

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: PIDISDSA16714

Date Prepared/Updated: 19-Apr-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

| | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Country: | Pakistan | Project ID: | P155350 |
| | | Parent Project ID (if any): | |
| Project Name: | Sindh Resilience Project (P155350) | | |
| Region: | SOUTH ASIA | | |
| Estimated Appraisal Date: | 14-Apr-2016 | Estimated Board Date: | 20-Jun-2016 |
| Practice Area (Lead): | Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice | Lending Instrument: | Investment Project Financing |
| Sector(s): | Flood protection (70%), Public administration- Water, sanitation and flood protection (30%) | | |
| Theme(s): | Natural disaster management (100%) | | |
| Borrower(s): | Economic Affairs Division | | |
| Implementing Agency: | Sindh Irrigation Department, Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Sindh | | |
| Financing (in USD Million) | | | |
| Financing Source | | | Amount |
| BORROWER/RECIPIENT | | | 20.00 |
| International Development Association (IDA) | | | 100.00 |
| Total Project Cost | | | 120.00 |
| Environmental Category: | A - Full Assessment | | |
| Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note): | The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate | | |
| Other Decision: | | | |
| Is this a Repeater project? | No | | |

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Pakistan is exposed to a number of adverse natural events and has experienced a wide range of disasters over the past 40 years, including floods, earthquakes, droughts, cyclones and tsunamis. Over the past decade, damages and losses resulting from natural disasters in Pakistan have exceeded USD 18 billion; as the population and asset base of Pakistan increases, so does its economic exposure to natural disasters. Also, Pakistan has been ranked 6th among the most climate change affected countries in the world, with the fifth highest total losses of all countries attributed to climate change over the 1994-2014 period. Pakistan faces a major financing challenge arising from natural catastrophes, with flooding causing an estimated annual economic impact of between 3 and 4 percent of the Federal Budget.

The geographic location and climatic conditions of the Province of Sindh render it vulnerable to various natural disaster events. These include floods (urban, riverine, and flash floods), cyclones, earthquakes, droughts, wind storms, tsunamis and sea intrusion. In addition, the geography, topography, nature of economy, rapid urbanization and high population levels exacerbate Sindh's vulnerability to natural disasters.

The scale and frequency of damages caused by floods represents the most prominent and acute threat to communities in Sindh. Since 2010, damages incurred in Sindh from floods account for more than half of all flood damages across the country (refer Table 1). Increased frequency of flood events over the last two decades have caused significant damages to public and private property as well as loss of human lives and livelihood. Sindh experienced major floods in 1992, 1994, 1995, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. Besides riverine floods, primarily involving the River Indus, torrential flash floods have also severely impacted parts of Sindh. These floods normally occur in monsoon months of July and August when heavy rains over the Kirthar hills located in Balochistan along the northwest border of the Sindh province give rise to torrents in the Kachhi plains of Sindh.

Besides floods, Sindh province faces drought in northern and eastern region on a recurring basis. The drought from 1998 – 2002 affected 1.4 million people, 5.6 million heads of cattle and 12.5 million acres of cropped area, triggering the spread of malnutrition-based diseases in the population and food scarcity in the province due to poor overall crop output. Similarly, the ongoing drought situation in the province since 2013 has affected 4.9 million heads of cattle and 0.5 million people, resulting in the death of 750 persons. These drought events have also generally coincided with the El Niño phenomena. The strongest El Niño event in recorded history was 1998 which triggered a three-year long drought in Pakistan. Another El Niño emerged in 2015 causing weaker monsoons over parts of Pakistan, including most of Sindh, and a strong heatwave in June-July 2015 which caused more than 1200 fatalities from heatstroke and dehydration, mostly in Karachi (the provincial capital).

Sindh province also faces the risk of cyclone and wind-storms. In May 1999, Cyclone 2A landed at the coast of Sindh near Karachi, causing widespread damage in three southern districts. It affected 5,243 villages, displacing 0.6 million people and damaged 138,719 houses. Cyclone Yemyin in 2007 affected 0.4 million people and 40,204 cattle heads, and damaged 34,418 houses and 114,825 acres cropped area. Further, Sindh lies on a major seismic fault line and faces a real threat of high intensity earthquakes. Recent notable seismic events include the 7.6 magnitude

Gujarat earthquake in 2001, a 7.3 magnitude earthquake originating in Balochistan in 2011, a 5.6 magnitude earthquake in December 2013 near Warah (north-eastern part of the province), and a 5.0 magnitude earthquake near Nawabshah in May 2014.

Sectoral and institutional Context

Over the past decade, Pakistan has significantly improved regulations and institutional capacity for disaster management, and worked to change how the country addresses natural disasters - from an ex-post disaster response perspective to an ex-ante risk management approach. The National Disaster Management (NDM) Act was passed in 2010, under which Disaster Management Authorities were established at the national and provincial/ regional levels. The disaster management authorities were envisaged to have an integrated mandate encompassing the entire disaster management sector, including risk assessments, planning, preparedness, early warnings, as well as response and recovery. Progress with District Disaster Management Authorities has been slower, and these have only been implemented in a small number of districts till date. The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) was adopted in 2012 as the key sector plan from the national government and intends to direct and synchronize all mobilization of resources from public, private, donor, and non-governmental sources. NDMP's overall goal is to achieve sustainable social, economic and environmental development in Pakistan through reducing disaster risks and vulnerabilities, particularly those of the poor and marginalized groups of people in the country; and to enhance country's ability to manage all disasters using a comprehensive national approach.

Since the passage of the 18th Constitutional Amendment in 2012, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) have assumed a much enlarged mandate and greater implementation responsibility to prepare for and respond to disasters. These agencies are increasingly at the forefront when responding to disaster situations. In the aftermath of such events, the PDMAs have led the government's efforts in such areas as coordinating search and rescue, establishment of temporary relief camps, supervising relief supplies and logistics, registration of affected population and processing compensation payments. However, the efficacy of these agencies is much more limited in terms of preparedness and ex-ante risk reduction owing to a number of factors. These include: (a) overlapping responsibilities with entities operating under earlier legislation; (b) weak capacity and limited resource allocation; (c) limited technical expertise available within the public sector in a relatively new area; (d) unavailability of financial resources through the national and provincial disaster management funds; and (e) weak partnerships and convening power vis-à-vis other public sector entities with strategically linked mandates, such as finance, irrigation, and health departments.

Flood and Drought Management: Pakistan is one of the world's most arid countries, with an average rainfall of under 240 millimeters a year. It is located in an area which was once a desert and, it would have remained largely a desert without the development of the canal systems, dams and hydraulic structures that divert water from the Indus River and its tributaries. Pakistan's reliance on a single river basin system makes its water economy vulnerable in light of climate change. The impacts of global climate change, including changes in glacial melt, temperature, and precipitation patterns leads to increasing instances of flood events.

The overall investment needs for managing drought, and restoration and upgrading flood protection infrastructure in Sindh are significant and require financing sources outside the development funding available with the government. In terms of infrastructure investments to address water scarcity such as rainwater harvesting ponds, rainwater impounding weirs, and small

dams, the Government of Sindh has undertaken a province wide assessment of potential sites for small rainwater harvesting dams/weirs with the help of engineering consultants.

In addition to weaknesses in planning and resource constraints, a number of technical and institutional improvements are also needed. Institutional knowledge available at the Sindh Irrigation Department has not kept pace with recent technical advancements, such as the use of bio engineering techniques in flood embankment designs, the use of modeling and geospatial information to guide flood management (identification of optimal breaching sites, watershed management, etc.), and establishing effective interfaces with other institutions and communities for information dissemination and early warnings. Furthermore, there are pronounced deficiencies in the operations and maintenance of embankments and other critical infrastructure, such as inadequate allocations and limited efficacy of systems and processes, which impacts the full usefulness of these infrastructure over the entire design life.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s)

The objectives of the Project are to mitigate flood and drought risks in selected areas and to strengthen Sindh's capacity to manage natural disasters.

Key Results

Progress towards achieving the development objectives of the Project will be measured through the following PDO level results indicators: (1a) Number of direct project beneficiaries, (1b) Number of female beneficiaries; (1c) Number of people protected through project interventions from floods, drought, and other natural disasters; (2) Land area protected through project interventions from floods and drought; (3) Improved institutional capacity for disaster and climate risk management; and, (4) Number of people at risk receiving timely and more accurate early warning notifications.

D. Project Description

The Government of Sindh has requested the Bank to provide support towards improving resilience to natural disasters in the province. Sindh Resilience Project (SRP) will focus on improving systems at the provincial government and key agencies for managing disaster risk in Sindh. In addition, the Project will further contribute towards enhancing resilience to hydro-meteorological disasters including floods and drought through physical infrastructure investments. The dialogue with Government of Sindh has established floods and droughts as the highest priority areas owing to high frequency and impact. The dialogue has further identified critical needs in these areas, along with an estimate of resources needed to address these priorities.

Component Name

Strengthening Disaster and Climate Risk Management

Comments (optional)

The Component will primarily focus on key disaster management institutions in terms of strengthening operational systems and capacities at the provincial and district levels. In addition, the Component will support other departments at the Government of Sindh – through the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Sindh to develop greater ‘fiscal resilience’ through strengthening financial capacity and risk financing mechanisms, and mainstream disaster

risk reduction in development planning and budgeting processes.

Component Name

Improving Infrastructure and Systems for Resilience

Comments (optional)

This Component will primarily support restoration and improvement of embankments at high risk sites along the Indus for protection against riverine floods as well as construction of small rainwater-fed recharge dams in drought prone regions in Sindh. In addition the Component will assist the Sindh Irrigation Department towards implementing project interventions and increasing operational efficiency.

Component Name

Contingent Emergency Response Component

Comments (optional)

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

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

The project will be implemented in various parts of the Sindh Province. Sindh is the third largest province of Pakistan in terms of land mass, and is bounded by the Thar Desert to the east, the Kirthar Mountains to the west, Punjab province in the north, and the Arabian Sea in the south. In the center is a fertile plain around the Indus River. The key features of the province are summarized below.

Geography, Seismicity, and Soils: Sindh can be geographically divided into four distinct parts i.e. Kirthar range on the west, a central alluvial plain bisected by the Indus River in the middle, a desert belt in the east, and the Indus delta in the south. Most of the SRP Project area is seismically falling in Zone 2A and Zone 2B. A small portion of Thar District is falling in Zone 4 which is called the High Damage Risk Zone. The soils along the Indus River banks are silt and sandy loam. Outside the active flood plain, the soils are generally calcareous, loamy and silty clay. Most of the soils in the district of Thar and parts of Khairpur and Sanghar districts are sandy.

Water Resources: Indus River is the main surface water source of the province. It has three major barrages in Sindh that divert approximately 48 million acre feet (MAF) (or 59.0 billion cubic meters- BCM) of water annually to the 14 main canal commands in Sindh.

More than 80 percent of the irrigated land in Sindh is underlain with brackish water unfit for agriculture. The shortage of irrigation water coupled with drought conditions in Sindh has increased the importance of groundwater exploitation wherever fresh water is available. Fresh groundwater is found mostly in a strip parallel to the left bank of Indus River and some pockets in other areas. More than 30,000 tube wells in private and public sector are installed for agriculture

purpose.

The province of Sindh is having 81 percent of its irrigation area classified as waterlogged. In the last few decades the waterlogged area has increased in the province. While right side of the Indus River in Sindh is facing the problem of drought.

Biological Resource: Currently there are 23 wildlife protected areas in Sindh. There are also a number of wetlands in the province, 10 of which are declared as Ramsar sites. In accordance to IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (2015), two species of mammals in Thar District (Asiatic wild ass and Indian pangolin) are endangered, one species (Striped hyena) is Near Threatened, and 30 species have Least Concern status whereas two species have not been evaluated for IUCN Red List (WWF Ecological Assessment of Thar, 2010-11).

The Thatta area has important habitat of mangroves. Mudflat coast provide habitat to species of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. In small mammals, nine species belonging to two orders and four families are reported. Kharochann is an important area for a variety of bird species. Many water birds use the area during winter as staging, feeding and wintering ground. As many as 85 species of birds have been reported in the area (WWF Ecological Assessment Report, 2010-11).

Physical Cultural Resources (PCRs): The Sindh province being the center of old culture and civilization has a number of archaeological sites. A total of 43 such sites exist in the districts of project area. However, the initial survey of some of the sub-projects reveals that none of the sites is located in the sub-project area likely to be impacted. Detailed assessment in this respect will be carried out while conducting environmental and social assessment of each subproject. No subproject will be selected under SRP that is likely to have any adverse impact on known PCRs in the area.

Demography: The total area of Sindh Province is 140,914 Km² and the total projected population up to 2012 is 44,807,089; a growth rate of 2.80; male and female ratio of 53:47. The average life expectancy is 55.4 years and literacy rate is 45.29%.

Sindh's population is mainly Muslim, while the non-Muslim communities include Hindus, Christians, and Zoroastrians. Sindh is home to nearly all (93%) of Pakistan's Hindus, who form 8.41% of the province's population. The majority of Muslims are Sunni Hanafi followed by Shia. The major languages of the province include Sindhi, Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Balochi, and Dhatki.

Gender Issues: Women are active in all the sub-sectors of agriculture namely farming, processing and distribution. The predominant role of women in agriculture has enabled most women farmers to become increasingly responsible for educational and other material needs of their wards, especially for female headed households. The status of women in rural Sindh however, as for the rest of the villages in Pakistan, is acutely disadvantaged. Women bear a disproportionately high share of burden of poverty; have unequal access to economic options and social services, lower endowments of land and other productive assets. Women are severely hindered in their horizontal and vertical social mobility.

Women in Sindh commonly face problems with respect to family law, discrimination at work place, discrimination in education, physical or psychological abuse, and social restrictions.

Arranged forced marriages are still common and women commonly have no access to courts for justice due to cultural hindrance. The literacy rate and school enrollment ratio of girls in province is very low, with girls remaining at home to undertake domestic chores.

Poverty: A major part of population lives in rural areas and poverty is pervasive in rural Sindh. About 37% of the rural population lives below the poverty line, compared to 33% in Pakistan on an overall basis. Over 70% of the rural population is landless. The rural households, including the landless, derive 56% of their income from agriculture, directly or indirectly.

Being the lowest riparian, Sindh experiences recurring floods and droughts. Major floods received in the recent past were in 1992, 1994, 1995, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Besides riverine floods, primarily involving the River Indus, torrential flash floods have also severely impacted parts of Sindh. Floods in 2010 and 2011 were amongst the most devastating in the history of the region. Besides floods, Sindh province faced drought 1998 – 2002 affected 1.4 million people, 5.6 million cattle head and 12.5 million acres cropped area.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Maya Gabriela Q. Villaluz (GEN2A)

Salma Omar (GSU06)

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Sindh and Sindh Irrigation Department (SID) will be responsible for implementation of Component 1 and Component 2 respectively. In case Component 3 is activated, the Recipient will need to designate the responsible agency/ies for its implementation. The Sindh Planning and Development Department (P&DD) will facilitate coordination between provincial departments and agencies.

The project envisages the use of existing government departments for implementation. The use of mainstream departments/ agencies instead of short term implementation units will ensure that the incremental capacity, technical knowledge, and implementation experience developed through project implementation continues to remain available to the two institutions after Project closure. Sindh Irrigation Department (SID) and Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Sindh will notify dedicated focal points/officials and staff to manage project implementation. Specific resources contributed by the two institutions will be financed by Government of Sindh. The two implementing agencies would have responsibility for project implementation including, but not limited to, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, social and environmental management, procurement, financial management, audit and disbursements, as well as coordination with the line agencies and the Bank. The implementing agencies may augment designated staff with additional short-term resources from the market on a need basis to cater for specific technical expertise, specializations and skill-sets that are not readily available within existing resources at the two institutions

Project Operations Manual: The project would be implemented according to guidelines and procedures outlined in the Operations Manual (OM), which should be adopted by project effectiveness. The documents will lay out roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders and provide details of project processes and project cycle. The Operations Manual will be reviewed periodically by the Borrower, and subject to approval by IDA revised as needed to address any

constraints to the successful implementation of the project.

Communications: The Project will support the Implementing Agencies in developing an effective internal and external communications strategy during project implementation which would ensure adequate dissemination of information regarding the resilience agenda being supported as part of the project. The communication functions for the project will be housed at SID and PDMA Sindh.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

| Safeguard Policies | Triggered? | Explanation (Optional) |
|--|------------|---|
| Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 | Yes | The structural investments under the Component 2 will include construction of new small dams and rehabilitation of existing flood protection and river training structures. These activities are likely to cause negative environmental and social impacts of varying degree of intensity, significance, spatial as well as temporal extent, reversibility, and importance. Based on the safeguard screening in accordance with this OP, the project has been assigned Environment Category A. In pursuance with provisions of this OP, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been conducted for the subprojects to be implemented during the first year of SRP. For the remaining subprojects to be implemented during the later years of the project, as Environmental and Social Management Framework has been prepared |
| Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04 | Yes | Some interventions are likely to be carried out within or near important habitats such as Kirthar National Park. |
| Forests OP/BP 4.36 | No | Though some riverine forests do exist along the Indus River, the project interventions are not likely to cause any damage to these forests. |
| Pest Management OP 4.09 | No | The interventions are not likely to cause an increase in the use of agro-chemicals. |
| Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11 | No | No subproject will be undertaken at or in the immediate vicinity of known PCRs. Chance Find procedures have been included in the ESIA and ESMF. |
| Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10 | No | Although there are no known indigenous people as defined in the OP in Sindh, the SIA would confirm the presence or absence of IPs in the project area. |
| Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12 | Yes | Some of the proposed interventions may cause involuntary resettlement resulting in relocation or adverse impact on livelihood and/or sources of livelihood. For the resettlement impacts to be caused |

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| | | by the first-year subproject, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) has been prepared. For the later year subprojects, the ESMF includes a Resettlement Policy Framework. |
| Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37 | Yes | Some of the proposed interventions may fall under the definition of dams as specified in the OP. As part of due diligence, dam safety specialist has been engaged to undertake a technical review of sites. Dam safety measures designed by qualified engineers will be included in the dam designs. |
| Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50 | Yes | Some of the proposed interventions will be carried out in/along Indus River which is an international waterway as defined in the OP |
| Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60 | No | This policy is not triggered as no disputed areas exist in the Sindh Province. |

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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| <p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>Most of the impacts of SRP are expected during construction phase of the sub-projects. The anticipated impacts are mostly temporary, localized, and reversible in nature, and with the help of appropriate mitigation measures, these potentially impacts can be adequately addressed.</p> <p>The major potential adverse impacts associated with the construction of the river embankment sub-projects include disposal of excavated/surplus soil material, development of shallow borrow pits away from the embankments for construction materials, temporary disturbance of surface water quality due to river embankment stone piling, minor traffic congestion and dust pollution caused by movement of vehicles and construction machinery on roads and earthen tracks along the river dikes, temporary damage to non-critical riparian habitat and vegetation, minor soil erosion along embankments during construction, improper disposal of solid and liquid wastes, opening up of narrow access routes to embankments, and occupational health and safety risks. The positive impacts would be putting in place structurally sound and environment-friendly permanent structures along the Indus River to protect the embankments from breaching and the surrounding communities from severe flood damages as well as generate local employment during the construction phase.</p> <p>In case of the small dams for rainwater harvesting, in addition to the construction-related impacts described above, the potentially adverse impacts include reduction of surface water flow during the rainy season for lower riparian areas, and possible proliferation of disease-causing vectors such as mosquitos in the water impoundment areas during the rainy season such as malaria and dengue. The positive impacts include flood control during the rainy season, and the recharge of groundwater and increase in water supply for irrigation, domestic as well as livestock use.</p> <p>In case the small dams are constructed close to the Kirthar National Park, the potential impacts of the construction as well as O&M activities could include habitat modification, encroachment into</p> |
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sensitive habitats, disturbance to key wildlife species caused by construction and O&M activities, increased human presence in critical habitat, increased hunting pressure, and reduced water availability to certain areas.

During construction of PDMA office building, the anticipated impacts may include land acquisition, soil and water contamination from improper disposal of wastes, clogging of existing draining, release of hazardous wastes, noise and dust generation, traffic congestion, and safety risks for construction workers as well as nearby residents and communities.

The subprojects because of their small scale are not likely to cause any large-scale or wide spread impacts. However the small dam subprojects can potentially cause significant and or irreversible adverse impacts.

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

The embankment subprojects are not likely to have any indirect and or long term impacts primarily because these are rehabilitation works on existing structures. Similarly, construction of PDMA office building is not likely to cause any such impacts primarily because of the simple nature and small scale of proposed works. The small dams can however potentially cause some indirect / long term impacts such as changes in cultivation pattern in the area and associated increased usage of agro-chemicals. Increased water availability facilitated by the small dams may also attract local community to start cultivation on currently uncultivated lands.

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

As part of the ESIA of the first-year subprojects, various alternatives of the subproject have been considered and analysis carried out to determine the most suitable options. The alternatives considered include: a) 'no-project' scenario; b) new structure versus rehabilitation of the existing embankment; c) various heights and widths of the embankments; d) new design configuration such sheet piling; e) source of construction material; and f) type of borrow areas. As part of the analysis, technical, economical/financial, environmental, and social aspects of each alternative have been considered. The alternatives finally selected for the subprojects maximize economic advantages (eg, reduction in flood damages in future) and minimize environmental as well as social impacts (eg, avoiding large scale new construction).

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

The Borrower has carried out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the works to be carried out during the first year of SRP implementation; the ESIA includes an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). In addition, the Borrower has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) / Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for sub-projects to be undertaken during the later years since their exact locations are not known and designs not available at this stage. For the resettlement impacts to be caused by the first year subprojects, the Borrower has prepared an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP).

Some part of SRP project area is located adjacent to the Kirthar National Park that supports some key wildlife species including Sindh Ibex, Urial, and Chinkara. The first year subprojects are not located in this area and hence will not have any impacts on the National Park, the wildlife resources, or their habitat. The potential impacts of the later-year subprojects to be undertaken

near the National Park will be carefully assessed and appropriate mitigation measures determined in accordance with the OP 4.04 to ensure that the National Park, its key wildlife species, and its habitat are not adversely affected. The ESIA and ESMPs of such subprojects will include details (ie, baseline, potential impacts, mitigation measures, residual impacts) pertaining to this aspect.

The dams to be included under SRP will be less than 10 meters in height. To address the requirements of OP 4.37, the dam safety measures designed by qualified engineers will be an integral part of the design of the dams. In addition, the Bank has engaged a Dam Safety Expert to review the design of the dams and to ensure that dam safety concerns are adequately and appropriately addressed in these designs.

The Borrower has some capacity to manage the safeguard aspects particularly because it has been implementing Bank-funded A-Category projects in the Province for past several years. Additional capacity building will nonetheless be needed and appropriate plans have been included in the ESIA, ESMF/RPF, and ARAP.

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

The key stakeholders of the project include communities living in the area of influence of the subprojects. Two rounds of stakeholder consultations have been conducted while conducting the ESIA and preparing the ESMF/RPF. During the first round, community consultations were carried out involving structured discussions in communities in the vicinity of primary impact as well as secondary zone (the villages settled in the radius of 1km on both sides) of the embankment sub-projects was carried out. In all, consultations were conducted in two villages involving 98 community members. The second round of consultations was carried out in the form of a workshop in which a total of 65 participants from various walks of life participated and shared their concerns, expectations, and recommendations. Similar consultations will be continued during the project implementation.

B. Disclosure Requirements

| Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other | |
|--|-------------|
| Date of receipt by the Bank | 25-Jan-2016 |
| | |
| Date of submission to InfoShop | 25-Jan-2016 |
| For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors | 25-Jan-2016 |
| "In country" Disclosure | |
| | |
| <i>Comments:</i> | |
| Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process | |
| Date of receipt by the Bank | 25-Jan-2016 |
| | |
| Date of submission to InfoShop | 25-Jan-2016 |
| "In country" Disclosure | |
| Pakistan | 25-Jan-2016 |
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| <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

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|---|---|--|--|
| 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>] | No [<input 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 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? | Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] | No [<input type="checkbox"/>] | TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>] |
| 171 Provided estimated number of people to be affected | | | |
| Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods) | Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] | No [<input type="checkbox"/>] | TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>] |
| 15 Provided estimated number of people to be affected | | | |
| OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams | | | |
| Have dam safety plans been prepared? | Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] | No [<input type="checkbox"/>] | NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] |
| Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank? | Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] | No [<input type="checkbox"/>] | NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] |
| Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training? | Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] | No [<input type="checkbox"/>] | NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] |
| OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways | | | |
| Have the other riparians been notified of the project? | Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] | No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] | NA [<input type="checkbox"/>] |

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|---|--|
| If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent? | Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>] |
| Has the RVP approved such an exception? | Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input 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 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 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 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 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 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 type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>] |

V. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Haris Khan

Title: Senior Disaster Risk Managemen

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: Economic Affairs Division

Contact: Mr. Tariq Bajwa

Title: Secretary

Email: secretary@ead.gov.pk

Implementing Agencies

Name: Sindh Irrigation Department

Contact: Syed Zaheer Haider Shah

Title: Secretary

Email: Jamal.irrigation.sindh@gmail.com

Name: Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Sindh

Contact: Commander (R) Syed Salman Shah

Title: Director General

Email: dg@pdma.gos.pk

VI. For more information contact:

The InfoShop
 The World Bank
 1818 H Street, NW
 Washington, D.C. 20433
 Telephone: (202) 458-4500
 Fax: (202) 522-1500
 Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/infoshop>

VII. Approval

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Task Team Leader(s): | Name: Haris Khan | |
| <i>Approved By</i> | | |
| Safeguards Advisor: | Name: Maged Mahmoud Hamed (SA) | Date: 21-Apr-2016 |
| Practice Manager/ Manager: | Name: Bernice K. Van Bronkhorst (PMGR) | Date: 22-Apr-2016 |
| Country Director: | Name: Patchamuthu Illangovan (CD) | Date: 26-May-2016 |