godavari. The Line Department for implementation of rural roads and cyclone shelter works will be Panchayati Raj Department (PRD) and for Major District Roads (MDRs), the Roads and Building Department (R&BD) will be involved.

Sub-component 2.1: Restoration of rural roads and cyclone shelters (US\$60 million): This sub-component will finance restoration, reconstruction, strengthening and bituminous surfacing of about 800km of damaged rural roads including cross-drainage structures, following the Indian Roads

Congress (IRC), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) standards, which will also involve widening of the road embankments. It will also include repair of old cyclone shelters with friendly design features for the elderly, women, and children, wherever feasible.

Sub-component 2.2: Restoration of Major District Roads (MDRS) (US\$45 million): This sub-component will finance restoration, reconstruction, strengthening and widening (mostly single-lane to double-lane) of about 250km of damaged MDRs including cross-drainage structures, following the IRC and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) standards. Widened MDRs with proper pedestrian pathways, will help the state to conduct its operations at the time of any such disaster in future.

Component 3: Restoration and protection of beach front - US\$65 million

This component will support priority investments along the beachfront in the city of Vishakhapatnam. The Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC) and the Vishakhapatnam Urban Development Authority (VUDA) will be responsible for implementation of this component.

Sub-component 3.1: Shore protection works (US\$25 million): To finance appropriate solutions for the protection of the shore, this intervention will be planned taking into account the impact it may have on the coastal environment and will be based on the findings/outcome of the on-going high level study commissioned by GVMC that includes specialists from multiple disciplines, include coastal engineering.

Sub-component 3.2: Beach front restoration (US\$40 million): This sub-component will finance enhancement of urban public spaces and upgrading/improvement of the beachfront. This will include, creation of pedestrian walkways, street furniture, street lighting, public toilets, parking arrangements and landscaping along the beachfront. The component will also support rehabilitation of key damaged urban infrastructure, including drainage and sewage treatment plants, selected historic buildings and landmarks; and coastal city roads. This sub-component will be jointly implemented by the GVMC and VUDA. While restoring and developing the beach front, design features that are environmental friendly (on account of natural/ecological features that includes nesting sites of Olive Ridley Turtles) and suited to the needs of women, children, elderly and differently-abled will be given due consideration.

Component 4: Restoration of environmental services/facilities and livelihood support - US\$20 million

This component will finance reconstruction of the severely damaged Indira Gandhi Zoological Park (IGZP) and Eco-tourism Park at Kambalakonda Wildlife Sanctuary, located within the city limits of Visakhapatnam. Support under this component also includes restoration/creation of shelter belts/windbreaks; support to farm forestry/plantations through re-construction/re-development of damaged nurseries for poor/vulnerable coastal families towards restoring/ supporting livelihood opportunities in the affected areas and; regeneration of critical patches of mangroves along the coast to build natural buffers and increase disaster resilience. The Andhra Pradesh Forest Department with its partner agencies will be responsible for implementation of this component and works/activities would cover all four affected districts.

Sub-component 4.1: Restoration of environmental services and facilities (US\$8 million): To restore damaged environmental services facilities including: a) the Indira Gandhi Zoological Park and b) the

Eco-Tourism Park at Kambalakonda Wildlife Sanctuary. Apart from the environmental functions (ecological; conservation and; environmental education/awareness related), both these areas/facilities witness substantial footfall of visitors/tourists from within and outside the state and serve as vital green/open/recreational spaces for the city's population. Both parks and facilities there in suffered substantial damage as the eye of the storm crossed over this part of the city.

Sub-component 4.2: Livelihoods support (US\$12 million): This sub-component will support livelihood restoration for coastal families, including vulnerable, poor and women headed households through supporting re-construction and re-development of nurseries that would supply saplings for farm forestry and for creation of shelter belts/wind breaks apart from re-generation of mangroves in critical patches for increasing resilience.

Component 5: Capacity building and Technical Assistance for Disaster Risk Management - US\$35 million

This component will support investments to enhance the capabilities of GoAP entities in managing disaster risks, enhancing preparedness, and achieving resilient recovery. This component will include the following interventions:

Sub-component 5.1: Capacity augmentation for disaster management (US\$22 million): This sub-component will support strengthening of state's disaster response system and mechanism. Develop the capacities of the SDMA for the newly bifurcated state of Andhra Pradesh in performing its core functions. This will be done in coordination with the relevant state and national agencies by setting-up the State Advisory Committee and State Resource Centre for Disaster Management. The component will also include strengthening and establishing the emergency response and communication system of the state agencies such as fire department, the state disaster response force and other immediate key response agencies in responding adequately to disaster situations through better search and rescue equipment, wireless communication, enhanced training, etc.

As part of this sub-component, the State Government will announce a strategically chosen date before the annual cyclone season as the State Disaster Management Day. It will be made official through an appropriate Government Order and made a part of the State Government's official calendar, with a series of activities such as mock-drills and other preparedness related activities.

Sub-component 5.2: Community Based Disaster Risk Management Program (CBDRM) (US\$2 million): A CBDRM program targeted at the four cyclone affected districts will help communities better utilize risk mitigation infrastructure and work with local governance system while mobilizing themselves to be better prepared as well as respond to any disaster event.

Sub-component 5.3: Curriculum development on disaster risk reduction for Schools and Governmental Training Institutions (US\$1 million): This will involve a review of the current DRR related school curriculum of the Board for Secondary Education Andhra Pradesh (BSEAP) and Government Training Institutions. Based on the findings and international best practices, a DRR curriculum for schools and Governmental Training Institutions will be devised and implemented.

Sub-component 5.4: Technical assistance for risk reduction and response preparedness (US\$10 million): The component will include activities such as: (i) preparing a detailed vulnerability analysis of the cities and model various risks for effective mitigation planning and disaster response preparedness in consultation with community representatives and by applying local knowledge; (ii) carry out an in-depth assessment of the GoAP's Apathbandhu Insurance scheme (Accident Insurance Scheme for Below Poverty Line families), Agriculture risk insurance, social safety nets and other such risk transfer mechanisms and develop recommendations for establishing an integrated program for risk transfer protecting the lives and livelihoods of the vulnerable populations, including women headed, poor, SC and ST and low-income households; (iii) update the design guidelines for

infrastructure in several key departments by evolving better design standards that factor in the expected peak wind speeds and rainfalls, including material specifications for the infrastructure in coastal region; etc.

Component 6: Project Implementation Support - US\$25 million

This component will support the incremental operating costs of the Project, including establishing and operating the Project Management Unit (PMU), the Project Implementation Units (PIUs) and other partner agencies. In addition, the component will include consultancies required for the preparation and supervision of specific activities, monitoring and evaluation, trainings, exposure visits, studies on safety net practices in post-disaster situations, inclusive and gendered practices in disaster mitigation planning, preparedness and responsiveness and knowledge exchange programs.

Component 7: Contingency Emergency Response - US\$0 million

Following an adverse natural event that causes a major natural disaster, the respective governments 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/or allow the GoAP to request the Bank to re-categorize and 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 as a result of an emergency.

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

The state of Andhra Pradesh, India. Most of the physical works and activities will be concentrated in the four districts affected by cyclone Hudhud, namely, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam and East Godavari. However, the softer components, including capacity building and certain studies, would cover all the nine coastal districts of the state.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the most natural hazard prone states in India because of its long coastline and geographical location. About 44 percent of the state is vulnerable to tropical storms and related hazards. In particular, the section between Ongole and Machilipatnam along the Andhra coast is the most vulnerable to high surges. In addition to cyclones and its related hazards, monsoon depressions bring heavy to very heavy rains causing floods in the inland rivers between June and September. Andhra Pradesh is also exposed to earthquakes, though the State lies in low relatively risk zones (Zone I, II and III). In the recent past, earthquakes have occurred along and off the Andhra Pradesh coast and in regions in the Godavari river valley. Coastal erosion is an important problem, out of the total coastal length of about 974 km, about 440 km faces coastal erosion.

The state has a population of 49.4 million (population density – 308 persons/sq.km), out of which proportion of rural population is 70.4 percent while that of urban is 29.6 percent. Visakhapatnam is the most urbanized district of the state having 47.5 percent as urban population. The state with about 974 km of coastline, has the second longest coastline in the country after Gujarat. Out of the 13 districts, nine are coastal districts in the state account for approximately 69 percent (34.19 million) of its total population.

Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam, the three northern coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh severely affected by Cyclone Hudhud, is where the Eastern Ghats meet the Bay of Bengal, making these areas a combination of marine, coastal and ghat ecosystems. Along with East Godavari

which was also affected by the cyclone, the coastal zone in these districts is classified as high vulnerability zone and plays an important role in long-term sustainability of the hinterland. These areas contribute significantly to the economy of the state. Some salient environmental features of these districts have been listed below.

Forestry plays an important role in the economy of the cyclone affected districts. The forest type found in these districts includes southern tropical mixed deciduous forests, northern tropical dry deciduous forests, southern tropical dry mixed deciduous forests, dry deciduous green forests and dry evergreen forests. In terms of administration, Vishakapatnam Forest Circle with Paderu, Vishakapatnam, Narsipatnam, Srikakulam and Vizianagaram divisions covers the three severely cyclone affected districts. The Forest Department has involved Vana Samarakshan Samiti (VSS) in management of forests in the entire circle.

Visakhapatnam city, where the eye of the storm made landfall, is famous for its natural harbour, ship building unit, steel plant, oil refineries, Dolphin's Nose hills and Ramakrishna beach. It is the industrial city in Andhra Pradesh. The city has large environmentally important urban public spaces in form of Kailashgiri (155 hectares), VUDA Park (22 hectares), Rani Chandramani Biodiversity Park (2 hectares) and 50km of beach front from Bhimili to the Fishing Harbour.

Kambalakonda Wildlife Sanctuary, located within city limits of Visakhapatnam and facing high urban pressures, is home to Panthers and other wildlife. It is a dry evergreen forest mixed with scrub and meadows and covers an area of 70.70 sq. km. There is diverse flora and fauna in this sanctuary representing the diversity that exists in the Eastern Ghats. Two Eco-Tourism projects are active in these cyclone affected districts. Contiguous with the Kambalakonda sanctuary is the Kambalakonda Eco-tourism Area (1 sq.km) managed by Eco-Development Committee of Shambuvan Palayam. The second eco-tourism park at Thatipudi in Vizianagaram, is run by the Van Samrakshan Samiti (VSS) of Nakkalavalasa, Rallagaruvu, Panasalapadu, Addatheega and Diguvakondaparti villages.

The Indira Gandhi Zoological Park, spread over 625 acres is one of the two Zoological Parks of the state. It is located in Visakhapatnam city and was severely affected as the eye of the storm made landfall and crossed over the park. It houses 104 Species and about 683 specimens of animals and birds in 65 enclosures with open moats. It has been designated as the nodal center by the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) for ex-situ conservation of the Indian Wild Dog and has also seen successful breeding of tigers, hog deer, black buck and other animals. It also has an interpretation center, which was used for creating awareness on environmental education and conservation of biodiversity of Eastern Ghats, including its wildlife. The Zoological Park has an aviary that was designed by Salim Ali, a well-known Indian ornithologist and naturalist. The Forest Department runs an Animal Rescue Centre located opposite the Zoological Park. It primarily houses lions and tigers rescued from circus.

The three cyclone affected districts together have an area of 41,140 hectares of plantations, out of which, shelter belts along the coast cover 7991 hectares. The primary plantation species include Teak, Silver oak, Cashew, Eucalyptus, Pine, Bamboo and other Non-Teak Secondary Hardwood Species (NTHS), while the shelter belts mostly comprise of Casuarina and some Palmyrah.

Mangroves are found in Srikakulam district at Nuvvalarevu and Bhavanapadu - both of these fall within Coastal High Vulnerability Zone (as defined by INCOIS), further underlying their role in disaster resilience and the need for restoration of such areas. These patches fall under the jurisdiction of Revenue Department. A large patch of about 250 hectares of mangroves at Bangarammapalem village in Visakhapatnam district has been taken over by the Naval Alternate Operating Base.

Visakhapatnam district has about 60 hectares of mangroves within the city limits, which are now under the control of the Port Trust. Additionally, there are mangrove patches at Gangavaram and Kotha Kordu in this district.

There are two 'Important Bird Areas', namely Telikunchi and Telineelapuram, which are located in Srikakulam district. Telikunchi is the largest heronry in India with about 10,000 Asian Open bills nesting. Telineelapuram has Pelicans and Painted storks with the Kakrapally Creek playing an important role. The Kondakarla Ava, a large freshwater lake, with an area of 1600 acres. It is cradled in the foothills of the Eastern Ghats and is located about 50 km from Vizag on Sankaram (Buddhist Place) - Etikoppaka (Craft Village) - Kondakarla Ava tourist circuit. It has been recognized as eco-tourism destination and is another important site for birds. The coastline of the three cyclone affected districts witnesses nesting by Olive Ridley Turtles, categorized Vulnerable by IUCN. Fauna in all the three severely affected districts is threatened due to shrinkage of habitat and uncontrolled human activities.

Under the provisions of Disaster Management Act 2005, the Andhra Pradesh Disaster Management Rules 2007 were issued. As part of the rules, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has constituted the Andhra Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (AP SDMA). It is the nodal agency for disaster management at the state level and has two distinct objectives: i) develop and update plans and strategies to handle any type of disaster as pre-disaster efforts – this includes the development of disaster preparedness plans for the State, multi-hazard disaster response plans and district disaster management plans; ii) undertake projects for restoration and strengthen of infrastructure damaged by disasters during post-disaster scenario. The AP SDMA has made long strides towards improving disaster preparedness and response standards of the state through construction of disaster resistant infrastructure along the coast and has initiated number of efforts and response mechanism to meet both natural and manmade disasters.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Neha Pravash Kumar Mishra (GENDR)

Venkata Rao Bayana (GSURR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>Out of the seven proposed components under the project, five components, namely creation of resilient electrical network (Component 1); restoration of connectivity and shelter infrastructure (Component 2); restoration and protection of beach front (Component 3); restoration of environmental services and livelihood support (Component 4) and some capacity building and technical assistance activities for disaster risk management (Component 5), have a bearing on the approach and design of environment management and safeguard aspects of the project.</p> <p>While the project is expected to benefit the coastal communities in the state of Andhra Pradesh by reducing their vulnerability to cyclone and other hydro-meteorological hazards through restoration/ creation of</p>

		<p>more resilient infrastructure and strengthening of disaster risk management capabilities, the proposed investments are likely to generate some adverse environmental impacts. Since the proposed activities/works would be largely carried out in the coastal realms of the state that is marked by various degrees of vulnerability and sensitive environmental features. There are issues and risks that need to be managed through appropriate planning and upfront care during the sub-project selection and preparation/design phase to ensure that significant adverse impacts do not arise on account of proposed project interventions. However, there are also several opportunities to build better, more resilient and environmentally sensitive/appropriate infrastructure and other facilities.</p> <p>OP 4.01 has been triggered to facilitate creation/strengthening of mechanisms whereby sub-projects can be planned, designed and maintained in an environmentally sound manner through integration of appropriate approaches into the over-all decision making process of the project.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>While the proposed project interventions are not likely to cause significant conversion or damage to natural habitats, OP 4.04 has been triggered as some of the sub-projects are likely to be located within/very close a critical natural habitat (owing to the fact that the coast line is dotted with several ecologically sensitive areas, including those defined as 'critical' under the policy). Management measures, particularly diligence in appropriate site selection would be required for avoiding/ minimizing disturbances, particularly during the planning and design stage.</p> <p>The screening exercise to be taken-up for each sub-project will ensure that activities that are likely to cause undesirable impacts are largely not supported by the project. Only interventions that strengthen protection and regeneration of damaged environmental areas and facilities or those that are needed to protect a large number of people (such as shore protection works required due to heavy coastal erosion in certain stretches making a large population vulnerable) would be taken-up following the requirements of the Bank policies, including those related to consultations with general public/experts and preparation of comprehensive sub-project management/mitigation plan/s.</p>

Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	OP 4.36 has been triggered for this project as some interventions are envisaged in/around forest areas, including some mangrove plantations that are categorized as Forests by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. While no significant conversion/degradation of this natural resource is expected to occur, screening mechanism that has been formulated for the project enables in early identification of such issues. Based on the screening result, site assessment and the availability of alternative sub-project site/s, further decision about inclusion/exclusion of a specific sub-project/s will be made. Activities envisaged under the project include, but not limited to, minor realignment of roads and change of bridge locations might result in some minor impact on adjoining forest areas. No commercial logging will be supported under the project.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	OP 4.09 is being triggered for this project as use of biological/environmental control methods is being envisaged for shelterbelt plantations, landscaping and nursery support interventions. Primary reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides is not being encouraged and if required, shall be governed by requirements set forth under the Bank policy. A IPM plan (basic guidance/elements included in the ESMF) will be prepared and implemented for all such activities.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	<p>The implementation of the project/program is not likely to affect religious structures of local significance or other physical cultural resources. Impacts, if any would be addressed through appropriate design interventions. Since some civil works are involved, 'chance finds' at work sites is a likely impact that has to be managed through appropriate provisions in the relevant (safeguards as well as bidding) documents.</p> <p>However, under Component 3, as part of financing reconstruction and enhancement of urban public spaces, rehabilitation of key damaged urban infrastructure that includes among other things, selected historic buildings and landmarks is envisaged. For any such restoration and rehabilitation work, a specific plan (for each building) will be prepared in line with requirements spelt under OP 4.11 by engaging appropriate experts.</p>
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	OP 4.10 is triggered in view of the presence of tribal groups in project districts.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	OP 4.12 is triggered keeping in view of the likelihood of involuntary resettlement impacts emerging out of civil works such as roads, cyclone shelters, electrical

		underground cabling and urban improvement works proposed under the project.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	OP 4.37 is not being triggered for this project as there is no construction of new dams or activities that are concerned with safe functioning of existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	OP 7.50 will not be triggered for this project as there are no interventions planned/proposed over or around an international waterway that could cause a potential conflict. There are also no activities that may affect the use or pollute such a waterway.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	OP 7.60 is not being triggered as the project is not proposed in any 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:

Environmental Issues/Impacts. Out of the seven proposed components under the project, five components, namely creation of resilient electrical network (Component 1); restoration of connectivity and shelter infrastructure (Component 2); restoration and protection of beach front (Component 3); restoration of environmental services and livelihood support (Component 4) and some capacity building and technical assistance activities for disaster risk management (Component 5), have a bearing on the approach and design of environment management and safeguard aspects of the project.

While the project is expected to benefit the coastal communities in the state of Andhra Pradesh by reducing their vulnerability to cyclone and other hydro-meteorological hazards through restoration/ creation of more resilient infrastructure and strengthening of disaster risk management capabilities, the proposed investments are likely to generate some adverse environmental impacts. Since the proposed activities/works would be largely carried out in the coastal realms of the state that is marked by various degrees of vulnerability and sensitive environmental features, there are some issues and risks that need to be managed through appropriate planning and upfront care during the sub-project selection and preparation/design phase to ensure that significant adverse impacts do not arise on account of proposed project interventions.. Specifically, due diligence during site selection and appropriate engineering/ design is required for most sub-projects/ activities owing to their location on/along the beach front; close to the shoreline or high tide line influence area; and/or in low lying area/s.

Potential adverse impacts on account of activities/works proposed under Components 1 to 4 of the project may include: (i) direct/indirect environmental and social impacts resulting from poor site selection and inappropriate engineering/designs (beach restoration and shore protection works are specifically critical); (ii) impact on sediment and wave movement, including the risk of erosion or accretion in surrounding areas (in case of hard shore protection works, which may be piloted based on recommendations from a comprehensive study currently being undertaken by a large team of ocean and coastal engineering experts to address the heavy erosion of the Visakhapatnam city beach); (iii) impact on the drainage pattern of the area, including impact on coastal flora and/or

fauna due to changes in tidal water flow; (iii) felling of trees and clearance of vegetation for sub-project construction; (iv) impact on certain/specific endangered species like the Olive Ridley Turtles, including on their nesting areas (from inappropriate design of shore protection work and beach development activities); (v) safety and health concerns for general public, both urban (more vulnerable due to higher densities) and rural from construction activities; (vi) occupational health and safety concerns for workers involved in construction; (vii) inconvenience and temporary disruption to services and access to certain public places and facilities; (viii) impacts due to construction material (sand, water, earth, aggregate) sourcing and transportation and; (ix) concerns arising out of improper disposal of debris and other construction wastes.

On the other hand, there are several opportunities to build better, more resilient and environmentally sensitive/appropriate infrastructure and other facilities, which is being given equal importance in the design of the project. The project interventions will directly benefit more than 13 million residents in the four Hudhud affected districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari in addition to the communities in the other five coastal districts of the state. Restoration of roads and cyclone shelters (to restore/improve access to markets, health and education facilities and facilitate evacuation/emergency response during disaster/s); shore protection (critical given the high rates of erosion making several communities/residents/properties vulnerable in the city of Vishakhapatnam); development of beach front and environmental services/areas (used by a large number of local residents and visitors/tourists and linked to livelihoods as well); creation and restoration of shelterbelts (to act as wind breaks and reduce damage in future events); support to farm forestry/ (to help restore losses and augment livelihoods of several families, including farmers, women-headed and socially marginalized families who are economically dependent on income from plantations); building of resilient power distribution system (currently over the ground and prone to high winds, rains, thunderstorms, and storm surges) and; enhancing the capabilities of GoAP and other agencies in managing disaster risks and enhancing preparedness – all directly and indirectly would help in improving services for the affected urban and other coastal communities and in building a more resilient path to economic and environmental recovery.

In view of the potential impacts on the environment, Bank's OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment, OP 4.04 on Natural Habitats, OP 4.36 on Forests, OP 4.09 on Pest Management and OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources have been triggered, and the project is designated as Category A. On the whole, with proper planning/design and implementation of management measures, any large scale, significant and/or irreversible damage to natural and/or physical environment can be avoided/ minimized and managed. Therefore, an appropriate combination of avoiding and minimizing negative impacts on one hand and tapping on opportunities to enhance and increase positive impacts on the other, will remain central to environmental management and safeguards for the project.

Specific details will emerge once the sub-project list is drawn for each component, which is an exercise that is currently underway. So far, only for component 2, the list of sub-projects has been prepared (214 roads) and preliminary environment screening exercise has been completed.

Social Issues/Impacts. Out of the seven proposed components under the project, five reconstruction components, namely - i) resilient electrical network; ii) restoration of road connectivity and shelter infrastructure; iii) restoration and protection of beach front; iv) restoration of environmental facilities and livelihood support for especially poor coastal families, widows, unemployed youth (boys/girls); (v) capacity building and Technical Assistance for Disaster Risk

Management - would involve safeguard aspects that need to be avoided and/or minimized through developing and placing appropriate safeguard provisions and systems in the project.

The results from preliminary screening exercise conducted for sub-projects during February and March 2015, indicates that the reconstruction and strengthening of the affected roads/bridges may involve some involuntary resettlement impacts on land owners, lease holders, and squatters. So far, proposed sub-projects under road infrastructure improvement (Component 2) have been listed out and these are 214 in number. Out of this, only 12 sub projects would have social issues and these are proposed to be taken-up in the second year of the project cycle after the due diligence on the technical (engineering design) and safeguards side (ESAs and EMPs/RAPs) is completed. The sub-projects which have no social and environmental issues are being considered for inclusion in the first year works, for which the detailed design preparation is to be initiated.

Other components, such as underground electrical cabling works and beach front development, would not involve land acquisition but may result in temporary disturbances to neighborhood population and may affect some squatters. Therefore, OP 4.12 has been triggered. Further, OP 4.10 has been triggered in view of the presence of scheduled tribe groups living in the project districts where some of the project activities will be undertaken.

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

Most significantly, the reduction in the vulnerability of coastal communities, in the four participating districts of the state, to the adverse impacts of cyclones and climate related hazards will be a desirable long term impact from the project. This long-term generally positive impact of the project will help in bringing development in the targeted areas, particularly in the local context and help in resilient recovery due to the proposed project interventions. Considerations of environment and social dimensions in site selection, design, construction and operation cycle of assets would help in ensuring the soundness and sustainability of the program from an environmental perspective.

Several proposed investments have a direct bearing on building resilience, supporting livelihoods/employment and building improved urban facilities/infrastructure. Restoration of roads, shelters, beach front, environmental services, and other public buildings will benefit poor, vulnerable, women, the elderly, children, differently-abled, and socially marginalized populations, more than anybody else. The long-term impacts will therefore be generally positive as the project will help in rebuilding the damaged infrastructure and facilities such as roads/bridges and urban spaces, including the beach front.

The proposed livelihoods component will support restoration of mangroves, shelterbelts, and farm forestry for the benefit of poor and vulnerable coastal families, including widowed, women-headed and socially excluded households. This intervention is likely to minimize impoverishment risks of these groups who have lost agriculture and horticulture crops along with forest produce due to the cyclone. Improvement in cyclone resistant infrastructure will also reduce the people's exposure to hazardous environments conditions caused due to drainage problems and urban flooding.

Further, with the experience gained through NCRMP I and through the implementation support of the APDRP, the key implementing agencies in the State, will be able to better address environmental and social issues more systematically in their regular operations. The project's

treatment of environmental and social issues specifically with regard to the approach used for screening sub-projects, which is based on robust and scientific methodology can set an important precedent for non-project activities/areas now and in the future.

At the same time, long-term/indirect adverse environmental and social impacts may result if road and beach front infrastructure are designed and implemented without due considerations to local environmental and social features.

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

Most of the project interventions are related to restoration/reconstruction of damaged infrastructure, facilities and public spaces, albeit with a concept of building better and more resilient assets and systems. Since this is an emergency operation and sub-projects have not yet been chosen, specific locations, including their alternatives (both site and design related) shall be decided, as and if required in line with the provisions set forth in the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

However, the environment and social screening tool developed as part of the ESMF for NCRMP I has been used effectively for early identification of key environmental and social issues associated with sub-projects in the state of Andhra Pradesh. This exercise, carried out in parallel with the technical assessment, has also helped in precisely identifying the location for a sub-project. For location/s falling within the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) line or within sensitive environmental zones/areas, an alternative location is explored. For sub-projects with significant social issues, land acquisition and displacement issues and/or the ones falling within the CRZ with no alternative sites, were either dropped or considered for Phase II, depending on the nature and scale of identified issues. The already established methodology for environment screening exercise, supported by use of scientific tools such as GIS and remote sensing techniques, has helped in avoiding/minimizing adverse environmental impacts on sensitive habitats and in finding alternatives, wherever possible. The same process will apply to APDRP as well since the state has developed the necessary experience and capacity to undertake such exercises using in-house expertise.

An environmental and social impact assessment study (as the case may be depending on findings from the screening exercise) will be undertaken for investments such as shore protection works and underground electric cabling (or in exceptional cases for roads with major re-alignments). These sub-projects will undergo an analysis of alternatives, especially in terms of their proposed location and/or design as required under standard EA practice. For sub-projects requiring regulatory clearances (including the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance), alternative site/s will be explored, and for those with no viable alternatives, permissions will be sought in line with regulatory requirements.

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

Environmental and Social Management and Safeguards Instrument: In order to ensure effective environmental management in a scenario where multiple sub-projects/activities are proposed at different locations along the coast of Andhra Pradesh and their specific locations are not known (at this stage of project preparation), an approach involving preparation, application and implementation of an Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is being adopted for the project. It includes: (a) Environment and Social Screening approach and methodology and; (b) Environment and Social Assessment for certain type of sub-projects (such as shore protection

works and underground electric cabling works); (c) provides specific guidelines and generic management measures for all category of works/activities proposed under the project.

Environment Management and Safeguards

Despite the emergency nature of the operation and very limited time available for project preparation, the client has prepared an ESMF in line with Bank's requirements. Following the review of the draft document and suggestions received from the Bank, the document has been revised/updated.

The ESMF serves as a comprehensive and a systematic guide covering policies, procedures and provisions, which are being/will be integrated with the over-all project cycle to ensure that the environmental concerns/issues are systematically identified and integrated into the project/sub-project cycle. It will also support compliance with applicable laws and regulations of GoI and GoAP apart from meeting the requirements of the relevant Bank policies. The ESMF is also drawing experience and lessons from NCRMP I, wherein it was applied and implemented in Andhra Pradesh along with Odisha for a similar operation (but ex-ante) that is currently well into implementation.

Appropriate measures will be/are being developed to enhance positive impacts and to avoid, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts through generic/standard activity-specific Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), which form a part of the ESMF. Activity-specific EMPs will help in addressing various construction and operation-stage impacts. However, critical environmental issues, which may result on account of improper site selection (an important factor of consideration in a coastal area), would be considerably avoided and/or minimized by effectively using results from the Environment Screening Exercise. This will ensure that no sub-project with the likely possibility of creating significant or irreversible adverse impact on environment is taken-up without a proper study (environment assessment/analysis). Accordingly, sub-projects or activities without significant or irreversible adverse impacts will be selected for investment under Phase I while others, which are located in/close to environmentally sensitive zones will be either dropped from the project scope or will be considered only after duly completing the environment assessment studies. This over-all environment management approach for the project has been elaborated below and will include the following key steps:

(i) Environment screening, which helps in early identification of key environmental issues at the sub-project level. The screening process forms the first step in the environment management process for the project and has been/is being carried out in parallel with the project identification/engineering feasibility studies for the sub-projects under consideration for inclusion in the project. Proposed investments have been/are being screened and sub-projects with no significant adverse environmental impact are being identified for implementation under Phase I.

The environment screening process for the project will use/is using a robust methodology supported by use of scientific tools such as GIS and remote sensing techniques, which has helped in avoiding environmentally sensitive sites/features to a large extent. The results will be collated component-wise in the form of Screening Reports. The process and documentation structure for environment screening exercise was developed under NCRMP I (currently under implementation in Andhra Pradesh as well) and was found to be quite effective in identifying issues early-on even in a scenario where a large number of sub-projects were being considered across a long coastline.

(ii) For sub-projects with a potential for significant adverse environment impacts (as identified from the screening results), an Environment Assessment (EA) and sub-project specific Environment Management Plan (EMP) will be prepared in accordance to Bank's OP 4.01. The EA will include an assessment of baseline conditions, analysis of alternative options, assessment of potential impacts, identification of mitigation measures and preparation of sub-project specific environmental management plans. However, it is expected that sub-projects with the potential for significant adverse environment impacts will be few in number. These are primarily expected to be limited to beach/shore protection works and underground electric cabling works.

(iii) Based on screening results, if a sub-project does not require an EA, the generic/standard activity-specific EMP, developed as part of the ESMF, will apply. These generic/standard activity-specific EMPs provide over-all guidance on avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures to be adopted during the planning/selection, design, implementation and operation stages of a sub-project.

(iv) For ensuring compliance to specific Bank policies, particularly for activities that trigger OP 4.04 on natural habitats or OP 4.09 on Pest Management or OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources, sub-project specific comprehensive management plans will be prepared in line with principles and requirements set forth under the applicable policy by bringing-in appropriate level of expertise, as required.

(v) Integration of Environmental Requirements in Bidding Documents. The considerations/requirements will be mainstreamed as part of the over-all decision making and execution process. For environment, health and safety requirements to be followed by the Contractor during construction, the requirements in form of conditions/specifications and Bills of Quantities (as required/relevant) will be integrated into the Bidding Documents.

The ESMF describes institutional arrangements, including roles and responsibilities of various players and monitoring requirements, required for effectively managing the environmental aspects of project planning and execution. These arrangements include Independent/Third Party Consultants to assess the application and implementation of the ESMF and its instruments such as generic or sub-project specific EMPs, as the case may be. Also, mid-term and end-term project assessment/evaluation will be undertaken by the PMU and the report will be shared with the Bank.

Social Safeguards

For the management of social issues, the ESMF, includes RPF, IPF and GESI Guidelines and institutional arrangements for implementing the same. The RPF sets out principles and procedures for carrying out social screening, and preparing and implementing Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) based on safeguards categorization during screening. The sub-projects will be selected after detailed/appropriate level of assessment, including consultation with concerned key stakeholders.

Legal and Policy Framework for Land Acquisition and R&R: The recently legislated Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in LA and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act of India (RFCT-LARRA, 2013) has been ratified by the State government. The State government has specific legislations, polices, and schemes for protection and welfare of the scheduled tribes, women, children, and other vulnerable groups.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has established strong capacities in designing and

implementing R&R programs. The capacities were built over a period of long association of the Bank with the state, as several Bank assisted projects were implemented and presently are under implementation. LA is carried out through special Collectors assigned the responsibility at the district and specific project areas. The State Government has established State level Commissionerate, R&R office.

Indigenous Peoples Framework: The IPF requirements include: (i) recording of consultation carried out for the project, (ii) a framework for free, prior, and informed consultations with the primary stakeholders including the tribal people, (iii) specific strategies for ensuring that positive benefits are delivered to the tribal groups living in project area by addressing their socio-economic needs in a culturally sensitive manner and through their participation, and (iv) measures to mitigate adverse impacts, if any, in compliance with Bank safeguards policy.

OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples has been triggered because of presence of schedule tribe population in the project districts. The preliminary screening of road sub-projects reveals that out of a total of 214 proposed works, about 202 sub-projects will not require land or will have other adverse social impacts. The population living there-in have no separate language from that of the majority population (Telugu), nor do they have political institutions that separate them from the rest of the population. They do not have a historically based collective attachment to the land in the project area. Therefore, an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan has not been prepared for first year sub projects identified so far. For any activity, if a requirement is identified going forward, the work will not be taken-up unless the policy requirements that includes assessment, plan preparation and consultations have been completed.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion: Recognizing the vulnerabilities of women and children in disaster situations, the project emphasizes attention to gender equity and social inclusion in the implementation process. The restoration of urban infrastructure will have design features that will pay special attention to the needs and interests of vulnerable people including children, women, and aged, physically disabled, and other social groups.

Citizen Engagement Strategy: The key elements of the citizen engagement strategy for this operation include the following: (i) suo motu disclosure of important project related information by the government on its website and at the appropriate local level, (ii) framework for consultation with the key stakeholders including the scheduled tribes (IPs); (iii) ensuring free, prior, informed consultation with the Scheduled Tribe groups and their representatives for obtaining broad community support as a part of preparation of specific sub-projects relevant to that area; (iv) upgrading the established Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) at PIU and SPIU levels to meet specific grievance redress requirements of this operation; (v) promoting community based risk reduction initiatives with the participation of and networking with relevant stakeholders.

Borrower Capacity and Implementation Arrangements

Capacity: The PMU under the Revenue and Disaster Management Department, GoAP will be the key implementation and coordinating agency for this project. It is familiar with the Bank's safeguard requirements, through its involvement in NCRMP-I (an on-going Bank funded operation in the state). On the environment and social management aspects, the Unit has gained basic familiarity with regard to the Bank's safeguard requirements through their involvement in the said on-going operation. Insights into typical issues/problems have been developed at the state level and reporting and other monitoring mechanisms have been put into place. The Unit already

has social and environmental specialists and but will need to bring-in additional expertise as may be needed for specific activities (such as those under Component 3 and triggering requirements of OP 4.11 and 4.04).

However, this proposed operation will also involve GVMC, VUDA and electric utility company for whom the environmental and social dimensions are new and will require capacity building support and hand-holding both from the PMU and the Bank. More so, some sensitization/awareness among implementers in the field (consultants, contractors and line agency staff) will also be required so that project specific requirements set forth in the ESMF are understood clearly by all concerned. The Bank will continue its oversight on aspects pertaining to institutional arrangements and staff capacity, as with a large number of implementing entities that are involved in the operation, staff turnover during the course of project implementation is expected.

Institutional Arrangements: The State level Project Steering Committee constituted at apex level for NCRMP I will oversee and monitor the overall progress of this project as well. Likewise, the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) for NCRMP I will act as the Project Management Unit for this project. The PMU will be supported by sector experts drawn from each of the Line Departments (LDs) implementing the project investments. The LDs shall be responsible for actual execution of the works and maintenance of the infrastructure created. Each LD will appoint/designate nodal officer and will execute the project through respective field offices. Further, the LD will designate an officer/appoint expert for environment and social management/safeguard activities.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): A GRM will be established at all levels with clear guidelines agreeable to the Bank. At PIU, a Field Level Grievance Redress Committee (FLGRC) will be established. The senior level GRC (SLGRC) will be established at the District and State (SPIU) levels. The grievances can be communicated by letter, e-mail, or phone, which will be registered by GRCs and acknowledged with a receipt/tracking number, and resolve the grievances within two weeks. In case of land acquisition, there is a multi-layered GRM prescribed in the RFCTLARR 2013.

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

Stakeholders: The key stakeholders in the project are those are vulnerable to cyclone, storm surges, and floods in the coastal areas of the state. The primary beneficiaries will be the coastal communities in the four participating districts of Andhra Pradesh, benefitting from targeted risk mitigation and recovery interventions. The secondary stakeholders include officials from Revenue and Disaster Management Department, GoAP, local governments/village Panchayats; NGOs; and selected government departments such as Public Works, Panchayati Raj, Forest, VUDA, GVMC, and other administrative officials/staff in the four affected districts of the state associated with the planning, design and implementation of APDRP.

Consultation. Stakeholder involvement mechanisms are/will be central to the design and implementation of the project and provide opportunities for information sharing, consultation and collaboration measures. Guidance for this purpose has been provided in the Environment and Social Management Framework to ensure proper consultation and involvement of key stakeholders during key stages of sub-project preparation and implementation.

In accordance with the applicable Bank policies, public consultations at the local level (in areas

where specific investments will be made) are being/will be carried out. The consultation process for the project includes a range of formal and informal on-site discussions, focus group discussions/meetings and targeted stakeholders such as local residents; roadside and beach-side communities; local bodies like village Panchayats; and selected government departments such as Public Works, Electric Utility Company, Marine Engineering and Other Experts and Forest Department. The public consultation is being designed in a way that: (i) affected people are included in the decision making process; (ii) public awareness and information sharing on project alternatives and benefits are promoted; and (iii) views on designs and solutions from the communities are solicited.

Inputs/feedback on the draft ESMF and views of stakeholders on the approach towards minimization/ mitigation of potential negative impacts on people and environmental resources have been sought. Expert opinion on specific issues related to over-all design/components of the project and applicability of environmental regulations is also being sought during meetings/workshops. Outputs from this process will be integrated into the project/sub-project design, where technically feasible.

As part of the on-going project preparation, extensive public consultations are being carried out by the SPIU (with support from concerned line agencies and district administration) to inform about over-all project objectives, scope and for obtaining feedback on sub-project selection process and on the draft ESMF. Four district level and one in Vishakhapatnam city consultation has been completed so far and more are being carried out as part of the on-going screening exercises. Public involvement and participation process will continue through the project implementation stage as well. The sub-project specific EA/s (environmental assessment) and SA/s (social assessment) and Resettlement Action Plan/s (RAP/s), where required, will be prepared in consultation with affected communities and the draft/s will be disclosed to solicit feedback.

Disclosure. The ESMF incorporating comments from the Bank's review has been disclosed in the Bank's Infoshop and in Project Authority's website. Other relevant project documents (including screening reports and EAs) will be disclosed on the state website and at other places accessible to the general public/interested individuals/groups in line with the requirements of Bank's Operational Policies.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	10-Apr-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	04-May-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	11-May-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
India	20-Apr-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	10-Apr-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	04-May-2015

"In country" Disclosure	
India	20-Apr-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	10-Apr-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	04-May-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
India	20-Apr-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	10-Apr-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	04-May-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
India	20-Apr-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<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?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP 4.09 - Pest Management	
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples	
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

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

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Deepak Singh	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Bernice K. Van Bronkhorst (PMGR)	Date: 04-May-2015