PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID)
CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.: AB6524

Project Name	Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project Phase 2
Region	SOUTH ASIA
Country	India
Sector	Irrigation and drainage (35%); General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (25%); Crops (25%); Agricultural extension and research (15%)
Lending Instrument	Specific Investment Loan (SIL)
Project ID	P122770
Borrower(s)	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Implementing Agency	Government of Uttar Pradesh, Irrigation Department
Environmental Screening Category	[X]A [ ]B [ ]C [ ]FI [ ]TBD (to be determined)
Date PID Prepared	June 13, 2011
Estimated Date of Appraisal Completion	June 29, 2012
Estimated Date of Board Approval	September 28, 2012
Concept Review Decision	Following the review of the concept, the decision was taken to proceed with the preparation of the operation.

I. Introduction and Context

1. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India with a population of over 190 million (2008 census). Most of the state lies in the fertile Indo-Gangetic Plain, with its high natural soil fertility, abundant rainfall, and rich surface and groundwater resources. Despite this endowment, the state however is often characterized as a 'lagging state' with low per-capita income (US$238 per annum in 2005/6) compared to the national average of US$450 per annum. State growth rates also lag national figures. During the 1990s economic growth faltered and Uttar Pradesh fell behind India's better performing states. Power shortages, low rates of capital formation and low productivity of existing irrigation systems and road networks, were some of the main causes of economic stagnation in the state. Currently, over 50 million people live below the poverty line with the large majority living in rural areas. Uttar Pradesh also lags behind most Indian states across a number of human development indicators (e.g. literacy, infant mortality).

2. **Agriculture will continue to play an important role in alleviating poverty in the State**. The major economic activity in the state is agriculture. The sector accounts for about 30 percent of the state GDP and 60 percent of the total employment. The rural population where most of the poor live is especially dependent on the sector as a source of labor and livelihoods. The agriculture sector grew at 1.3 percent per year from 2001 to 2007. Agricultural growth not only has a direct impact on the incomes of rural households but can stimulate growth in the non-agricultural sector through both demand

and supply linkages and elevated rural wages. In addition, horticulture and cash crops such as sugarcane will grow in importance and have positive income impacts, especially in the eastern and central parts of the state. The total gross area devoted to fruits and vegetables was at almost 1 million hectares in 2000/1. It is estimated that horticulture and sugarcane contribute 18.3% each to agriculture income in the state. Uttar Pradesh is currently the largest sugarcane producer in the country.

3. **Uttar Pradesh is one of the most important states from a food security perspective.** In 2002/3, over 44 million tons of food grain (i.e. rice and wheat) was produced over an area of about 20 million hectares. This apparent low average yield (2 tons per ha) hides significant regional variations within the state. Agriculture performance in the western region dominates, both in terms of grain production and other higher-value crops. Historically, these areas were the starting point for the Green Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s. Though increased spending has helped to improve food production in the central and eastern parts of the state, progress in these areas still remain slow. Crop value per acre in the eastern and central regions averages two-thirds that of the western region (Bhalla and Singh, 1996). This variation in levels of agricultural development and growth over the past several decades is also reflected in the differential levels of poverty across these regions, with the eastern and central regions substantially more poor.

4. **Irrigation has a strong impact on agricultural productivity and growth.** About 70 percent of the agriculture in Uttar Pradesh is dependent on irrigation with about 30 million hectares of cropland currently irrigated (40% utilizing surface water sources and the remainder utilizing groundwater) at cropping intensities greater than 100 percent. The current surface irrigated area only represents about half of what the Central Water Commission identifies as the potential for the state (including major, medium, and minor schemes). Reasons for this gap include non-construction of on-farm development works below the outlets, changes in cropping patterns to more water intensive crops, loss in live storage due to sedimentation, and low water use efficiency due to disrepair of the system. Furthermore, water use efficiency in most parts of the irrigation systems is low in the range of 30-40 percent.

5. **Irrigation and drainage systems are in extreme disrepair.** The highest proportion of irrigated area is in the western region (81%), followed by the central region (66%), the eastern region (61%) and the Bundelkhand region and hills (38% and 35% respectively). Both public surface irrigation and private tubewells expanded significantly during the 1980s, especially in the more poor parts of the state. However, total public investment has fallen dramatically in recent decades resulting in inadequate maintenance of infrastructure. Due to the twin problems of heavy silting and poor maintenance, the canal systems are not able to carry the design discharge and are therefore underperforming. In some areas farmers have installed shallow tube wells in these commands. The condition of distributaries and minors is poor and there are no discharge measuring devices in the minors. The outlets are not based on sound system design principles and at some places do not even exist. In many instances, farmers have made illegal cuts in the system or placed their own outlets without any regard to topographic

levels leading to inefficient operation throughout the system. The need to rehabilitate and, more importantly, modernize the existing systems to improve service delivery is clear. This also includes improvements in drainage infrastructure where in the eastern region in particular, water logging poses a challenge to agricultural productivity. Technologies for modern control represent a huge opportunity for greater service delivery.

6. Under the Uttar Water Sector Restructuring Project (UPWSRP) Phase 1**,** irrigation and drainage systems covering about 3% of the irrigated area (300,000 ha) were rehabilitated and modernized in the pilot Jaunpur Branch basin using modern surveys and designs. These investments have improved agriculture productivity and service delivery throughout the system. These designs will provide a template for modernizing an additional 500,000 hectares of surface irrigated land served by UPID under Phase 2. Moreover, a Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) Act was passed by the State Assembly to empower local water users associations (WUAs) to manage the tertiary canal system. More than 500 WUAs have been established and will soon be operational. These associations require continued attention and support to make them effective.

7. **Groundwater plays an important role in irrigation.** Integrated and coordinated development of surface and groundwater has generally not been practiced in the state as part of the development planning process. Due to this unplanned development and excessive utilization, there has been a steady decline in water tables in many parts of the State, especially in those areas where recharge from rainwater is insufficient. Declining trend of groundwater has been observed in 559 of 819 blocks in the State. Improved conjunctive use practices are required not only to increase the irrigation potential but to also mitigate water logging.

8. Under the UPWSRP Phase 1**,** over 500 monitoring groundwater wells were installed to monitor the impact of drainage investments on the aquifer water table. This monitoring network will serve as a basis for project interventions with conjunctive use in Phase 2.

9. **A re-orientation towards service delivery by the Irrigation Department is required to ensure productivity gains**. The Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department (UPID) is one of the oldest (set up in 1823) and largest government departments in India comprising of almost 100,000 staff (amongst which 5,000 are degree holders). The State Water Policy broadens the UPID mission to provide irrigation, drainage, and flood control services to its customers in a sustainable manner, to promote participatory irrigation management, and to deliver bulk water to other users as appropriate. This requires re-orientation towards efficient and effective service delivery, financial, human resources and legal professionalism, and sustainable resource management. To meet these organizational objectives, continued reform and modernization involving right-sizing, unbundling, introduction of new skills and tools, and business process re-engineering is needed. Moreover, greater coordination with the Agriculture Department is crucial.

10. Under the UPWSRP Phase 1, computers, information technology systems, modern equipment, and an enterprise management system, were introduced into the UPID. For such an enormous department, such modern technologies have the potential to dramatically improve the functioning of the department. Phase 2 intends to continue to support these modernization reforms.

11. **Irrigation is only one dimension of the overall water resources management challenge.** Water used for agriculture (the largest consumptive user in Uttar Pradesh) cannot be considered in isolation. An integrated approach within the river basin framework is needed to effectively promote sustainable water use planning, management, and operation. This is complicated by the current fragmented nature of the water sector and a weak and inchoate legal, regulatory, and administrative framework. As the state continues to develop, competition amongst demands for agriculture, municipalities, industry, power, and the environment for the appropriate quantity and quality of water will become increasingly difficult. Water institutions for inter-sector analysis, regulation, monitoring, planning are in its infancy.

12. Under the UPWSRP Phase 1, The state recently passed the far-reaching *Uttar Pradesh Water Management and Regulatory Commission Act* (2008), building upon the State Water Policy, which authorizes the Commission to, amongst other things, determine the allocation and distribution of entitlements for various categories of water use, review and accord clearance to new water resources projects proposed at the river basin/sub-basin level, establish a system of enforcement, monitoring and measurement of the entitlements for the use of water, fix and regulate a water tariff system and charges for the use of water, and to aid and advise the State Government on any matter referred to the Commission. Moreover, the State established a State Water Resources Agency (SWARA) and State Water Resources Data Analysis Center (SWARADAC) to serve as nodal agencies in the State to provide knowledge and technical support to the Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP). Finally, an integrated planning decision support system and strategic basin environmental and social assessment were conducted for the overall Ghagra-Gomti basin in eastern Uttar Pradesh to improve a more holistic consideration of basin issues in planning.

13. **Annual floods in the eastern parts of the state require special attention.** About 7.3 million hectares of land has been identified as flood prone in the state. Yearly floods along the Ghaghra (and its tributaries the Sharda, Gandak and Rapti) cause widespread inundation and prolonged drainage congestion resulting in enormous losses to property and livelihoods. A rapidly increasing population coupled with infrastructure development has increased the economic impacts of these floods. Though both structural and non-structural measures have been implemented, the development of a modern flood forecasting and early warning system is critical to better manage these climate risks.

Special Focus on Bundelkhand

14. **The drought-prone Bundelkhand region in the southern part of the state is of particular concern.** Bundelkhand is the poorest region in the state. Here low rainfall,

drought-prone conditions, and marginal lands characterize the landscape. A severe continuous four-year cycle of drought during 2004-08 (more than 25% deficit against the annual averages) lead to reduced sown area, loss of productivity, failure of crops already grown, and non-availability of forage, grass and fodder. Moreover, of the available 2 BCM of storage capacity available, filling of these reservoirs during this period progressively decreased to 17%. Also, various tanks, ponds, dug-wells dried and groundwater tables fell.

15. The economy of the Bundelkhand region is predominantly agrarian with over 80 percent of the population dependent on agriculture, livestock, forestry and seasonal labor. The prominent crops are wheat, gram, bajra, sorghum, pigeon-pea, lentil and rice. Yields of these crops are low in part due to the soils and climate. This region also lags behind in the adoption of improved varieties of seeds (e.g. short duration varieties), application of fertilizers and pesticides, and has sub-standard infrastructure (including irrigation) facilities. Only 25% of the total net-cropped area is irrigated. Hence, with the lowest irrigation intensity in the state, only mono cropping is possible. The majority of farmers here depend on groundwater. There are almost 130,000 wells irrigating area in Bundelkhand. 70-80% of these aquifers however are poor yielding. Moreover, due to the extremely low coverage and erratic supply of electricity, most rely on diesel fuel for their agricultural pumps thereby increasing the cost of production. Lack of communication and road links also makes the marketing of agricultural activities difficult. The crop value per acre is half of that observed in the western parts of the state.

UPWSRP Lessons Learned

16. To address many of the issues outlined above, the World Bank implemented the Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project (UPWSRP). During the preparation of UPWSRP, based on the Bank experiences in the irrigation and water sectors in the 1990s it was recognized that simple one-off investments in rehabilitation of infrastructure will not result in sustainable solutions and long-lasting improvements to the living standards of the poor. As a result, a long-term program covering a 15-20 year horizon including both infrastructure and major institutional reform measures was identified (see Annex III). Such a long-time horizon was deemed necessary to ensure that fundamental reforms are implemented and nurtured. The UPWSRP was the first step in this program. Despite challenges with implementation, some key lessons learned from the UPWSRP experience to incorporate into the design of the Phase 2 operation:

i. The agriculture productivity improvements that were observed in the project areas were realized in part due to a complement of investments (e.g. watercourse improvements, HYV seeds, field demonstrations). This suggests the importance of bundling investments to improve water productivity.
ii. Infrastructure improvements (both rehabilitation and modernization) must be carefully sequenced and packaged to ensure full design performance and water delivery. In addition, interventions must be planned in coordination with the development of water users associations to ensure that the operation and maintenance of these innovations will be sustainable.

iii. One major reason for the overall implementation delays in UPWSRP was due to underestimation of the client capacity to prepare bidding documents for tendering on the major civil works contracts. The readiness filter for future operations should include bidding and design documents for the project year one investment packages.
iv. Third-party supervision of construction quality is required to ensure independence in reviewing the works.
v. As evidenced by the body of knowledge and analysis being developed by the SWARA/DAC (in some cases at the request of the GoUP), a major lesson from UPWSRP is that such state-wide apex institutions serve an important and necessary role in supporting state-level water resources management.
vi. For multi-sector projects, a multi-sector coordinating unit is required. This unit should not necessarily implement activities. Continuity with leadership is absolutely critical for effective implementation.
vii. Ownership and sustainability of activities will require that the line departments themselves implement their work programs.

17. The World Bank has been an active partner with the GoUP in the water sector. There is a need to build on the activities in UPWSRP to ensure that these institutional reform gains and investments are long lasting. Moreover, much of the innovative practices and modern designs and approaches used can serve as templates for other parts of the state. Finally, this proposed operation can be used to leverage support for other proposed water and agriculture Bank operations in the State (e.g. Uttar Pradesh Urban Water DPL, National Ganga Program, UP Sodic Lands Reclamation Project III) and potentially the private sector (as was evidenced in similar operations in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh).

18. The CAS for 2009-2012 aims to support the Government of India's objective of intensifying World Bank engagement with the low-income states where there is commitment to reforms. Uttar Pradesh is identified as a low-income state1. The following are cross-cutting priority reforms in the water sector:

- ③ Enabling water policies and institutional and legal frameworks to improve stewardship of the resource base and service delivery for end users, and to facilitate inter-jurisdictional management and development.
- ③ Inter-sectoral approaches at the basin level that integrate surface water with groundwater, urban with rural, quantity with quality, and minimum flows and ecosystem services with river regulation for hydropower and flood management and abstractions for water supply and irrigation.
- ③ Restructuring of public sector institutions (including through capacity building and the strategic realignment of incentive structures and skill mixes) and the establishment of new institutions (including regulatory authorities, water users associations, river basin agencies, and public-private partnerships).

[1] Based on income Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand can be classified as low-income states

- ③ Decentralized and participatory service delivery mechanisms, with a particular focus on improving customer user service, enhancing accountability and transparency, and extending service to the poor.
- ③ Modern management practices and technology applications, including improved operations and maintenance through asset management planning, and the development of a comprehensive knowledge base and decision support tools.
- ③ Financial sustainability of resource management and service delivery through rational charges and tariffs and improved financial management, including removing distorting subsidies and moving towards user charges that reflect at least O&M costs.

The UPWSRP Phase II directly aims to achieve the above mentioned objectives.

II. Proposed Development Objective(s)

19. The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project (UPWSRP) Phase II is to:

1. Assist the GoUP in strengthening its institutional and policy framework for integrated water resources management for the entire State; and
2. Enable farmers in targeted irrigated areas to increase their agricultural productivity and water use efficiency.

20. Key expected outcomes from the project are:

i. Improved knowledge base and analytical capacity for integrated water resources management (including conjunctive use) for the State through the SWARA and SWARADAC;
ii. Strengthened role for the UPWAMREC in the management of inter-sector water resources management;
iii. More timely, assured, controlled, and measured water deliveries in the Sarda Sahayak System and select basins in the drought-prone Bundelkhand region
iv. An increase in the number of modernized, business processing functions carried out in UPID;
v. WUA elections and formation in the Phase 2 areas and an increase in the number of PIM functions carried out by the WUAs formed in the Phase 1 areas;
vi. Enhanced agricultural productivity in both Phase 1 and 2 areas, in particular the lagging Bundelkhand, areas.

III. Preliminary Description

The total project cost is $480M. The project is likely to consist of the following components:

Component A: Strengthening of Apex Water Institutions and Inter-Sector Coordination ($15M)

Component A1: Operationalizing the State Water Regulator

The Uttar Pradesh Water Management and Regulatory Commission (UPWAMREC) has been created under an Act (2008) passed by the legislative assembly. Functions of this 'Regulator' include, inter alia, approving the Integrated State Water Basin Plans, determining the allocation and distribution of entitlements for various uses of water (e.g. urban, agriculture, energy) as defined by the State Water Policy, reviewing and providing clearances to new water resources project, establishing a system of enforcement, monitoring, and measurement of entitlements, promoting better water management techniques and setting water supply standards, fixing and regulating a water tariff system, and to aid and advise the State Government on any matter referred to the Commission. This component will build the capacity of the UPWAMREC to implement the power, functions, and duties of the Commission. This will include primarily training, a panel of experts, and various workshops and study tours.

Component A2: Strengthening the Knowledge Basin and Analytical Capacity for Integrated Water Resources Management

The State Water Resources Agency (SWARA) and the State Water Resources Data and Analysis Center (SWARADAC) have been created and are functional. These two agencies support the UPWAMREC. The function of SWARA is to develop and provide State-level inter-sectoral analysis on water allocation, planning, and management for the optimal use of surface and groundwater uses. The function of SWARADAC is to collect, verify validate, analyze, and store data related to water resources management for each river sub-basin in the State. This component will improve the knowledge base and analytical capacity of these two institutions. This will include preparing basin plans and decision support systems for the sub-basins in the Ghagra-Gomti basin, various strategic studies, development of an 'Integrated Water Resources Information System (IWRIS)', strengthen the hydrologic-meteorological observation network for the entire state, develop detailed plans for conjunctive use, and special studies for the Bundelkhand region.

Component B: Modernization and Rehabilitation of Irrigation and Drainage Systems ($350M)

Component B1: Horizontal Expansion of I&D Investments

This component will rehabilitate and modernize the irrigation and drainage system in new areas in parts of the Sarda Sahayak System (including along the Haidergarh, Barabanki, and Dariyabad Branches) and for select basins in the drought-prone Bundelkhand region (including the Ken-Baghain Basin). See Annex 4 for locations. The total cultivable command area will be about 500,000 hectares. The aim is to improve the design of the system to ensure timely, assured, controlled, and measured water delivery. This may include updating topographic and cadastral surveys in the Phase 2 areas, updating hydrologic assessments, rehabilitation of canals, drains, and pucca structures, introducing

silt traps where technically advantageous, clarification and modernization of outlets, SCADA and telemetry system, cross regulators as required, duckbill weirs, village road bridges, measurement devices (e.g. flow meters), vertical drainage, and canal lining in critical areas. This component will build upon the design features prepared in UPWSRP.

Component B1: Vertical Extension of I&D Investments

This component will introduce modern methods of control and operation in the UPWSRP Phase 1 areas (i.e. Jaunpur Branch) where modernization was not completed. This includes the installation of controllable and measurable inlets to the minors (with participation of WUAs) to provide the basis for volumetric water charges, proportional, non-adjustable water dividers having a measurement facility for outlets to the field channels, modern measurement devices, and SCADA and telemetry systems.

Component C: Consolidation and Enhancement of Irrigation Department Reforms ($20M)

Component C1: UPID Modernization and Capacity Building

As part of UPWSRP Phase 1, a substantial training program was delivered involving over 4500 UPID participants covering topics ranging from the technical (e.g. AutoCAD, GIS, Canal-Mod, MASSCOT) to the managerial. Almost 2000 officers were given basic computer training as the Department was computerized and an extensive management information system (MIS) for business processing put in place. This component will continue these capacity building efforts including among other things training on advanced surveying techniques, GIS, modern control and measurement approaches, computers and IT systems, exposure trips to enhance the understanding of participatory irrigation management, and financial management. The IT section of UPID will also be further modernized including strengthening the ISO structure and staff, creating a centralized IT help desk, and strengthening the LAN and WAN systems across the divisional offices. Finally, this component will also focus on improving the operation and maintenance capacity of the department. This will be done through the development and training on asset management and planning through the existing MIS.

Component C2: Water Users Associations Strengthening and Development

Under UPWSRP Phase 1, 4678 water users associations at the outlet and 421 water users associations at the minor level have been constituted. Elections to establish executive committees have been completed. The vision of the participatory irrigation management (PIM) approach to irrigation water delivery (as defined in the Act on Participatory Irrigation Management) is to build the capacity of these local associations to manage themselves the local water distribution, assess water charges, manage finances, operate and maintain local infrastructure, resolve conflicts, plan and operate the schedule of water, and promote greater efficient water use. This component will support the strengthening and development of water users associations in both the Phase 1 and new Phase 2 areas. This may include awareness campaigns about the PIM Act, support to the election process, and training on all aspects of local level water management and irrigation. This component will also (a) assist the GoUP in ensuring that the UP PIM Act is effective across the State and mainstreamed in all of its activities, systems and

procedures; (b) ensure that UPID officers and staff are fully conversant with their duties and responsibilities under the Act and (c) provide technical assistance, training and capacity building support towards helping the State and UPID realize the stated benefits of implementation of this Act.

Component C3: Establishing a State-Wide Flood Management Information System (FMIS)

Thirty percent of the State is recognized as flood prone. The eastern region is one of the worst affected area and floods occur almost every year from the Ghagra, Rapti, and Gandak Rivers and their tributaries. Though a large number of structural and non-structural measures have been implemented for these areas a modern flood forecasting and early warning system is required. The main activity is to set-up a comprehensive flood management information system (under the SWARA) for the state. Specific tools will be developed for the Rapti Basin as a pilot. Moreover, this component will strengthen the linkages between the SWARA/DAC and the State level Disaster Management Authority and identify specific disaster management water-related products.

Component D: Enhancing Agriculture Productivity ($75M)

Component D1: Agriculture Intensification and Diversification

This component will focus on Phase 1 outlet command areas where improvements with irrigation water availability and timing and support to water users associations can be packaged with improved production practices (e.g. quality seeds, balanced used of organic and chemical fertilizers, proper plant spacing) to improve overall productivity and increase diversification. In these areas, a variety of demonstration programs and pilots will also be introduced. This may include piloting pigeon-pea, mustard, green gram (moong), banana, and papaya and various horticulture and animal husbandry practices. This may also build upon the earlier Uttar Pradesh Diversification Agricultural Support Projects (DASP). These interventions will be sequenced into the Phase 2 areas as water delivery systems are improved.

Component D2: Drought-Prone Bundelkhand

Accelerating productivity and production in the dry Bundelkhand area is a priority for the GoUP. This component will introduce various measures to conserve water including drip and other micro-irrigation technologies, conjunctive use, land leveling, and less water intensive seed varieties (e.g. pulses and oilseeds). Moreover, demonstration packages will be developed to encourage fertilizer and pesticide usage, improve seed replacement rates, increase the use of farm machinery and equipment, and create silos and cold storage facilities to minimize post harvest losses. These new approaches will be disseminated through awareness and training programs, field demonstrations, and various pilots.

Component E: Feasibility Studies and Preparation Activities for the Next Phase ($5M)

This component will include initiating topographic surveys and environmental, social and other assessment and preparation of feasibility studies for activities to be undertaken in the third project in the UP Water Sector Reform Program. Lessons learned during implementation of Phase 2 will be reflected in this preparatory work.

Component F: Project Coordination and Monitoring ($15M)

The existing multi-disciplinary Project Activities Core Team (PACT) will coordinate the project activities, which span multiple Departments. This component is designed to assist the PACT with its role in facilitating and guiding the implementation and monitoring of all project activities, ensuring synergy and coordination amongst activities and Departments, preparing consolidated reports and facilitating training and study tours.

IV. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No	TBD
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)	X		
This policy is triggered as the proposed investments in irrigation infrastructure and water management activities could have adverse environmental impacts. The physical works of the project are rehabilitative in nature and therefore are not anticipated to cause any significant adverse environmental or social impacts. Full environmental and social assessments were carried out under Phase I and these assessments will be built upon and extended into the Phase II project areas.			
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)			X
An Environmental Assessment will determine whether the Natural Habitats policy will be triggered or not.			
Pest Management (OP 4.09)	X		
Although the project does not plan to finance any pesticides, there is a possibility of induced impact of greater pesticide use due to increased agricultural intensification and diversification. Hence, integrated pest management activities should be enhanced and the pest management plan that was developed under Phase I will be expanded.			
Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)		X	
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)	X		
Even though it is unlikely that the rehabilitation and modernization of the irrigation systems in the UPWSRP Phase 2 Project area would call for any involuntary resettlement, this policy is triggered to provide for any such requirement that might arise and to ensure that remedial action incorporates the requirements of OP 4.12.			
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)		X	
Forests (OP/BP 4.36)		X	
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)		X	
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)*		X	
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)	X		
Although the project is in an international river basin (Ganges), there is not anticipated to be any significant impact upstream or downstream on water quality or quantity given the nature of interventions. Given the nature of this project, the OP is triggered and, according to BP 7.50, a waiver on notification will be sought and granted similar to Phase I.			

* *By supporting the proposed project, the Bank does not intend to prejudice the final determination of the parties' claims on the disputed areas*

V. Tentative financing

Source:		($m.)
Borrower/Recipient		0
IBRD		0
IDA		480
Others (specify)		0
	Total	480

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