

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA14706

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 22-May-2015

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 26-May-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	India	Project ID:	P127974
Project Name:	North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (P127974)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Rohit Mittal, Kwawu Mensan Gaba		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	25-May-2015	Estimated Board Date:	25-Jun-2015
Managing Unit:	GEEDR	Lending Instrument:	Specific Investment Loan
Sector(s):	Transmission and Distribution of Electricity (100%)		
Theme(s):	Infrastructure services for private sector development (50%), Corporate governance (33%), Other public sector governance (17%)		
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:	953.10	Total Bank Financing:	470.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
Borrower			483.10
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			470.00
Total			953.10
Environmental Category:	A - Full Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The proposed project development objective is:

To increase the delivery of electricity at the boundaries of the power distribution network in the participating states in the North Eastern Region.

3. Project Description

The project covers the: (i) strengthening/ augmenting of intra-state transmission and distribution network in the six states (Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura) of NER to facilitate increased availability of power; and (ii) development of institutional capacities for the efficient and sustainable operation of the sector.

The project shall be implemented through POWERGRID in association with six NER States. After commissioning, the project will be owned and maintained by the State Governments. The project would be implemented over a seven year period and has two components, namely: (A) Priority investments for strengthening of intra-state transmission, sub-transmission and distribution systems; and (B) Technical Assistance for Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building of power utilities and departments.

(i) Component A: Priority investments for strengthening of intra-state transmission, sub-transmission and distribution systems (Total cost: US\$ 937.7 million, of which US\$ 468.8 million financed by IBRD). This component will include priority investments in strengthening and augmenting the intra-state state transmission, sub-transmission and distribution networks by upgrading old and constructing new 220 kV, 132 kV, 66 kV and 33 kV lines and associated sub-stations in each of the six participating states. These investments will increase the power transfer capability of the transmission network, and improve the electricity supply within the state, by allowing them to draw more power from the national grid, especially their allocated share of power from central sector generating stations. This component will be implemented by POWERGRID, with the support of states.

Each of the participating States along with CEA, which is the national planning body for the electricity sector in India, and POWERGRID have drawn-up a long list of candidate sub-projects based on current network constraints faced by the states, expected load growth and expected availability of new generation in the coming years. Out of this long list of potential/ candidate sub-projects, identified sub-projects which meet the Bank's readiness criteria will be financed and implemented under the project.

(ii) Component B: Technical Assistance for Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening (CBIS) of power utilities and departments (Total cost: US\$ 14.3 million). At the request of GoI and the States, this component will provide support for capacity building of power utilities and departments across the six participating States. Although the power sectors in the NER States are below the national averages in terms of size and performance, their performance and capacity vary across states. Some have done relatively better in specific areas, such as development of regulatory institutions, and use of IT systems. In that context, a capacity building and institutional strengthening (CBIS) plan has been developed for each state, on the basis of a state-specific diagnostic study complement with detailed discussions with key stakeholders of the state. The main focus of CBIS plan is to strengthen core skills of the utilities in the key areas of utility operations and management, to help it achieve efficiency and improvement in service delivery to consumers and ensure the sustainability of assets created under the project through developing adequate Operations and Maintenance (O&M) practices. Increase in revenue generation (through improvement in metering, billing and collection systems and processes), load management, procurement management, operation and maintenance practices, financial management, human resource management, are some of the focus areas of the CBIS plan.

The activities planned to be undertaken under this component include (i) review of the O&M practices and development of an O&M manual; (ii) development of procurement manual; (iii) development of standard specifications; (iv) preparation of a finance and accounts manual; (v) network planning through load flow studies; (vi) preparation of a human resource manual and policies for recruitment/ promotion/ transfers/ training and development; (vii) preparation of a roadmap for gradual and focused adoption and implementation of IT applications; (viii) trainings (national and international) on technical, procurement, contract management, environment, health and safety, financial management, social aspects etc.; (ix) knowledge exchange visits to other states/ countries to interact and exchange ideas with their better performing utilities. This component would be fully financed by GoI and procurement of the consultancies to be financed under this component would be carried out as per GOI / POWERGRID rules and regulations and the states would be responsible for the implementation of the various initiatives developed under the program within their day-to-day systems and processes. During implementation, the Bank will provide technical support (as needed) to the states for the finalization of the scope of work for the specific activities, the review of the consultant deliverables, and the development of the recommendation implementation plan.

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

The North East Region (NER) stretches across the eastern foothills of the Himalayan mountain range. Geographically the region is connected to the other parts of the country through a small “chicken neck” corridor in the state of West Bengal. With a total population of 45.6 million (2011 census), the sparsely populated region of the North East accounts for about 3.7 percent of India’s total population and covers 7.9 percent of India’s total geographical area. The vast majority of the region’s population lives in rural areas, accounting for 82 percent of the total population as against the national average of 69 percent (2011). The project is proposed to be located across six states (Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland) of the North East region of India.

A large part of the region is hilly and, recognized as one of the globe’s biodiversity hotspots. Forests cover about 56% of the total land area and some are among the most dense in the region. The region has many havens for a variety of flora and fauna, some of which are endemic and others recognized to be threatened at various levels. Of particular attention are numerous corridors/areas of migration of elephants and birds, 46 already recognized national parks and sanctuaries, and other important conservation areas, which transmission lines may need to traverse.

The North-East Region is known for its rich cultural heritage and ethnic diversity where over 160 scheduled tribes reside, representing about 12 percent of the total tribal population of India. Close to 442 languages and dialects are spoken in the region, and almost every community has its own distinct culture and historical context (unique language, customs, traditional and religious beliefs, arts and crafts, etc.).

Agriculture remains the backbone of the region’s economy, contributing close to 26 percent of the regional GDP (2008) and provides employment to over 75 percent of the population, with a predominance of agricultural workers being women. The region’s literacy rates of 81 percent for males is slightly lower than the national average of 82 per cent, while the female literacy rate of 75 percent is substantially above the national average of 65 percent (2011 Census).

The legal and policy framework governing land ownership and settlement pattern varies across the proposed project region in the six states. It recognizes both community and private ownership that is

determined by the traditional practices of the tribal groups in the region.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Gaurav D. Joshi (GENDR)

Suryanarayan Satish (GSURR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project activities are likely to have impacts on the natural environment during implementation and operation of the schemes. Hence, this policy is triggered. As part of the environmental assessment, in line with state-specific Environmental and Social Policies and Procedures (ESPP), biodiversity impact assessment, will also be undertaken, wherever sensitive areas are identified.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	Some of the project activities have the potential to affect Natural Habitats as some components of the project may pass through relatively pristine area. Hence, this policy has been triggered to ensure that appropriate management plans are developed in advance for handling any such situations.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	Some project activities will be carried out in Forest areas and could affect their health. Hence, this policy has been triggered. However, it is confirmed that there shall be no commercial logging undertaken. Mitigation aspects will be however covered in the overall assessment and form part of the ESPP. This is handled through the scheme-specific assessment (IEAR).
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	No chemicals are expected to be used for control of pest/weeds.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The project will involve some civil works and chance finds cannot be ruled out. Hence, this policy has been triggered. However, as with other policies, measures to address its requirements are expected to be within the ESPP documentation.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	Tribal population in the six states is quite high - 94.4 percent in Mizoram, 86.5 percent in Nagaland, 86.1 percent in Meghalaya, 35.1 percent in Manipur, 31.8 percent in Tripura and as low as 12.4 percent in Assam. A Tribal People Development Framework has been prepared to enable preparation of Tribal Development Plans.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The civil works will require lands. Methods to secure lands have been developed. As regards Involuntary Acquisition, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to enable the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

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:

Safeguard Issues - Environment

The conversion of forest land to non-forest use in biodiversity rich area of the north east is the most visible and significant issue in the project as it is practically unavoidable given that in all states except Assam, where the forest cover is over 35 percent - above the national goal of 33 percent, forests cover more than 70 percent of the geographical area. Some of these areas are already identified as biodiversity rich and protected under law with designation of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. Additionally, some other areas are recognized as important but more development activities are allowed – such as elephant corridors, and community reserves. Siting of transmission line and towers, though more flexible than other projects will cause local impacts in such areas. Other key issues in substations include stability of hill slopes due to the construction of the facilities, and changes to local drainage as well as management of chemicals– like transformer oil and SF6, a potent greenhouse gas. In addition, location-specific issues related to harm to birds from electrocution and/ or collision have to be addressed. There could be noise and related concerns if the substations are sited close to inhabited areas. Some concerns related to physical cultural resources which may also be linked to ecological resources like sacred groves are another feature of the north east which are to be addressed in project design and implementation.

If mitigation measures are not implemented, other significant issues can be disturbance to wildlife inside/ outside of protected areas, and discharge of chemicals. Workers health and safety issues can be significant during construction but will be necessarily limited to that period. Inadequate facilities for the workers can cause local problems – environmental and social, if the local infrastructure is shared between workers from outside and the local population dependent on these resources for the duration of implementation.

Safeguard Issues – Social

Major social safeguard aspects relate to: land and tribals. Project does require lands for: (i) erection of pole to draw lines; and (ii) construction of sub-stations for transmission and distribution of power. The former does not entail permanent acquisition of lands, but, creates some temporary disturbances demanding a Compensatory Plan (Compensatory Plan for Temporary Disturbance or CPTD). The latter, however, does require lands on a permanent basis. In NER, land tenure is quite unique. Lands could be owned privately by either individuals or by the ‘village’. Additionally, customary rights too may prevail on forest lands. Proper land titles may or may not exist in all the cases. Further, many of the non-title lands, especially in the hill areas, may belong to tribals. So, interventions to secure lands in the hill areas will have to be necessarily associated with an interface with the tribals, and their local institutions.

The tribal people live in contiguous areas unlike other communities. So, an area approach has been adopted for administrative and developmental purposes. Towards safeguarding the interests of the tribals (their land and culture), certain areas are covered and are governed through provisions of the Sixth Schedule under the Indian Constitution. At present, the Schedule applies in four states: it almost fully covers Meghalaya and partly the states of Assam, Mizoram and Tripura. Areas and states not covered by Sixth Schedule provisions - Nagaland and Manipur - also have laws respecting the autonomy of traditional ways of self-governance and protecting from outside interference.

The Sixth Schedule provides for administration of certain tribal areas as autonomous entities. The administration of an autonomous district is to be vested in a District Council and of an autonomous region, in a Regional Council. These Councils are endowed with legislative, judicial, executive and financial powers. So, project management necessarily had to take due note of and comply with the local governance and administrative regulations.

As lands required are rather small and bestowed with flexibility in terms of location, large scale significant impacts such as relocation and/ or livelihood changes are not envisaged.

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

Indiscriminate diversion of forest land, without the implementation of measures laid down in respective clearances from the authorities, there can be long-term impacts on the forest and biodiversity. These could range from loss of habitat for individuals to hindrance to movement in safe corridors. Inappropriate handling of chemicals like transformer oils, and SF6 can cause pollution impacts at the local or wider scale. If care is not taken while siting substations, there can be long term impacts on the local drainage as well as stability of slopes in some hilly locations. No other long term impacts in the project area are anticipated in light of currently known activities.

While long terms impacts are likely to occur, they will be mostly positive. Improvement in the availability of power is expected not only to boost the local economic development, but also may lead to improvement of quality of life as it could lead to better transport and communication facilities, besides enabling of modern gadgets such as cooker, stoves and other entertainment means such as television, radio etc.

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

The No Project Option in respect to the proposed project implies that the status quo is maintained. This option may be considered most suitable alternative from an extreme environmental and social perspective as it ensures non-interference with the existing conditions, however, this option will imply the community, the region as well as the country as a whole is deprived of the development and economic opportunities that will emanate from the availability of electricity supply. This will also render very little technological advances and low skill development and inadequate employment opportunities. The no project option thus is the least preferred option from the socio-economic and environmental perspective.

There are few realistic options (other than to augment the intra-state transmission and distribution grid) to provide reliable and economic electricity supply to households in the project areas. In the absence of grid augmentation, the most probable alternative is continued and higher use of diesel based generators for meeting the power demand which is expected to increase manifold as per the

18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) estimates of GoI. Another more difficult alternative could be the use of decentralized renewable energy (RE) sources in the form of solar home systems or mini/micro-grids. However, according to feasibility studies conducted by the team under a different energy access project (PREPARE), the cost of using decentralized RE based power is much higher when compared to grid based power. Cost of using solar home systems or solar mini-grids (along with 2 day battery autonomy to maintain reliability of supply) is upwards Rs. 25/kWh compared to grid based power supply where the average cost of supply varies between Rs. 8-12/kWh.

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.

For ensuring compliance with the safeguard policies viz., safeguards management, the project has adopted a framework approach as all the investments have not been identified as yet. Each of the six participating states has been enabled to prepare a customized set of Environment and Social Policy and Procedures (ESPP) document. This is a generic document and serves as a framework, and can be adopted for all power transmission, sub-transmission projects.

Essentially, the state-specific ESPP preparation is based on POWERGRID's ESPP, which has been reviewed and accepted by World Bank for Use of Borrower Systems or UCS (Report No. 49022-IN, Project Appraisal Document, Fifth Power System Development Project, August 25, 2009), but incorporates due requirements of India's new "The Right to Fair Compensation in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (LARR 2013) as well as Indian Constitution's provision related to Scheduled (Tribal) areas in NER.

ESPP's implementation require systematic consideration of alternative alignments for minimizing adverse impacts on the environment and people. For lines at least 3 different alignments, and the shortest distance (Bee line) are compared on environmental, social and financial parameters, before selecting the final alignment. In cases where warranted, longer alignment is chosen, even when the financial cost is high, in order to minimize impacts on the environment or local population. For example, in Tripura, for one line (Udaipur – Bagafa), length will be increased by about 5 km in order to avoid a wildlife sanctuary area. For sub-projects in Mizoram, the alignment for the transmission line has been chosen to take advantage of the RoW already acquired for the improvement of the road between Chwangte – S. Bungtlang supported under another Bank financed project to minimize adverse impacts.

The ESPP's social content embodies a synthesis of Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) (as per OP 4.12) and a Tribal Peoples' Planning Framework (TPF) (as per OP 4.10). In cases wherein lands are to be acquired and/ or that there are tribal peoples in the sub-project area, the framework will be adopted and a social assessment is carried out to enable preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), and/ or Tribal People Development Plan (TDP). The ESPP lays bare the modalities for undertaking the Social Assessment (SA) as well as the preparation and implementation of RAP and TDPs. All the above are captured in a Social Management Framework for each state, culled out of the respective ESPP. However, at the same time, the project preparation does recognizes that two of the participating states (Nagaland and Mizoram) enjoy special constitutional safeguards and the LARR Act of 2013 may not be applicable till such time the respective states endorse national legislation. So, in such a situation, lands will have to be secured through either voluntary donations or outright purchases based on negotiations with the land owners. Measures have been drawn to ensure that such transactions are voluntary and not subject to any external pressures. A unique Compensatory Plan for Temporary Disturbance (CPTD) has been designed to compensate for the temporary disturbances likely to occur as a result

of the erection of poles/ towers for transmission lines.

The ESPP's environmental content provides guidance in the management of environmental issues, has specific requirement of considering several alternatives for scheme configuration and configuration before determining the optimum solution. Criteria for selection include presence of forests, protected wildlife areas, human settlements, and other important features in the area. It also takes into account provisions for environmental management and has incorporated some additional features like the compensation for tree cutting in Nagaland's non-reserved forests, and requirement of biodiversity assessment, in specific cases, outside protected areas. These procedures will be followed for each scheme and documented in its Initial Environmental Assessment. The extent of the implementation of the EMP, incorporated in the contract documents, and compliance with all conditions laid down in clearances, such as for diversion of Forest land, will be confirmed when the Final Environmental Assessment Report is prepared.

Detailed arrangements for extensive consultations with stakeholders as well as disclosures have been made under the project.

Implementation of the project is primarily the responsibility of POWERGRID. POWERGRID has extensive experience of working with Bank safeguards policies (and other multilateral agencies such as ADB) and is currently implementing Fifth Power System Development Project as a pilot under the Use of Borrower Systems. POWERGRID has established a Central Project Implementation Unit (CPIU) at Guwahati working exclusively for this project. At the state level Project Implementation Units (PIUs) are being set up. Additional contractual staffing is also planned to augment resources to manage environmental and social aspects. In order to ensure that the Utilities are able to take up the operation and maintenance after implementation, for each state, a Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) has been established with staff from the Utility in respective states. SPCUs will coordinate with POWERGRID staff so that the knowledge about ESPP use during preparation and implementation of schemes can be transferred to the states. Each Utility is also developing its own organizational structure to manage environmental and social aspects for post-implementation phase. The capacity building plan for the project includes specific activities to ensure that Utilities' staff are trained on managing environmental and social issues throughout the project cycle.

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

Stakeholder consultation has been taken up as an integral part of the project and viewed as a continuous two way process, involving promotion of public understanding of the processes and mechanisms through which problems and needs are investigated and solved. Consultation has helped to obtain local and traditional knowledge that would be useful for decision-making and provide an opportunity for the public to influence project in a positive manner thereby creating a sense of ownership and improve transparency and accountability of decision-making.

The stakeholders for the project include who are directly or indirectly related to the project and include the following:

- i. Ministry of Development for North Eastern Region, GoI;
- ii. State Power Utilities in four states - Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura;
- iii. State Department of Power – Nagaland and Mizoram;
- iv. State Governments in participating states – Departments of Power/ Energy, Finance, Tribal welfare;

- v. District Collector;
- vi. District Panchayat/ Gram Panchayats;
- vii. District Councils;
- viii. Village Council;
- ix. Self Help Groups/ Community Based Organizations/ Community Development Organizations;
- x. NGOs in project area;
- xi. Local communities including women;
- xii. Project Affected Persons including tribals;
- xii. POWERGRID;
- xiii. Project management units at Guwahati and state capitals of participating states.

A variety of consultations have been held during the preparation itself. The draft ESPPs are being made available on the respective states' (utilities') website for comment. Subsequently, the Executive Summary of ESPP have been translated into local language and a state level public consultation workshop has been/will be held in each state. The final ESPPs will be re-disclosed in the Info shop and in-country with translations. In addition, the development of each scheme has involved/will involve extensive consultations as a part of the scheme specific assessment of environmental and social impacts.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	04-Feb-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	04-Feb-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	////

"In country" Disclosure	
India	04-Feb-2015
<p><i>Comments:</i> For ensuring compliance with the safeguard policies viz., safeguards management, the project has adopted a framework approach as all the investments have not been identified as yet. Each of the six participating states has been enabled to prepare a customized set of Environment and Social Policy and Procedures (ESPP) framework document. The ESPP envisages a two stage EA process. The procedures detailed in ESPP will be applied for each scheme/sub project and documented as part of the Initial Environmental Assessment Report (IEAR) and verified in the Final Environmental Assessment Report.</p> <p>The draft ESPP for participating State Power entity(ies) in Tripura has been disclosed in-country on February 4, 2015; for Meghalaya on March 10, 2015; for Manipur on March 26, 2015; for Assam on April 20, 2015; for Nagaland on April 30, 2015 and for Mizoram on May 12, 2015.</p> <p>IEARs for the first set of identified sub-projects in the State of (i) Tripura has been disclosed in-country on April 20, 2015; (ii) Meghalaya has been disclosed in-country on May 8, 2015; (iii) Nagaland has been disclosed in-country on May 20, 2015; (iv) Assam has been cleared and is in the process of in-country disclosure; and (v) Manipur and Mizoram are presently under review. IEAR for the second set of identified sub-projects in the State of Meghalaya is also presently under review.</p> <p>The executive summaries of the six draft ESPPs that have been disclosed have been submitted on May 18, 2015 to the SECPO (for distribution to the Executive Directors) with the cover memo from the Country Director and are currently under review of SECPO.</p>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	04-Feb-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	04-Feb-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
India	04-Feb-2015
<p><i>Comments:</i> The draft ESPP for participating State Power entity(ies) in Tripura has been disclosed in-country on February 4, 2015; for Meghalaya on March 10, 2015; for Manipur on March 26, 2015; for Assam on April 20, 2015; for Nagaland on April 30, 2015 and for Mizoram on May 12, 2015.</p>	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	04-Feb-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	04-Feb-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
India	04-Feb-2015
<p><i>Comments:</i> The draft ESPP for participating State Power entity(ies) in Tripura has been disclosed in-country on February 4, 2015; for Meghalaya on March 10, 2015; for Manipur on March 26, 2015; for Assam on April 20, 2015; for Nagaland on April 30, 2015 and for Mizoram on May 12, 2015.</p>	

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 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples	
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]

Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [] No [×] NA []
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
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 [×] No [] NA []
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [×] No [] NA []

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Rohit Mittal, Kwawu Mensan Gaba	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Maged Mahmoud Hamed (SA)	Date: 24-May-2015
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Julia Bucknall (PMGR)	Date: 26-May-2015