

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA18059

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 25-Apr-2016

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 14-Mar-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	China	Project ID:	P153548
Project Name:	Lushan Earthquake Reconstruction and Risk Reduction Project (P153548)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Madhu Raghunath, Ji You		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	04-Mar-2016	Estimated Board Date:	26-May-2016
Managing Unit:	GSU08	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Other social services (20%), Rural and Inter-Urban Roads and Highways (40%), Sanitation (20%), Water supply (20%)		
Theme(s):	Natural disaster management (35%), City-wide Infrastructure and Service Delivery (50%), Rural services and infrastructure (10%), Other environment and natural resources management (5%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	391.25	Total Bank Financing:	300.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
Borrower			91.25
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			300.00
Total			391.25
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The project development objectives are to improve access to disaster resilient infrastructure and strengthen risk reduction in select municipalities of Sichuan Province and to improve emergency preparedness in Shimian County in Sichuan Province.

3. Project Description

The proposed project will support risk reduction efforts in Ya'an and Chengdu Municipalities by rehabilitating and upgrading investments in critical road and emergency infrastructure in select urban and rural municipalities, and improving disaster preparedness. Infrastructure investments were prioritized based on the remaining investments identified by the Lushan Earthquake Reconstruction Master Plan, the Overall Planning and Implementation Covering Reconstruction after Lushan Earthquake (Sichuan Development and Reform Commission Investment No. 315), and relevant sectoral plans. Components 1 and 2 will finance critical rural and urban road infrastructure with a special focus on providing emergency access to populations and connecting populations to emergency centers, hospitals and other infrastructure. The project will use the principles of "build back better" and will contribute to longer-term socio-economic development, including enhancing urban infrastructure equality, and integrating risk reduction measures in the project county/districts. Component 3 will strengthen emergency preparedness of Shimian County, serving as a demonstration investment for other counties, with knowledge shared among other project counties.

Component 1. Upgrading and Risk Reduction of Rural Roads (Total Cost: US\$41.4 million, of which US\$30 million from loan proceeds and US\$11.4 million from counterpart funds)

Component 1 will finance upgrading and rehabilitation of rural roads in select counties in Sichuan Province, including associated pavements, drainage ditches, bridges, culverts, guardrails, traffic signs, and slope protection, and the carrying out of road safety audits for these investments to, inter alia, guide the preliminary design.

The geographical focus of the investment includes Qionglai City, Tianquan County, and Yingjing County.

Component 2. Upgrading of Priority Urban and Emergency Infrastructure (Total Cost: US\$ 321.65 million, of which US\$249.60 million from loan proceeds and US\$72.05 million from counterpart funds)

Component 2 will finance lifeline urban infrastructure investments in select counties and districts in the Ya'an Municipality, including, inter alia, reconstruction of urban roads with associated civil works, new construction of roads with associated civil works, construction of bridges, construction of emergency evacuation shelters with associated facilities and equipment, upgrading of river embankments, construction of a water plant, and the carrying out of road safety audits for the above-mentioned road infrastructure investments to guide preliminary design.

The geographical focus of the investments includes Lushan County, Yucheng District, Tianquan County, Baoxing County, Mingshan District, and Shimian County, all in the Ya'an Municipality.

Component 3. Technical Assistance for Strengthening of Disaster Management and Preparedness in Shimian County (Total Cost: US\$6 million from loan proceeds)

This component will finance technical assistance for the design and implementation of a pilot disaster risk management system, establishment of a disaster control and command center for Shimian county's emergency response office, the acquisition of software, data and equipment required to establish the DRM system, and training and capacity building of targeted system users.

Component 4. Project Management and Capacity Building (Total Cost: US\$22.6 million, of which US\$14.60 million from loan proceeds and US\$7.6 million from counterpart funds).

This component will finance: surveys and detailed design for project activities; and support for project management, engineering supervision and consulting services, external environmental and resettlement monitoring, hiring of procurement agents, and training and workshops.

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

The project will be implemented in seven counties and districts of the Ya'an Municipality (Lushan County, Baoxing County, Tianquan County, Yingjing County, Shimian County, Yucheng District, and Mingshan District) and Qionglai City, Chengdu Municipality. The project areas are located in western Sichuan Province. Qionglai City is located in the west of Chengdu Plain and borders Ya'an to the southwest. While Qionglai's topography transitions from plain to mountains from east to west, Ya'an is mostly mountainous. The project area has a long history of human development, with agricultural production as the predominant economic activity. The population is concentrated in small towns that are mostly located in valleys or small plains in the mountainous area. Given its natural conditions, the project areas are in good ecological condition, with extensive and robust surface vegetation. For example, Ya'an has a surface vegetation of 63 percent.

The Lushan Region of Sichuan Province is one of the world's most geologically and meteorologically active regions. Located between Chengdu Plain and Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Project Region sits on an intersection where three seismic fault zones (Longmen Mountain, Xianshui River, Anning River) meet. Topographically, the area is covered with high and steep mountains, deep valleys and fragmented rock formations. It is affected by earthquakes, landslides, flow-slides, rockfalls, rockslides, floods, flash floods, reservoir, etc. Earthquake risk is particularly high in a number of areas, with some of the largest historical events having occurred in densely populated locations. Many powerful earthquakes have struck in the past, and according to official records, more than 283 events exceeding magnitude 5.5 occurred since 1970. Flooding poses also a challenge, which is likely to increase due to increased built up areas and climate change. The project area experiences strong monsoonal influences, with rainfall heavily concentrated in the summer, classified as a humid subtropical climate with long, hot, humid summers and short, mild to cool, dry and cloudy winters. Water resources are abundant. Annual average temperatures range from 14.1~17.9 degrees Celsius, while annual average precipitation is about 1,800mm.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Meixiang Zhou (GSU02)

Ning Yang (GEN02)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Category B project; partial environmental assessment conducted during project preparation; EIA and EMP prepared for Component 1 and Component 2 respectively; Information disclosure and public consultation conducted per OP4.01.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The project will support construction of several bridges, roads along rivers, and a small scale water treatment plant. The construction will potentially have impacts on

		the river ecosystem if not well-managed. Ecological survey and impacts assessment were conducted. Mitigation measures were included in the EMP. The project will not result in significant conversion or degradation of natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project will not affect any forests. The policy is not triggered.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will not result in use or procurement of pesticides. The policy is not triggered.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	A hanging bridge in Shimian County is located in the vicinity of a pedestrian construction financed by the project. The hanging bridge is a city level Cultural Relics Protection Unit. Mitigation measures incorporated into the EMP. Tomb relocation will be properly address through procedures and compensation, Some tombs will be relocated, as documented in the project RAP. In addition, chance-find procedure has been included in the EMP.
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	No	<p>A comprehensive social assessment (SA) has been undertaken for Component 1 and 2 as they are implemented through two separate PMOs. During the SA process, extensive survey and public consultations were conducted. Particular attention was given to vulnerable groups and women, who would be affected by and also benefit from the project. The SA presented both positive and negative impacts from the project. Negative impacts include risks associated with land acquisition, tomb relocation, house demolition, dust and noise pollution, temporary and partial roads blockage, and traffic jams during project construction. Positive impacts include improved road accessibility and safety, transportation efficiency, better public emergency facilities including evacuation paths and emergency shelters, as well as new opportunities of employment and income for local people to involve in project construction. The SA report was shared with the feasibility study, Environmental Assessment (EA), and the design teams. The SA findings and action plan have been reflected in the project feasibility study report and social safeguards instruments of the Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), a due diligence report (DDR), and resettlement policy framework (RPF).</p> <p>The project will finance civil works construction under Component 1 and Component 2. This construction includes 34.6 km of rural roads, 24.9 km of urban roads with associated water supply, storm water and sewerage pipeline, 4 bridges, 4.9 km of embankment, 3.2km of</p>

	<p>floodway, 1 water supply plant (WTP), and 12 emergency shelters. Under the project, about 1,241 households (close to 4,554 people) will be affected by land acquisition and house demolition, with resettlement in 13 towns in 6 counties and districts. Out of this, 215 households (869 people) will be affected by both land acquisition and house demolition. It will require permanent acquisition of about 1,311 mu (87 ha) of land, including 745 mu (50 ha) arable land. In total, the project will impact 905 households (about 3,151 people) affected by economic resettlement due to loss of some land. Of which, 63 households with 242 people will end up losing more than 20 percent of their arable land. Furthermore, the land acquisition will result in 1,059 landless farmers whose arable land will meet the threshold of less than 0.3 mu. These farmers will require social security resettlement that will be paid by 60 percent from the Government budget as pension premium, and 40 percent will be paid by the farmers themselves. The affected farmers will have to transfer from rural hukou to urban hukou to take advantage of the social welfare benefits. The significance of land loss and land-related income loss is marginal as all the affected farmers will lose less than 10 percent of their existing land and less than 4 percent of land-related income. The project may also need to acquire additional land during project implementation. Furthermore, the project will remove 40 graves and a number of trees and some other special facilities like power lines and poles. The scale of the proposed land acquisition and resettlement are manageable and negative impacts will be mitigated.</p> <p>The project will result in the house demolition of 85,503 sqm, demolition of 1,165 sqm of simple workshop shelters of two private firms in Tianquan and Shimian counties and, 14,668 sqm of other structures such as fence walls and auxiliary facilities. In addition, the project will require some 170 mu of land for temporary occupation in Qionglai, Tianquan and Yingjing counties. The project will remove 44 graves and a number of trees. Close to 336 households (about 1,403 people) are affected by physical resettlement due to house demolition. Under Component 2, 286 households will be resettled in 6 resettlement sites in related project counties and districts. Under Component 1, 50 households have opted to take cash compensation. Most of the resettlement sites have commenced construction and will be ready for the resettled people to</p>
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		<p>move in by 2016.</p> <p>Linked activities. Through screening, only two sections of Yinglu Road (total length of 36 km) in Sanhe Town of Yingjing County have been identified as linked activities which will be carried out under two local government projects. These linked sections will permanently acquire about 225 mu of land and 93 mu for temporary use. The sections will affect about 109 households (about 327 people), of which only 7 households with 24 affected people will lose more than 20 percent land. The road sections does not require any demolition of residential houses, however 4 graves will be removed from the project sites. The land acquisition and resettlement under these linked activities are included in the RAP and will be addressed and monitored during project implementation.</p> <p>To address land acquisition and resettlement, a consolidated RAP has been prepared for all project activities under component 1 and 2 respectively. In addition, a RPF has been prepared to address unanticipated future land acquisition and resettlement. The PPMOs have each hired an experienced professional consulting team to address issues of land acquisition, compensation and livelihood restoration, and resettlement for project-affected people and communities.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>A comprehensive social assessment (SA) has been undertaken for Component 1 and 2 as they are implemented through two separate PMOs. During the SA process, extensive survey and public consultations were conducted. Particular attention was given to vulnerable groups and women, who would be affected by and also benefit from the project. The SA presented both positive and negative impacts from the project. Negative impacts include risks associated with land acquisition, tomb relocation, house demolition, dust and noise pollution, temporary and partial roads blockage, and traffic jams during project construction. Positive impacts include improved road accessibility and safety, transportation efficiency, better public emergency facilities including evacuation paths and emergency shelters, as well as new opportunities of employment and income for local people to involve in project construction. The SA report was shared with the feasibility study, Environmental Assessment (EA), and the design teams. The SA findings and action plan have been reflected in the project feasibility study report and social safeguards instruments</p>

	<p>of the Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and resettlement policy framework (RPF).</p> <p>The project will finance civil works construction under Component 1 and Component 2. This construction includes 34.6 km of rural roads, 24.9 km of urban roads with associated water supply, storm water and sewerage pipeline, 4 bridges, 4.9 km of embankment, 3.2km of floodway, 1 water supply plant (WTP), and 12 emergency shelters. Under the project, about 1,241 households (close to 4,554 people) will be affected by land acquisition and house demolition, with resettlement in 13 towns in 6 counties and districts. Out of this, 215 households (869 people) will be affected by both land acquisition and house demolition. It will require permanent acquisition of about 1,311 mu (87 ha) of land, including 745 mu (50 ha) arable land. In total, the project will impact 905 households (about 3,151 people) affected by economic resettlement due to loss of some land. Of which, 63 households with 242 people will end up losing more than 20 percent of their arable land. Furthermore, the land acquisition will result in 1,059 landless farmers whose arable land will meet the threshold of less than 0.3 mu. These farmers will require social security resettlement that will be paid by 60 percent from the Government budget as pension premium, and 40 percent will be paid by the farmers themselves. The affected farmers will have to transfer from rural hukou to urban hukou to take advantage of the social welfare benefits. The significance of land loss and land-related income loss is marginal as all the affected farmers will lose less than 10 percent of their existing land and less than 4 percent of land-related income. The project may also need to acquire additional land during project implementation. Furthermore, the project will remove 40 graves and a number of trees and some other special facilities like power lines and poles. The scale of the proposed land acquisition and resettlement are manageable and negative impacts will be mitigated.</p> <p>The project will result in the house demolition of 85,503 sqm, demolition of 1,165 sqm of simple workshop shelters of two private firms in Tianquan and Shimian counties and, 14,668 sqm of other structures such as fence walls and auxiliary facilities. In addition, the project will require some 170 mu of land for temporary occupation in Qionglai, Tianquan and Yingjing counties. The project</p>
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Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not involve dams. The policy is not triggered. In Baoxing, the new WTP in Baoxing will make use of raw water in surface water without any need to build any dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project is location does not involve any international waterways. The policy is not triggered.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is located in the central region of the country and does not involve any disputed areas. The policy is not triggered.

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

OP4.01 Environmental Assessment. The project is anticipated to result in environmental and social benefits through improving infrastructure services and enhancing disaster reduction capacity. The project is assigned Category B for environmental purpose, as the potential environmental and social impacts are of limited scale and intensity. Three environmental safeguards policies are applicable to the project, including OP4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP4.04 Natural Habitats, and OP4.11 Physical Cultural Resources. Applicable World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines have been taken into account in the EA as well. The project EA Reports include: (i) EIA and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Component 1; (ii) EIA and EMP for Component 2.

Given the nature and scale of the construction and operational activities, the project has the potential to cause environmental and social impacts, which have been appropriately assessed by accredited EA consultant during project preparation. These documents have been reviewed by the Bank team and considered satisfactory to Bank safeguards requirements. A comprehensive social assessment (SA) has been undertaken separately for the rural roads and urban infrastructure components to identify and address social impacts and risks. Key environmental issues addressed include: (i) impacts related to river water quality, soil erosion, vegetation clearance, disturbance due to earthworks during construction; (ii) other construction impacts and social disturbance associated with wastewater, traffic blockage and safety concerns, noise, dust and solid wastes; (iii) operational impacts such as noise, dust, air emissions, wastewater discharge, waste management associated with road transportation and water treatment; and (iv) operational risks associated with the water treatment plant. The impacts can be adequately avoided, minimized and/or mitigated through measures developed either in the project design or in the project EMP, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Per OP4.01, the EA included not only Bank financed activities but also linked infrastructure investment financed solely by local government. Under Component 1, the 5.6km Ying-Lu Road financed by the project is identified to link to two road sections at both ends. The two road sections are covered the project EIA and EMP. In addition, special attention was given the assessment and development of mitigation measures for two relatively sensitive activities, i.e. the 2,500 m³/d water treatment plant in Baoxing County and the bridge over the Dadu River in Shimian County.

OP4.04 Natural Habitats. There is no critical habitats such as nature reserve, endangered or rare fauna and flora identified in the project area of influence. The project will support construction of several bridges under component 1 and 2. Some roads construction and rehabilitation work will be located in the vicinity of rivers. In Baoxing County, a small scale water treatment plant will be built as well. If not well-managed, the construction activities will potential have impacts on the river ecosystem. Ecological surveys and consultation were conducted. Impact assessment were conducted and considered limited and temporary. Mitigation measures were included in the EMP. The project will not result in significant conversion or degradation of natural habitats.

OP4.11 Physical Cultural Resources. In Shimian County, proposed pedestrian construction along the S211 road will be located in the vicinity of Xinmian Hanging Bridge. The hanging bridge was built in 1930??s and classified as city level Cultural Relics Protection Unit in 2011. Consultation with local cultural relics authority was conducted during the project preparation. Potential impacts on the hanging bridge will be very limited provided careful construction management, training and mitigation measures, which have been incorporated in the EMP. The project will also result in relocation of tombs, which will be properly addressed, as documented in the project RAP. In addition, chance-finds procedure is included in the EMP as well.

Social

Negative impacts include risks associated with land acquisition, tomb relocation, house demolition, dust and noise pollution, temporary and partial roads blockage, and traffic jams during project construction. Positive impacts include improved road accessibility and safety, transportation efficiency, better public emergency facilities including evacuation paths and emergency shelters, as well as new opportunities of employment and income for local people to involve in project construction. The project will have civil works construction under Component 1 and Component 2. This construction includes 34.6 km of rural roads, 24.9 km of urban roads with associated water supply, storm water and sewerage pipeline, 4 bridges, 4.9 km of embankment, 3.2km of floodway, 1 water supply plant (WTP), and 12 emergency shelters.

The project will lead to about 1,241 households (close to 4,554 people) being affected by land acquisition and house demolition, with resettlement in 13 towns in 6 counties and districts. Out of this, 215 households (869 people) will be affected by both land acquisition and house demolition. It will require permanent acquisition of about 1,311 mu (87 ha) of land, including 745 mu (50 ha) arable land. In total, the project will impact 905 households (about 3151 people) affected by economic resettlement due to loss of some land. Of which, 63 households with 242 people will end up losing more than 20 percent of their arable land. Furthermore, the land acquisition will result in 1,059 landless farmers whose arable land will meet the threshold of less than 0.3 mu. These farmers will require social security resettlement that will be paid by 60 percent from the Government budget as pension premium, and 40 percent will be paid by the farmers themselves. The affected farmers will have to transfer from rural hukou to urban hukou to take advantage of the social welfare benefits. The significance of land loss and land-related income loss is marginal as all the affected farmers will lose less than 10 percent of their existing land and less than 4 percent of land-related income. The project may also need to acquire additional land during project implementation. Furthermore, the project will remove 40 graves and a number of trees and some other special facilities like power lines and poles. The scale of the proposed land acquisition and resettlement are manageable and negative impacts will be mitigated.

The project will result in house demolition of 85,503 sqm, demolition of 1,165 sqm of simple workshop shelters of two private firms in Tianquan and Shimian counties, and demolition of 14,668 sqm of other structures such as fence walls and auxiliary facilities. In addition, the project will require some 170 mu of land for temporary occupation in Qionglai, Tianquan and Yingjing counties. The project will remove 44 graves and a number of trees. Close to 336 households (about 1403 people) are affected by physical resettlement due to house demolition. Under Component 2, 286 households will be resettled in 6 resettlement sites in related project counties and districts. Under Component 1, 50 households have opted to take cash compensation. Most of the resettlement sites have commenced construction and will be ready for the resettled people to move in by 2016. Most of the resettlement sites commenced construction and will be ready for the

resettled people to move in by end of 2016. A detailed due diligence review of these sites was completed in April 2016. The due diligence review shows that the resettlement and compensation is in compliance with the government regulations and the World Bank OP/BP 4.12 policy requirements. There are only two legacy issues that has to follow the schedule of the Government resettlement's process. These issues are i) ensure social security scheme for landless farmers affected by the construction of the four resettlement sites. ii) ensure displaced households to move to resettlement houses after their completion in 2017. The two legacy issues have been included as part of the monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process during implementation. The monitoring and evaluation report of the project shall cover these pending issues until they are fully resolved.

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

Two sections of Ying_Lu Road (total length of 36 km) in Sanhe Town of Yingjing County have been identified as linked activities which will be carried out under two local government projects. These linked sections will permanently acquire about 225 mu of land and 93 mu for temporary use. The sections will affect about 109 households (about 327 people), of which only 7 households with 24 affected people will lose more than 20 percent land. The road sections does not require any demolition of residential houses, however 4 graves will be removed from the project sites. The land acquisition and resettlement under these linked activities are included in the RAP and will be addressed and monitored during project implementation.

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

For component 1, alternative analysis was carried out for the alignment, scale and engineering aspects of the three rural roads, taken into account environmental and social, technical, geological risks and cost considerations. In general, selected options will have less land acquisition, provide better access to local communities and result in less disturbance to local ecosystems and communities compared with other options considered.

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.

Environment

Environment Assessment Reports were prepared by accredited EA consultant in accordance with national requirements and the World Bank's OP 4.01. The EA Reports include: (i) EIA and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Component 1; (ii) EIA and EMP for Component 2. Applicable World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines have been incorporated into the EA. These documents have been reviewed by the Bank team and considered satisfactory to Bank safeguards requirements.

The EMPs were prepared based on the findings of the EIA. The EMP outlines measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential environmental and social impacts as well as a budget for the implementation of EMP activities. It outlines the roles and responsibilities of pertinent organizations and institutions. The EMP incorporates plans for training, monitoring and evaluation, and budget estimates. The EMP will be incorporated into bidding documents and contracts. The EMP also includes mitigation measures and a comprehensive capacity building plan for the local environmental authority.

The project owners at county/district level have limited or no prior experiences in managing Bank-

financed project. The EMPs have included a clear institutional arrangement that defines the environmental management responsibilities, supervision and reporting duties. Independent environmental monitoring consultants will be hired to assist in the two PPMOs in managing environmental safeguards compliance during project implementation.

Social

To address social impacts and risks of the project, a consolidated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared separately under the implementation of two separate provincial PPMOs for their respective project part. Each of the PPMOs has hired an experienced professional consulting team to address issues of land acquisition, compensation and livelihood restoration, resettlement for project-affected people and communities. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is also prepared to address the future possible new land acquisition and resettlement. A due diligence report was done for resettlement sites. The RAPs and RPF have set up standards and procedures for compensating affected people and communities and grievance redress mechanisms. Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of these social safeguards instruments are clearly stated in the safeguards and project documents.

The above safeguards documents have been reviewed by the Bank team and considered satisfactory to Bank safeguards requirements.

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

Environment

Two rounds of public consultations have been carried out during project preparation. Public consultations were undertaken in the form of questionnaires, focus group discussions, and public meetings. Information disclosure on EA preparation was advertised through public bulletins, local newspapers, and the internet. The draft full EA documents were disclosed locally on January 27, 2016 and the final EA documents were disclosed on April 12, 2016. Public concerns raised during these consultations have been incorporated into the project design, the EMP and RAP.

Social

The RAPs and RPF for the project have been prepared and deemed satisfactory to the Bank requirements. The RAPs and RPF were disclosed in villages locally on January 21, 2016 and made accessible to general public on January 26, 2016 and disclosed in the Bank InfoShop on January 27, 2016. The final documents were disclosed on March 21, 2016.

Grievance Redress. A mechanism has been established for grievance redress for the affected people. Grievances can be filed both orally and in writing. Starting at the village and neighborhood committee level, grievances can be elevated to county/district/city/provincial level if they are not satisfied with the resolution at the lower level. The affected people could also file their cases in court if they are not happy with the resolution by the project authority. All grievances and their resolution will be recorded. This mechanism has been disclosed to the local population and will be further disseminated through the Resettlement Information Booklet.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	25-Jan-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	27-Jan-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
China	27-Jan-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	21-Jan-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	27-Jan-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
China	21-Jan-2016
<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/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 4.12 - 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"/>]

Is physical displacement/relocation expected? 3700 Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods) Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<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: Madhu Raghunath, Ji You	
Approved By		
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Abhas Kumar Jha (PMGR)	Date: 25-Apr-2016