

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS
ASSESSMENT**

**HIMACHAL PRADESH PUBLIC FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM**

FINAL REPORT

World Bank

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
BRP	Business Process Re-engineering
CFC	Central Finance Commission
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
DFO	District Forest Officer
DLI	Disbursement linked Indicator
DoE	Department of Energy
ECBC	Energy Conservation Building Code
EPI	Energy Performance Index
ESSA	Environment and Social Systems Assessment
FCA	Forest Conservation Act
GoHP	Government of Himachal Pradesh
GoI	Government of India
HIMCOST	Himachal Pradesh State Council of Science Technology and Environment
HPPFMCBP	Himachal Pradesh Public Financial Management Capacity Building Program
HVAC	Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning
IGBC	Indian Green Building Council
KVA	Kilovolt amps
LARR	Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NP	National Park
PDO	Program Development Objective
P for R	Program for Results
PFM	Public Financial Management
PFMA	Public Financial Management and Accountability
PRD	PFM Reforms Division
RFCTLARRA	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
RR	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan
SFC	State Finance Commission
SVAGRIHA	Small Versatile Affordable GRIHA
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
WLS	Wild Life Sanctuary

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Executive Summary

Background and Scope

1. The World Bank policy and directive on P for R Financing (July 2015) requires an ESSA of operations financed under the P for R instrument. In accordance with the policy and directive, the World Bank team has conducted an ESSA of operations to be financed under the Program.
2. The Bank team carried out an ESSA as part of Program preparation to assess the adequacy of environmental and social systems at national and state levels. The broad scope of the ESSA was to assess the extent to which the Program systems promote environmental and social sustainability, avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse impacts on natural habitats and physical cultural resources, protect public and worker safety, manage land acquisition, consider issues related to indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups, and avoid social conflict.
3. The specific objectives of the ESSA included the following: Identify potential environmental and social benefits, risks, and impacts applicable to the Program interventions; review the policy and legal framework related to management of environmental and social impacts of the Program interventions; assess institutional capacity for environmental and social management systems within the Program system; assess Program system performance with respect to the core principles of the P for R instrument and identify gaps, if any; and describe actions to be taken to fill the gaps that will be used as input/s to the PAP.

Methodology:

4. The ESSA relied primarily on existing data sources (published and unpublished), complemented by primary data collection and assessment through site visits, consultations, and discussions with key stakeholders.
5. The desk review covered available documents, reports, websites, building plans etc. It focused on understanding existing policy, operational procedures, institutional capacity, and implementation effectiveness relevant to the construction activities under the Program. It also covered legal and regulatory requirements, including those on forest conservation, pollution control, occupational health and public safety, and building construction codes.
6. The ESSA drew information through extensive consultations with relevant stakeholders especially from Government Line Departments – Forest Department, HIMCOST, DoE, HP Energy Development Agency (HIMURJA), HP PWD, Department of Treasuries etc.

Consultations and Disclosure:

7. A consultation workshop was organized with the key Departments during April 2016, in Shimla. The draft report was finalized after incorporating relevant suggestions from the stakeholders during the consultation workshop. The disclosure workshop was organized on 22nd November 2016 at Shimla. The final report of the ESSA is disclosed on the websites of the World Bank and Department of Treasuries.

Key findings of Institutional Assessment on Environment and Social Aspects:

8. There is a strong institutional setup and the institutions handling various aspects of environment management related to constructions are functioning well according to their mandates. The institutional coordination is good among the departments. The Revenue and Forest Departments play a key role in identifying the land for construction and the regulatory processes are strictly followed. The PWD implements the construction activity. Both PWD and Department of Treasuries coordinate with other Departments for necessary support during constructions. The legal and regulatory requirements pertaining to constructions are adhered to.

9. The capacity to address social issues related to SC and ST does exist with the departments along with capacities to address formulation of SCSP and TSP plans in accordance to revised guidelines. The institutional capacity of the Revenue department for transfer of land or updating land records is quite good and the process for the same is well laid out and transparent.

Legal and Regulatory Framework:

On Environmental Management:

10. The existing legal and regulatory framework provides for the following environmental aspects pertaining to construction of office buildings for treasuries/ sub treasuries:

- Laws and regulations are in place for prevention and management of negative environmental impacts related to construction activities, especially construction in ecologically sensitive areas like forests, National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries, archeological sites and protected monuments (eg: Indian Forest Act, Forest Conservation Act, 1980).
- There are laws and regulations governing natural resource use (eg: HP Ground Water (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Act, 2005.), disposal of construction debris (eg: Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016).
- There are guidelines/policies concerning public safety and worker safety with respect to infrastructure and public amenities (eg: National Policy of Safety, Health and Environment at Work Place, 2009).
- There are policies governing disaster proof constructions and energy efficiency in operation and maintenance of the buildings (eg: National Disaster Management Act, 2005; National Building Code, 2005; HP Energy Conservation Building Code).

The existing legislative framework is adequate to ensure environmental sustainability of the construction activities under the Program. The enforcement of the laws, regulations is stringent in the state and the Department of Treasuries and PWD strictly abide with the legislative framework for obtaining clearance of FCA 1980, NoC from Forest Department as part of constructions. The worker safety guidelines are integrated into the bid documents of PWD.

However there is need to integrate aspects related to public safety during constructions, additional guidelines for disaster proof constructions, ECBC etc.

On Social Management:

11. The legislative framework provides for fair wage policy and employment for any construction of treasuries and sub treasuries. The existing legislative framework is adequate to ensure social sustainability of the protection of interest of marginalized and vulnerable population i.e. SC and ST population and women.

Assessment of Environmental and Social Management Systems

Existence of systems and processes for environmental management:

12. The relevant laws, regulations, strictly adhered to in identification and transfer of land, obtaining clearances from Forest Department etc. The standards/codes pertaining to disaster proof building constructions are integrated into the tender documents of public works department. The adherence is monitored. The integration of environment friendly features such as rain water harvesting, solar passive construction etc. are followed as a mandate in accordance with state legislations.

Potential environmental benefits and opportunities:

13. The potential environment benefits of the Program could be – creation of environmentally sustainable infrastructure which integrates better environmental management practices such as solar passive technologies, rain water harvesting, disaster proof construction guidelines, National Building Code, Energy Conservation Building Code, etc. This would also cut down the operational and maintenance costs over time. Compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements ensures constructions without harming the local environment. Worker safety and public safety is also ensured by following the compliance requirements and safety guidelines. The system of inclusion of the compliance requirements into the contract agreements would help in ensuring the implementation and serves as an example for the contractors as well.

Potential environmental impacts and risks:

14. The potential environmental negative impacts of the Program could be due to non-adherence to the legal and regulatory requirements for constructions. Construction activities in the fragile ecosystem without integration of building codes and standards may damage the local environment, biodiversity etc. Inadequate compliance would result in poor quality infrastructure with issues like damage due to disasters like earthquake, floods, and landslides, high energy costs for the buildings etc. which will also reduce the durability of the infrastructure and increase the cost of maintenance. There is a possibility of health risks to workers and community in case of negligence of worker safety and health standards during construction and post construction.

Social Impact Assessment:

15. The Program interventions have no adverse social impact. The Program has very little direct or immediate social effects and engagement with people and does not directly identify indigenous population and/or other marginalized population as beneficiary. The State makes special effort by preparing and implementing TSP and SCSP adhering to revised national guidelines to ensure

proportionate flow of plan resources for the development of SCs and STs. The process of land transfer from one department to another is well in place and being followed rigorously. The Program would not fund construction on any land for which clear title is not available with the nodal department, or where it impacts livelihood and living of residents, or where any resettlement of squatters is required. However, it was found that the system of screening land during its identification for any social impact is not uniform and is proposed to be strengthened. The screening checklist will be used to ascertain that land selected for construction are free from any such encumbrances.

Gender and other social concern:

16. HP fares among the better states in gender development indices¹ and gender parity² compared to most of the north Indian states. The women work participation ratio is 44.82% in the state, about 21.2% of government employees in HP are women, and about 57% of the women got elected to the panchayat in recent Panchayat election. The GoHP has also passed orders to align government service rules with the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013 and defined the steps for conducting enquiry in case of allegation of sexual harassment³. The Program activities have no direct engagement with citizens, and it promotes equal opportunity for men and women employees to participate in carrying forward the Program activities. The action plan recommends the design and construction of building for Treasury/ Sub-treasury offices to consider public safety norms especially regarding women safety and services. Also among citizens, one of the main users of Treasury/ Sub-treasury are the pensioners who may have to visit for clearance of pension related matters at the time of retirement or at a later stage to fill their life certificates every year till they live. Given the physical ability deteriorate over time, it is important that the Treasury/ Sub-treasury offices are conveniently located with good public transport facility and should include physical features that are needed for old age and disabled population. The action plan further recommends including such features in the design of the building.

Alignment of the Operation Systems with the Core Principles of the P for R Instrument

17. The Program system has existing provision for environmental sustainability, mitigating adverse negative social impacts and promote informed decision making. Adequate provisions are put in place through the legal and regulatory requirements to avoid, minimize, and mitigate against adverse impacts on natural habitats and physical cultural resources. There are codes/standards/guidelines for construction of disaster proof, energy efficient buildings. There are provisions for social aspects and minimal impacts on vulnerable population.

¹ http://www.undp.org/content/dam/india/docs/gendering_human_development_indices_summary_report.pdf

² http://admis.hp.nic.in/himachal/economics/REPORTS/ManWomenHP2015_A1b.pdf and

http://www.mckinsey.com/~media/McKinsey/Global%20Themes/Employment%20and%20Growth/The%20power%20of%20parity%20Advancing%20womens%20equality%20in%20India/MGI%20India%20parity_Full%20report_November%202015.ashx

³ http://himachal.nic.in/WriteReadData/1892s/5_1892s/Personnel-22219525.pdf

Recommendations on Environmental and Social Aspects:

Environmental Aspects

18. Exclusion of High-Risk Activities: The high-risk activities are largely based on the legal and regulatory framework concerning environment management of the State and the Country. The following activities should be excluded under the Program (by ensuring appropriate screening mechanism)

- Identification of forest land (other than the waste land that is classified as forest land) for constructions without clearance from FCA, /NOC from Forest Department
- Identification of the areas notified by the State Government under HP Land Preservation Act, 1978 for building constructions
- Constructions within 10 km radius of Eco-Sensitive Zones around NPs and Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS) identified by MoEFCC

19. Preparation of Site Specific ESMP: In order to ensure sustainable constructions and worker safety, site specific ESMPs can be prepared by an Environmental Engineer from the PWD Department or an external consultant hired for the purpose. These ESMPs should be incorporated into the contract agreements and monitored regularly.

20. Orientation to Executive Engineers and Contractors: An orientation should be organized for the Executive Engineers responsible for execution of constructions works and the contractors on adherence to the 'legal and regulatory framework', codes, standards, guidelines integration of environment management aspects into constructions, green building certification etc.

21. Green Building Certification for the Treasury/Sub Treasury Offices: All the buildings/ or a sample of buildings constructed under the Program should be certified as 'green buildings'. The green building certification will ensure adherence to environmental management aspects in all aspects including site selection, energy and water efficiency, waste management, worker safety, public safety, requirements for people with disabilities etc.

22. Existing e- waste management through registered recyclers and disposal of debris as per norms need to be continued

23. Awareness programmes can be organized for staff on occupational health hazards

Social Aspects

24. The key recommendations are to (i) undertake screening of the land identified for construction of Treasury/ sub-treasury buildings to rule out any social impact, (ii) ensure basic amenities for the construction workers near the sites during construction along with mechanism for their grievance redressal and code of conduct training, and (iii) consider public safety especially women and needs of differently abled people in building design and constructions. The social action 1 is essential and should be included in the Program Action Plan (PAP). The social action 2 and 3 should be included in the PIP/ programme operational manual. The social action 2 are obligation of the contractor as per the standard contract document and to be ensured its inclusion in the construction contract by the department.

25. ***Environmental and Social Risk Rating.*** Even though the constructions are few in number, given the geographical location of the constructions which is situated in highly fragile environment, the risk rating is ‘Moderate’ from the environmental and social safeguard perspective.

Conclusion. Overall, the ESSA indicates that the Environmental and Social systems at national and state levels are adequate for implementation, with integration of the identified actions to address the gaps and to enhance performance during implementation.

1. Introduction

The objective of Himachal Pradesh Public Financial Management Capacity Building Program (HPPFMCB) is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of PFM systems and processes in Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP), including through leveraging Information Technology; for improving governance, accountability and internal controls, and enhancing service delivery.

1.1. Program Development Objective (PDO)

The Program Development Objective is to improve the efficiency of Public Expenditure Management and Tax Administration in Himachal Pradesh.

The achievement of the proposed PDO is expected to be measured through the following key indicators:

- i. Reduce variance between originally approved budget to expenditure
- ii. Increased value of transactions processed through the e-Procurement system
- iii. Backlog of pending VAT/ CST assessments reduced

1.2. Key Results Areas (KRAs)

The proposed operation is focused on three results areas, spanning across the PFM spectrum – expenditure, revenue and procurement. Following is a summary of the same:

- **Results Area 1: Improved efficiency of the FD in an enhanced Control Environment** to contribute towards effective financial controls, accountability and enhanced governance.
- **Result Area 2: Enhancing Value for Money through better Contract Management** by strengthening contract management in Irrigation & Public Health (IPH) department and supporting roll-out of the e-Procurement solution across the state.
- **Result Area 3: Unlocking revenue potential through modernization of the ETD** by strengthening the institutional capacity, performance and organizational efficiency of the ETD GoHP that will lead to improved revenue administration in this key department.

1.3. Key Stakeholders and Beneficiaries

The key stakeholder of the Program is the Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP) and the beneficiaries include several departments of GoHP primarily the Finance Department, Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts, Excise and Taxation Department, Department of Information and Technology, and department undertaking procurement. The Program will also benefit the citizens of HP through optimum use of resources, efficient processes and improved service delivery.

1.4. Geographic Scope of the Program

The Program will be implemented in the state of HP across the above mentioned departments.

1.5. Investments and Implementation Arrangements

The estimated cost of the Program is 45 million USD and the duration of the Program is 5 years (2017-2022).

Overall management and coordination will be responsibility of the Finance Department (FD) and further the Directorate of Treasuries under the FD. A Program Steering Committee under the leadership of the Additional Chief Secretary (Finance) and Secretaries of participating departments has been set up to provide strategic leadership, inter-departmental coordination and for approval of plans. A PFM Reforms Division (PRD) has been established with the ACS (F) as the Program Director; Director Treasuries as the Additional Program Director; and the Additional Director Treasuries as the Program Nodal Officer. These officers will in turn be supported by up to five full time staff/ consultants in the PRD which will

include functional experts from within the government and external consultants (e.g. Procurement) to support Program management and implementation.

1.6. Borrower's Past Experience in the Program

GoHP has had more than four decades of experience in working with Bank projects and has prior experience in implementation of bank safeguard policies. GoHP has had a continuous and long engagement with the Bank on Governance and Public Financial Management Reforms among other projects. HP is one of the few states in India that have completed a Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Assessment in 2009 in collaboration with World Bank.

2. Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA)

2.1. Introduction to ESSA

The proposed HPPFMCB Program is a Program for Result (P for R) and the World Bank policy and directive on Program for Results (2015), requires an Environmental and Social Systems Assessment (ESSA) of operation financed under this instrument.

The Program proposes construction of buildings for about 20-30 treasury/sub treasury offices. These treasury offices are small buildings with 4-5 office rooms, in some cases two storied buildings including quarters for treasury officer in one floor. Each building is likely to come up in an approximate area of 200m² to 500m². The overall budget for these constructions is about 4 million USD. As the nature and scale of the civil works is small, no Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for these constructions⁴. The land is to be identified and transferred by the Government. The design and construction of the buildings will be the responsibility of the Public Works Department, GoHP.

2.1.1. Scope and Purpose of ESSA

The Bank team undertook ESSA as part of the Program preparation, to understand and assess the adequacy of the environmental and social systems at national and state level. The scope of ESSA was to assess the extent to which the country systems ensure environmental and social sustainability, avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse impacts on natural habitats, physical cultural resources, protect public and worker safety, manage land acquisition, consider issues related to indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups, and avoid social conflict. Further ESSA identified the key impacts and required actions for enhancing Program systems and mitigating environmental and social risks.

2.1.2. Approach/Methodology

The ESSA primarily relied on desk review of existing information and data sources, complemented by primary data collection/assessment through field visits/ consultations/interviews/discussions with key stakeholders to capture opinions, anecdotal evidence, functional knowledge, and concerns.

2.1.3. Desk review

The desk review was focused on understanding the existing policy, operational procedures, institutional capacity and implementation effectiveness relevant to the activities under the Program. The desk review also covered the legal and regulatory requirements including those on environmental conservation, pollution control, occupational health and public safety, building construction codes, social aspects etc. The desk review included available documents, reports, data, websites etc.

2.1.4. Field Consultations (site visits, staff interactions)

Field visits were conducted in a sample of 2 sub treasury offices in 2 districts (Kumarsain and Theog). Existing offices were visited in the selected sites. Discussions were held with the staff.

2.1.5. Consultations with the Departments

The relevant departments were consulted including Forest Department, Directorate of Energy, State Council of Science and Technology, Himurja, Public Works Department and Department of Treasuries Accounts and Lotteries. The list of consultation meetings organized is provided in Annexure 1. Discussions were undertaken on legal and regulatory processes, best practices etc.

2.1.6. Consultations and Disclosure

The draft report of ESSA was disclosed through a state level workshop organized on 22nd November 2016, in Shimla. The draft report was finalized after incorporating relevant suggestions from the stakeholder workshops. The final report of the ESSA is disclosed on the websites of the World Bank and Department of Treasuries.

⁴ EIA notification 2006

3. Institutional Assessment

This section gives an overview of the state department responsible for implementation of the HPPFMCB Program i.e. Department of Treasuries, Accounts and Lotteries and the department responsible for construction activities under the Program i.e. HP Public Works Department. The existing systems and capacities on environmental and social management are also discussed in this section.

3.1. Institutions Responsible for Program Implementation

Department of Treasuries, Accounts and Lotteries, Government of Himachal Pradesh:

The Department of Treasuries Accounts and Lotteries (hereafter referred as Department of Treasuries) is an integral part of the Finance Department of the State. Administrative control of all Treasuries and Sub Treasuries in the State rests with this Department.

Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (PWD):

The department is engaged in planning, construction and maintenance of buildings for various Government departments in the State. The department executes engineering work on behalf of Himachal Pradesh Government as "Deposit works". The construction of sub treasuries under the Program will be taken up by the PWD.

3.2. Environment and Social Management Capacity

This sub-section provides details of the existing institutional setup at the national and state levels as well as an assessment of the social and environment management capacity of the present system.

3.2.1. Environment

3.2.1.1. National Institutions

The details of key institutions that are relevant to the Program's environmental management system are provided in this sub-section.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)⁵:

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the Central Government for the planning, promotion, co-ordination and overseeing the implementation of India's environmental and forestry policies and programmes. The broad objectives of the Ministry are:

- Conservation of country's natural resources
- Conservation and survey of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife
- Prevention and control of pollution
- Protection of the environment
- Ensuring the welfare of animals

These objectives are well supported by a set of legislative and regulatory measures and policies, aimed at the preservation, conservation and protection of the environment. The MoEFCC plays the key role in issuing the clearance under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for diversion of forest lands for the construction activities where necessary.

⁵ <http://www.moef.gov.in/>

Central Pollution Control Board⁶:

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is a statutory organization which was constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

It provides technical services to the Ministry of Environment and Forests on the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Principal functions of the CPCB include

- (i) promoting cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the States by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and
- (ii) to improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country. One of the mandates of CPCB is to collect, collate and disseminate technical and statistical data relating to water pollution.

The CPCB is the key authority at national level for regulation of air pollution, water pollution with regards to construction activities and disposal of construction wastes.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)⁷:

NDMA is an agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs. NDMA, as the apex body, is mandated to lay down the policies, plans and guidelines for Disaster Management to ensure timely and effective response to disasters. NDMA provides guidance for disaster prevention.

Green Building Certification Agencies:

Indian Green Building Council (IGBC): Indian Green Building Council (IGBC) is formed by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) for the purpose of facilitating green buildings in India. IGBC has launched 'IGBC Green New Buildings' rating system. This rating Program is a tool which enables the designer to apply green concepts and reduce environmental impacts that are measurable. The rating Program includes methodologies to cover diverse climatic zones and lifestyles. IGBC has licensed the LEED Green Building Standard from the US Green Building Council (USGBC). LEED certification provides independent verification of a building or neighborhood's green features, including the design, construction, operations and maintenance of resource-efficient, high-performing, healthy, cost-effective buildings.

SVAGRIHA (Small Versatile Affordable GRIHA): SVAGRIHA is part of Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA Council). GRIHA is India's own rating system jointly developed by The Energy Research Institute (TERI) and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India. SVAGRIHA has been designed as an extension of GRIHA and has been specifically developed for projects with built-up area less than 2500 m². SVAGRIHA rating system consists of 14 criteria categorized in four different sections – Site selection and site planning, Conservation and efficient utilization of resources, Building operation and maintenance, and Innovation.

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE): BEE developed a rating system for the buildings based on a 1 to 5-star scale. More stars mean more energy efficiency. BEE rating system considers the Energy Performance Index (EPI). The unit of Kilo watt hours per square meter per year is considered for rating the building. The Indian Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) launched the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) for new commercial buildings based on which the State of Himachal Pradesh has

⁶ <http://cpcb.nic.in/>

⁷ <http://www.ndma.gov.in/>

developed ECBC for the State. ECBC sets minimum energy standards for commercial buildings having a connected load of 100kW or contract demand of 120 KVA and above. GRIHA and IGBC rating system follows ECBC.

Ministry of Labour and Employment⁸:

The main responsibility of the Ministry is to protect and safeguard the interests of workers in general and those who constitute the poor, deprived and disadvantaged sections of the society, in particular, with due regard to creating a healthy work environment for higher production and productivity and to develop and coordinate vocational skill training and employment services.

These objectives are sought to be achieved through enactment and implementation of various labour laws, which regulate the terms and conditions of service and employment of workers. The State Governments are also competent to enact legislations, as labour is a subject in the concurrent list under the Constitution of India. The implementation of labour laws is necessary under the proposed construction activities in the Program.

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)⁹:

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is the nodal Ministry of the Government of India for all matters relating to new and renewable energy. The broad aim of the Ministry is to develop and deploy new and renewable energy for supplementing the energy requirements of the country. The key functions of the Ministry include facilitating research, design, development, manufacture and deployment of new and renewable energy systems/devices. MNRE also offers subsidies for adoption of renewable energy and Green Building certification services which is relevant to the current Program intervention.

3.2.1.2. State Level Institutions

Himachal Pradesh Forest Department:

Forest Department of Himachal Pradesh performs multifarious functions from being a regulatory entity into an organization that is aligned with development, while fulfilling the needs of the community. The key role of the department is that of regulation and protection. The Department will play a key role in issuance of No Objection Certificate that is necessary for the construction activities in the State. The department also plays key role in issuing clearance for diversion of forest land for the constructions (if needed) under FCA, 1980 along with MoEFCC.

Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department:¹⁰

The department is engaged in planning, construction and maintenance of buildings for various Govt. departments in the State. The department further executes engineering work on behalf of Government as "Deposit works". Works and matters regarding Building Codes, Specifications, Planning & Monitoring for the entire State are controlled by PWD. The Department has a position of Environment Engineer created under World Bank Projects.

⁸ <http://www.labour.nic.in/>

⁹ <http://mnre.gov.in>

¹⁰ <http://hppwd.gov.in/>

Department of Environment Science and Technology, Himachal Pradesh¹¹:

The Department of Environment Science & Scientific Technology was set up vide notification No. STE/Restructuring of ST, E, BT&PC (Vol-I)/2007 with an objective to improve the effectiveness of environmental management, protect vulnerable ecosystems and enhance sustainability of development. The mission is to- plan, coordinate, promote and oversee the environment conservation and enhancement programmes through environmentally compatible management practices and technologies. The functions and mandate of the department (with relevance to the Program) include the following:

- Environment and Pollution Control: To exercise all the powers vested under all Act and Rules pertaining to protection of environment & control of pollution. Implementation/ enforcement of all environment legislation on behalf of the State Government, which cannot be implemented by State Board, or any other agency:
 1. Water [Prevention and Control of Pollution] Act, 1974.
 2. Water [Prevention and Control of Pollution] Cess Act, 1977.
 3. Air [Prevention and Control of Pollution] Act, 1981.
 4. Environment [Protection] Act, 1986, (Rules listed below);
 5. The Batteries [Management and Handling] Rules, 2001.
 6. The Noise Pollution [Regulation and Control] Rules, 2000.
 7. The Municipal Solid Wastes [Management and Handling] Rules, 2000.
- Nodal Agency for Environmental Clearance

HP State Pollution Control Board¹²:

The H.P. State Pollution Control Board is a nodal agency in the administrative structure of the State Government, for the planning, promotion, co-ordination and overseeing the implementation of environmental programs. The principal activities undertaken by H.P. State Pollution Control Board consist of prevention & control of pollution, protection of environment, in the framework of following legislations.

- Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977
- Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981:
- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

The following prominent rules and notifications are significant in context to the role and functions of the H.P. State Pollution Control Board with reference to the Program:

1. Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 1999.
2. Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000.
3. Batteries (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000.

The State Pollution Control Board regulates the disposal of construction wastes and offers technical support for sewage treatment and waste water recycling.

Himachal Pradesh State Council of Science Technology and Environment (HIMCOST)¹³:

The objectives of HIMCOST, with relevance to the Program include:

- To develop, demonstrate & transfer appropriate technologies for the State.
- To provide consultancy services in successfully demonstrated/developed technologies which includes solar passive constructions.

¹¹ <http://desthp.nic.in>

¹² <http://hppcb.nic.in/intro.html>

¹³ <http://www.hpscste.gov.in/>

The Council catalyzes policy decisions, technology dissemination programs in the state which includes solar passive building technology, roof top rain water harvesting and ban on polythene carry bags. The Council has catalyzed setting up a Building Centre at Sunder Nagar in collaboration with Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to promote low cost & environment friendly building construction technology.

Himachal Pradesh Directorate of Energy¹⁴:

The broad aims and objectives of the Directorate of Energy are to provide conducive policy framework and directions to promote, develop and harness optimally the huge hydro potential of the State on the one hand and to coordinate/facilitate the programs/policies which leads to conservation of energy and its efficient use and also to maximize the revenue by sale of free/equity power of the state. The Directorate of Energy is responsible for supporting the implementation of Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) in the state.

Himachal Pradesh Energy Development Agency (HIMURJA):

HIMURJA is responsible for implementation of HP solar power policy which offers support for adoption of rooftop Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Systems. The constructions under the Program have scope for adopting solar SPV systems in the buildings.

Government of Himachal Pradesh Irrigation and Public Health Department:

The responsibilities of the Department include development of water related infrastructure such as

- Drinking Water Supply Schemes.
- Sewerage Systems.

The Department is also responsible for the operation and maintenance of these systems. HP Ground Water Authority is part of this and is responsible for The Himachal Pradesh Ground Water (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Act, 2005 which has provisions in place for drilling the tube wells as part of constructions.

Himachal Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)¹⁵:

The State Disaster Management Authority is established under Section 3 the Disaster Management Act 2005. Subject to the provisions of Act, a State Authority shall have the responsibility for laying down policies and plans for disaster management in the State. The State Authority may also-

- Lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the Government of the State for the purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects (including constructions) and provide necessary technical assistance therefor.
- Review the development plans of the different departments of the State and ensure that prevention and mitigation measures are integrated therein.

3.2.1.3. Institutional Capacities to address Environmental Issues

There is a strong institutional setup and the institutions handling various aspects of environment management related to construction are functioning very well according to their mandates. The institutional coordination is good among the departments.

¹⁴ <http://admis.hp.nic.in>

¹⁵ <http://hpsdma.nic.in/>

- The Department of Treasuries, Accounts and Lotteries notifies the Forest Department after the land is identified and in case of revenue land, a joint inspection is conducted by the Department Treasuries, Revenue Department and Forest Department and for issuing a No Objection Certificate (NoC) from the Forest Department. The certificate is issued after verification by DFO.
- In cases where the revenue land is not available or suitable for the construction of proposed treasury offices, forest land may be considered for diversion. In case of diversion of forest land, the Department Treasuries applies to the Forest Department for clearance under FCA, 1980; and the permission is sanctioned after due procedures are followed¹⁶. All the relevant departments work in coordination for smooth processing of land clearance or diversion.
- Once the land is identified, The Department of Treasuries notifies the PWD and the PWD prepares the estimates, which are deposited into PWD account by Department of Treasuries. After obtaining NoC/clearance for land, the PWD Department provides the building plan and calls for tenders.
- PWD being a government department integrates all the legal and regulatory requirements/codes/standards/guidelines pertaining to building constructions in the State and proactively offers support to the Department of Treasuries in obtaining clearances etc.
- The work progress is reviewed by the Secretaries of both the departments (Department of Treasuries and PWD) at bimonthly intervals.
- The Directorate of Energy (DOE) responsible for enforcement of Energy Conservation Building Code (yet to come under enforcement in the State), offers necessary technical guidance. Technical guidance on improved technologies is offered by HIMCOST and Department of Environment Science and technology. The State Pollution Control Board monitors the air, water pollution and waste disposal in accordance with the specific acts. The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) offers necessary guidance on disaster preparedness. HIMURJA provides necessary support for adoption of Solar SPV technology.

3.2.2. Social

3.2.2.1. National Level Institutions

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs:

The Ministry of tribal Affairs was set up in 1999 with an objective of providing a focused approach on the integrated socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in a coordinated and planned manner. It is the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for development of STs.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment:

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is entrusted with the welfare, social justice and empowerment of disadvantaged and marginalized sections of the society viz. Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, Persons with Disabilities, Aged persons etc. the basic objective is to bring the target groups into the mainstream of development by making them self-reliant. The Ministry is also the nodal agency to oversee the interests of Scheduled Castes. The Ministry, under the Scheduled Castes Development Bureau, implements Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) which is an umbrella strategy to ensure flow of targeted financial and physical benefits from all the general sectors of development for the

¹⁶ As per the 1952 Forest notification (Notification No. FT 29-241-49 dated 25 February, 1952), entire waste land in the state of HP is considered as forest land and the Forest Conservation Act (FCA), 1980 applies to entire waste land in HP. The department will have to obtain the clearance for diversion of the forest land for non forest purpose as per the requirement of FCA 1980.

benefit of SCs. Under the strategy, States are required to formulate and implement Special Component Plan for SCs as part of their annual plans by earmarking resources.

3.2.2.2. State Level Institutions

Department of Schedule Castes, Other Backward Castes & Minority Affairs

The main aim & objective of the Directorate of SCs, OBCs & Minority Affairs is to provide social justice and to empower the most vulnerable section of society i.e. Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, Minorities, person with disabilities and older persons. The main thrust of the programmes being run by the department is to improve the socio-economic conditions of these sections so as to bring them into the mainstream of the society. The Department is also responsible for formulating plans for SC, BC and minorities and coordinate SCSP implementation under the Special Central Assistance.

Tribal Development Department:

The Tribal Development Department came into existence in June, 1976 with the objective/purpose to give special focus on the social and economic upliftment of Scheduled Tribes. In the field level i.e. in Scheduled Area of Himachal Pradesh, five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) had been opened viz. ITDP Kinnaur at Reckong Peo, ITDP Lahaul at Keylong, ITDP Spiti at Kaza, ITDP Pangri at Killar and ITDP Bharmour with its Headquarter at Shimla. In the year 1981, the work relating to the welfare of scheduled caste i.e. Special Component Plan had been given to this Department thereby changing its name from Tribal Development Department to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Department. In May, 2002 the whole work relating the welfare of Scheduled Castes i.e. Special Component Plan has been transferred to Social Justice & Empowerment Department. Now this department is known with the name of Scheduled Tribes Development Department. All matters relating to planning generally e.g. assessment of resources, formulation of plans, laying down of targets and physical aspects and co-ordination in relation to matters affecting the tribal areas and the members of the Scheduled Tribes of the State are handled by this department.

Department of Revenue:

The Revenue Administration is headed by a Senior Secretary designated as Financial Commissioner cum-Principal Secretary (Revenue). The State has been divided into three Divisions viz, Kangra, Mandi and Shimla and each Division, in turn, is responsible for administration of a number of Districts constituting the Division. Each district in turn is headed by a Deputy Commissioner, who, apart from his development role in this capacity, also discharges the twin functions of a District Magistrate and Collector. As collector, a Deputy Commissioner is responsible for regular and timely collection of land revenue in respect of revenue estate under his jurisdiction, along with updating and proper preservation of valuable revenue records. He has under him an officer designated as District Revenue Officer, whose sole job is to keep in proper trim the District Revenue record and to attend to day-to-day business connected with land administration. Land acquisition of any kind, land settlement or updating land records are one of the main responsibilities of the Revenue Department.

3.2.2.3. Institutional Capacities to address Social Issues

The guidelines for implementation of SCSP and TSP are well laid out by the Central Ministries and the same are being followed by the state government and the respective department. The capacity to address social issues related to SC and ST does exist with the departments along with capacities to address formulation of SCSP and TSP plans in accordance to revised guidelines. However, there is a need for better coordination with Department of Finance in planning, budgeting and monitoring of the SCSP and

TSP implementation. Also, capacity building of the key people from all the three departments involved in planning, budgeting and monitoring of SCSP and TSP is required.

The institutional capacity of the Revenue department for transfer of land or updating land records are quite good and the process for the same is well laid out and transparent.

4. Legal and Regulatory Framework applicable to the Program

4.1. Environmental Policies, Laws and Regulations

4.1.1. National Level Legal and Regulatory Framework on Environmental Aspects

Table 1: National Level Legal and Regulatory Framework on Environmental Aspects

S. No	Act/Regulation/Policy	Objective and Provisions	Relevance to the Program
1.	<p>Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.</p> <p>The Act is an interface between conservation and development. The act permits judicious and regulated use of forest land for non-forestry purposes.</p>	<p>Any forest land or any portion of it should not be used for any non-forest purposes.</p> <p>While the forest policy has recorded rights, concessions and privileges of the local people, activities like felling of trees or break up the forest floor so as to procure stones, minerals, or take up constructions, etc. is not permitted.</p>	<p>Felling of trees and breaking up the forest floor for construction of treasuries could occur where the identified land is under or near forests. Forest Conservation Act applies to entire wasteland in HP. In case of forest land forest clearance will be obtained without fail.</p> <p>However, in most of the cases the land identified will be revenue land and the land will be transferred by the Government for construction of treasuries. A No Objection Certificate (NOC) will be taken for the identified land before initiating construction.</p> <p>There could be cases where renovation of the office buildings that were constructed prior to 1980 is required, to which FCA will be applicable now.</p>
2.	<p>Indian Forest Act 1927.</p> <p>An Act to consolidate the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber and other forest-produce.</p>	<p>No fresh clearing for cultivation or any other purpose shall be made in reserve forest or setting fire, kindling, or quarrying.</p> <p>Breaking up land for building or quarrying of stone are not permitted in protected forests. Cutting, sawing, removal of trees from protected forests is prohibited.</p> <p>Timber or other forest produce cannot be transported without due permission from authorized officer (District Forest Officer).</p>	<p>Applicable to constructions near forest areas where the trees are removed from the construction sites and timber needs to be transported.</p>

S. No	Act/Regulation/Policy	Objective and Provisions	Relevance to the Program
3.	<p>Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</p> <p>An Act to provide for the prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water.</p>	<p>No person shall cause or permit to enter into any stream any kind of material that may pollute or obstruct the flow of water into a stream, wells or land.</p>	<p>As part of construction activities, there is a risk of dumping the construction debris into nearby water bodies like streams.</p>
4.	<p>The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules 2000.</p> <p>To regulate and control noise producing and generating sources with the objective of maintaining the ambient air quality standards in respect of noise.</p>	<p>Sound emitting construction equipment shall not be used or operated during night times in residential areas and silence zones (hospitals and educational institutions).</p>	<p>The construction activities may involve use of sound emitting construction equipment during nights or near silence zones.</p>
5.	<p>Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016¹⁷.</p>	<p>The purpose of these rules is to improve the collection, segregation, recycling, treatment and disposal of construction and demolition waste in an environmentally sound manner. According to the rules: The generator of construction and demolition waste is responsible for collection, segregation, storage of construction and demolition waste generated. The generator shall keep the waste within the premise and ensure that there is no littering or deposition of construction and demolition waste so as to prevent obstruction to the traffic or public or drains; and that the waste is stored and disposed separately.</p>	<p>Applicable to all building construction activities.</p>
6.	<p>e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011.</p>	<p>Consumers or bulk consumers of electrical and electronic Schedule I (attached as Annexure 2) shall ensure that e-</p>	<p>Applicable to Program as the interventions involve purchase of computers and other</p>

¹⁷ Sourced at <http://www.moef.nic.in/sites/default/files/C%20&D%20rules%202016.pdf>, viewed on 26th July 2016.

S. No	Act/Regulation/Policy	Objective and Provisions	Relevance to the Program
		waste generated by them is channelized to the authorised collection centre(s), or registered dismantler(s) or recycler(s) or is returned to the pick up or take back service provided by the producers; and Bulk consumers shall maintain record of e-waste generated by them in Form 2 and make such record available for scrutiny by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee concerned.	electronic equipment.
7.	Labour Act, 1988	The health and safety of workers employed in construction work etc.	Applicable. This act will ensure the provision of health and safety measures to construction workers by the Contractor.
8.	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, and the Rules, 1959.	No person shall undertake any construction within the protected or regulated area except in accordance with permission granted by the Central Government.	Applicable in case any construction site is near protected or regulated areas. Permission is required from Archeological Survey of India in such a case.
Policies			
9.	National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009 ¹⁸ .	One of the purposes of the policy is ensuring safe construction of buildings and retrofitting of selected lifeline buildings for hazard safety. Training the artisans is another important component of the policy.	Applicable for buildings in seismic zones and flood prone areas.
10.	National Policy of Safety, Health and Environment at Work Place, 2009 ¹⁹ .	The policy is focused on improving safety, health and environment at the workplace. One of the purposes of this policy is to eliminate the incidence of work related injuries, diseases, fatalities etc.	Applicable to all building constructions.

¹⁸ Sourced at <http://www.ndma.gov.in/images/guidelines/national-dm-policy2009.pdf>, viewed on 26th June 2016.

¹⁹ Sourced at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---sro-bangkok/documents/policy/wcms_182422.pdf, viewed on 27th June 2016.

S. No	Act/Regulation/Policy	Objective and Provisions	Relevance to the Program
<i>Codes of Practices</i>			
11.	<p>Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) under the provision of the Energy Conservation Act 2001.</p> <p>Yet to be declared in the state of HP (under process)</p>	<p>The Code is applicable for cold and composite climatic conditions for existing and new commercial buildings connected to a load of 500 kW or a conditioned space (heating or air conditioning) of 500 m² or more. The requirements under the ECBC include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cold climate, the buildings should adopt mandatory solar passive features • Building requiring more than 300 liters of hot water per day should have solar water heating for at least half of design capacity in composite climates and one third in cold climates • Lighting control like automatic lighting shutoff • Rain water harvesting 	<p>Applicable to all buildings. The mandatory requirements under ECBC should be met in all building designs and construction.</p>
12.	<p>National Building Code of India 2005.</p>	<p>The Code provides regulations for building construction by departments, municipal administrations and public bodies.</p> <p>It lays down a set of minimum provisions to protect the safety of the public with regard to structural sufficiency, fire hazards and health aspects.</p>	<p>Applicable to all building constructions.</p>

4.1.2. State Level Legal and Regulatory Framework on Environmental Aspects

Table 2: State level Legal and Regulatory Framework on Environmental Aspects

S. No	Act, Policy or Government Order	Brief Overview	Applicability to HPPFMCB Program
1.	HP Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Act 1982.	Permission should be taken for transit as per the act. The trees that require permission for transit are: 1. Bird-cherry (<i>Prunus cornata</i>) 2. Chil (<i>Pinus roxburgil</i>). 3. Deodar (<i>Cedrus deodara</i>) 4. Fir (<i>Abies Pindrow</i>) 5. Horn beam (<i>Carpinus Spp.</i>) 6. Horse chestnut (<i>Aseculus indica</i>) 7. Kail (<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>) 8. Maple (<i>Acer Spp.</i>) 9. Sain (<i>Terminalia tementosa</i>) 10. Sal (<i>Shorea robusta</i>) 11. Shisham (<i>Dalbergia sisso</i>) 12. Spruce (<i>Picea sysmthiana</i>) 13. Walnut (<i>Juglan regia</i>) 14. Ash (<i>Fraxinus Spp.</i>) 15. Khair (<i>Acacia Catechu</i>) 16. Oak Species; (i) Ban (<i>Quercus incana</i>) (ii) Mohru (<i>Quercus dilatata</i>) (iii) Kharsu (<i>Qurcusseme carpifolia</i>) 17. Bar (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>)]	Applicable for transit of timber of the mentioned species from the construction sites.
2.	Himachal Pradesh Land Preservation Act, 1978 An Act to provide for better preservation and protection of certain portions of territories of Himachal Pradesh.	The State Government may notify the areas that are subject to or likely to be subject to erosion. Activities like clearing, breaking up, quarrying, cutting trees of timber are not permitted, regulated or restricted in such areas.	Applicable. There are chances of identification of notified areas for construction or extraction of raw materials for construction from notified areas.
3.	Himachal Pradesh Ground Water (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Act, 2005. Himachal Pradesh Ground Water (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Rules, 2006.	The act (2005) aims to regulate and control the development and management of groundwater resources in Himachal Pradesh. Any user of the groundwater desiring to sink a well within the notified area should get permission from the Authority. If a registered well becomes defunct, this should be brought to the notice of the Authority by the user of groundwater and such well may be used for recharging in consultation with the Authority. Every user of groundwater in a notified area shall pay prescribed royalty to the State Government.	Applicable to the Program, where the construction site falls in notified areas or where sinking of a bore well is proposed within the premises or where groundwater is used for the construction activities.

S. No	Act, Policy or Government Order	Brief Overview	Applicability to HPPFMCB Program
		<p>Every user of groundwater in a notified area shall install a water measuring device within 30 days of registration.</p> <p>The authority may issue guidelines for rainwater harvesting to State Government Departments in notified areas.</p> <p>In urban areas, the Authority may issue guidelines for rain water harvesting in residential, commercial and other premises having plinth area of 100m².</p>	
4.	<p>The Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act, 1977 and its amendment (Rules, 2014).</p> <p>This Act makes provision for planning and development and use of land; to make better provision for the preparation of development plans and sectoral plans</p>	<p>Permission should be taken for construction of buildings. Structural stability certificate (obtained from structural engineer) should be furnished after the completion.</p> <p>Soil investigation report from a geologist should be submitted for the areas falling in sinking and sliding zones.</p>	Applicable to construction activities in the Municipality areas.
5.	<p>The Himachal Pradesh non-biodegradable garbage (control) Act, 1995</p> <p>An Act to prevent throwing or depositing non-biodegradable garbage in public drains, roads and places open to public view and to regulate the use of non-biodegradable material in the state.</p>	<p>No person, by himself or through another, shall, knowingly or otherwise throw or cause to be thrown in any drain, ventilation shaft, pipe and fittings, connected with the private or public drainage works, in public place or place open to public view.</p> <p>Receptacles should be provided for depositing non-biodegradable wastes and arrange for recycling.</p>	<p>Applicable, all buildings should be equipped with receptacles and a system should be established for collection and recycling of non-biodegradable wastes.</p> <p>The construction debris should be disposed off properly in a landfill or should be put to alternate use.</p>
<i>Policies and Notifications</i>			
6.	<p>Notification on Rain Water Harvesting – D.O. No. EDN (S&T) A (3) 4/98, dt. 30th January 1999.</p>	<p>Collection of Rain Water is compulsory from rooftops of all institutional and commercial buildings, existing or proposed for construction in future and having a plinth area of more than 1000 m² located anywhere in the state.</p>	Applicable for buildings with plinth area above 1000 m ² .

S. No	Act, Policy or Government Order	Brief Overview	Applicability to HPPFMCB Program
7.	Notification on Solar Passive Building Technology Guidelines – No. STV (S&T) A (5) 1/93	Features of Solar Passive Building Technology are to be incorporated for the Department buildings in locations above 2000 meters.	Applicable for buildings situated in locations above 2000 meters.
8.	Declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones around National Parks (NPs) and Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS) by Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) – F. No 1-9/2007 WL-1 (pt.)	Activities like mining, quarrying, constructions, cutting of trees etc. are not permitted with a radius of 10 kms from identified National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries (attached as Annexure 3).	Applicable for constructions near NPs and WLS.

4.1.3. Adequacy of Legislative Framework on Environmental Aspects

As described above the legislative framework provides for the following environmental aspects pertaining to construction of treasuries/ sub treasuries:

- Laws and regulations are in place for prevention and management of negative environmental impacts related to construction activities, especially construction in ecologically sensitive areas like forests, National parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries, archeological sites and protected monuments (eg: Indian Forest Act, Forest Conservation Act, 1980).
- There are laws and regulations governing natural resource use (eg: Himachal Pradesh Ground Water (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Act, 2005),
- There are laws and regulations governing disposal of wastes which would happen as part of constructions (eg: Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016).
- There are guidelines/policies concerning public safety and worker safety integrated into infrastructure and public amenities (eg: National Policy of Safety, Health and Environment at Work Place, 2009).
- There are policies governing disaster proof constructions and energy efficiency in operation and maintenance of the buildings (eg: National Disaster Management Act, 2005; National Building Code, 2005; Himachal Pradesh Energy Conservation Building Code).

The existing legislative framework is adequate to ensure environmental sustainability of the construction activities under the Program. The enforcement of laws, regulations is stringent in the state and the Department of Treasuries, Accounts and Lotteries, PWD strictly abide with the legislative framework for obtaining clearance of FCA 1980, NoC from Forest Department as part of constructions. The worker safety guidelines are integrated into the bid documents of PWD. However there is a need to integrate aspects related to public safety during constructions, guidelines for disaster proof constructions, ECBC etc. There is also a further need on emphasising the need for provision of basic amenities for workers at construction site (safe drinking water, toilets, fuel wood etc.).

4.2. Social Policies, Laws and Regulations

4.2.1. National Level Legal and Regulatory Framework on Social Aspects

Table 3: National Level Legal and Regulatory Framework on Social Aspects

S. No	Applicable Act/Regulation/Policy	Objective and Provisions	Relevance to the Program
1.	Minimum wages Act, 1948 This act ensures minimum wages that must be paid to skilled and unskilled labours	The employer shall pay to every employee engaged in scheduled employment under him, wages at the rate not less than the minimum wages fixed by such notification for that class of employee without any deductions except authorized.	Applicable for hiring construction labour.
2.	Child labour (prohibition and regulation) Act 1986; 2015 This act prohibits the engagement of children below 14 and 15 years in certain types of occupations and regulates the condition of work of children in other occupations.	No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the occupations set forth in Part A of the schedule, processes set forth in Part B of the schedule which includes building and construction industry.	Applicable. There is a risk of contractors hiring child laborers for construction activities.
3.	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA), 2013 and HP State level policies	Aims to ensure, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition with least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or those that are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status.	Not Applicable. The Program supports construction of small offices for Treasury at 20 sites. However, no requirement for land acquisition or land transfer from individuals or community is foreseen. GoHP is identifying land belonging to other government departments mainly Revenue or Forest Departments and may require internal transfer using government set procedures. The Program would not support any construction where land acquisition or private land transfers are required.
4.	National Policy on Tribal Development, 1999.	The policy seeks to bring scheduled tribes into the	Applicable as the policy will be applicable to Program activities

S. No	Applicable Act/Regulation/Policy	Objective and Provisions	Relevance to the Program
		mainstream of society through a multi-pronged approach for their all-round development without disturbing their distinct culture development. It lists out measures to be taken in respect of: formal education, traditional wisdom, displacement and resettlement, forest villages, shifting cultivation, land alienation, intellectual property rights, tribal languages, primitive tribal groups, scheduled tribes and schedule areas, administration, research, participatory approach and assimilation.	across the state wherein dispersed population exists besides in certain tribal dominated districts.
5.	Right to Information Act, 2005	Provides a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of Public Authorities. The act sets out (a) obligations of public authorities with respect to provision of information; (b) requires designating of a Public Information Officer; (c) process for any citizen to obtain information/disposal of request, etc. (d) provides for institutions such as Central Information Commission/State Information Commission	Applicable. As all documents pertaining to the Program would be disclosed to public.

4.2.2. State Level Legal and Regulatory Framework on Social Aspects

Table 4: State Level Legal and Regulatory Framework on Social Aspects

S. No	Applicable Act/Regulation/Policy	Objective and Provisions	Relevance to the Program
1.	The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1968	Objective is to ensure protection to tribes in respect of their possession of land. It provides that "No person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe transfer his interest in any land by way of sale, mortgage lease, gift or otherwise to any person not belonging to such tribe except with the previous permission in writing of the Deputy	Applicable. The Act is applicable as the Act's coverage extends to whole districts of Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnaur and to the sub-tehsils of Pangi and Bharmour in Chamba district.

S. No	Applicable Act/Regulation/Policy	Objective and Provisions	Relevance to the Program
		<p>Commissioner, excepting i) by way of lease of a building on rent; ii) by way or mortgage for securing loan to any Cooperative land Mortgage bank or cooperative society (all or majority members belonging to any ST) or by acquisition by the state government under LA act". Right, title or interest held by persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes in land are not be attached except when the amount due under such decree or order is due to the state government or to any cooperative land mortgage bank or cooperative society.</p>	
2.	<p>Land Reforms Legislations -HP Village Common Land Vesting and Utilization Act,1974</p>	<p>To streamline the utilization of village common lands popularly known as 'Shamlat Land'. Under this act, following categories of land were vested in the State Government Those areas which were vested in a Panchayat under section 4 of the Punjab Village Common Land (Regulation) Act, 1961, as enforced in merged areas of Himachal Pradesh under section 5 of the Punjab Re-Organization Act, 1966. This precluded lands used or reserved for the benefit of village community including streets, lanes, play-grounds, Schools, wells and ponds within Abadideh or Gohrdeh; areas which were described in the Revenue records as shamlat taraf, patties and thola, and not used as per revenue records for the benefit of the village community or a part thereof for community purposes of the village; Areas which were described in revenue records as shamlat, shamlat, deh, taraf, shamat, shamlat chak and patti. This applied in respect of those areas which comprised Himachal Pradesh immediately before November 1, 1966. Through an</p>	<p>Applicable as some of the lands with the implementing department could be subject to provisions of this Act.</p>

S. No	Applicable Act/Regulation/Policy	Objective and Provisions	Relevance to the Program
		amendment made later, the vested land can now also be transferred to some other Departments, of the State Government or can be given on lease to an individual in connection with development activities of the state.	

4.2.3. Adequacy of Legislative Framework on Social Aspects

The legislative framework provides for the following social aspects pertaining to the protection of interest of SC and ST population and fair wage policy and employment for any construction of treasuries and sub treasuries. The existing legislative framework is adequate to ensure social sustainability of the protection of interest of marginalised and vulnerable population i.e. SC and ST population.

5. Assessment of Environmental and Social Management Systems

This chapter provides an assessment of the environmental and social management system with respect to the Program interventions – construction of treasury/sub-treasury offices.

5.1. Environmental Management Systems

This section provides an assessment of environmental management system with respect to land allocation and construction of buildings for government offices, especially in ecologically sensitive areas. This also provides an overview of potential environmental impacts of the proposed constructions – in terms of benefits, opportunities, negative impacts and risks.

5.1.1. Current System of Environment Management in Forest Department and MoEFCC Pertaining to Constructions in Revenue Lands or Diversion of Forest Land for Construction

Steps in identification of the site for construction activities and processes of obtaining “NO”Objection Certificate’ (NoC) and Forest Clearance from Forest Department:

The sites identified for construction may be of two types 1. Revenue land 2. Forest land.

1. Revenue Land: In case of revenue land a NoC should be obtained from Forest Department.

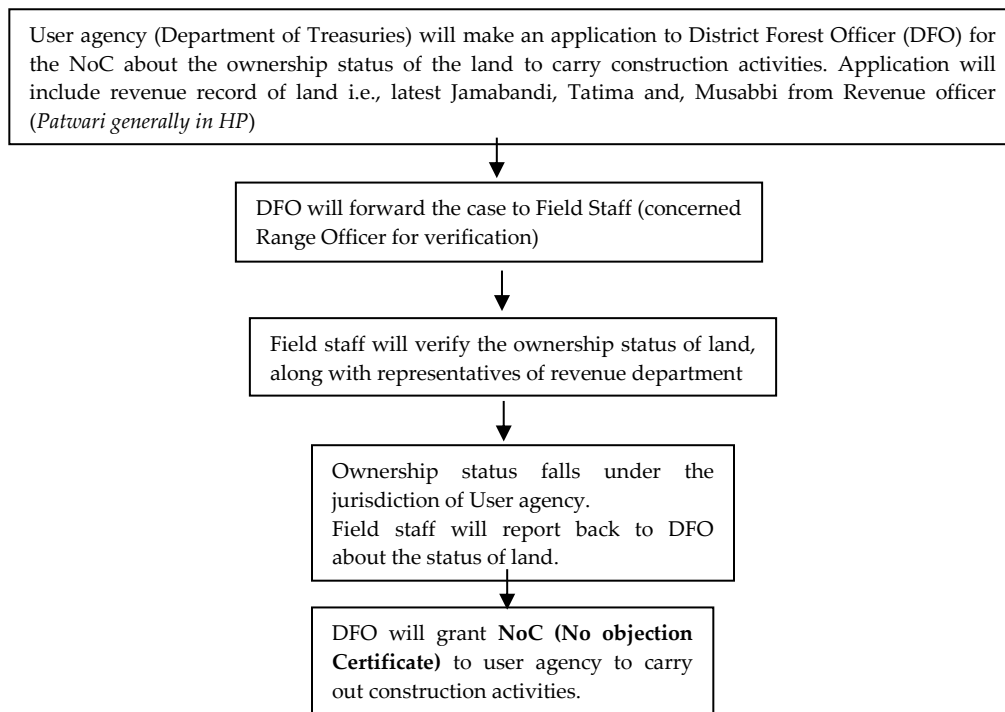
Process of Obtaining NoC from the Forest Department:

In case of revenue land, ‘kisam’ (revenue certificate) specifies the status of the land. Following submission of ‘kisam’, a joint inspection of the site will be conducted by Department of Treasuries, Revenue Department and Forest Department. Following the inspection, the Forest Department will issue a NoC.

Before issuing the NoC, the Forest Department classifies the trees present in the land, tenders for clearing the trees and oversees the process of clearance and transport of trees. The user agency (Department of Treasuries) compensates the loss of trees by meeting the costs of re-plantation as specified by the Forest Department.

The flow chart below depicts the process of obtaining NoC:

Figure: 1: Process of obtaining NoC from Forest Department for Construction in Revenue Lands



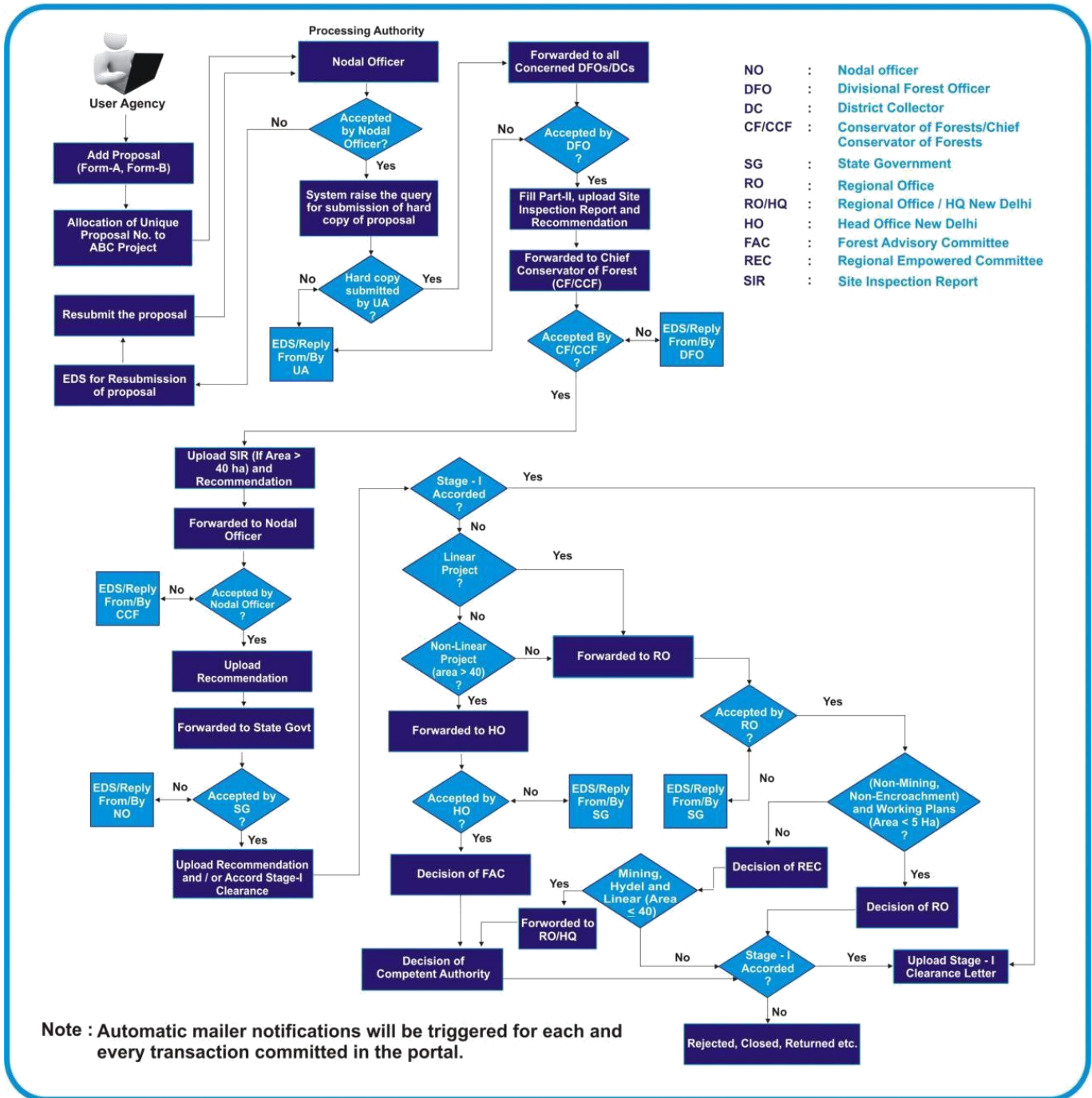
The Program anticipates to restrict to revenue lands for construction to the extent possible, unless in unavoidable circumstance.

2. Forest Land: As per the 1952 Forest notification (Notification No. FT 29-241-49 dated 25 February, 1952), entire waste land in the state of HP is considered as forest land and the Forest Conservation Act (FCA), 1980 applies to entire waste land in HP. In cases where the revenue land is not available or suitable for the construction of proposed treasury offices the forest land may be considered for diversion. The department will have to obtain clearance for diversion of the forest land for non-forest purpose as per the requirement of FCA 1980. The process of obtaining the clearance is depicted in the flow chart below:

(Source: http://forestsclearance.nic.in/writereaddata/FAC_Agenda/Forests_and_WildLife.pdf, user manual can be referred for more details at http://forestsclearance.nic.in/writereaddata/FAC_Agenda/User_Manual_UA.pdf)

Figure 2: Process of obtaining Forest Clearance under FCA, 1980

Workflow for the Forest Clearance (Stage - I) Process (Form-A, Form-B)



Note : Automatic mailer notifications will be triggered for each and every transaction committed in the portal.

The processes detailed above are strictly followed by the Forest Department in case of revenue land (for NoC) and by Forest Department and MoEFCC in case where diversion of forest land (including waste land) is required. The procedures, application forms and guidelines are provided in detail on the website for the benefit of user agencies. The process is a single window system with a facility of online tracking of the progress of applications. However, in case of diversion of forest land, the process takes time as the application will go through several steps of verifications which delays constructions.

The user agency is responsible for compensatory afforestation in twice the area diverted as per the guidelines with the support from Forest Department. In general the user agency meets the costs of re-plantations and the Department will execute the task. Thus the selection of alternate site and suitable species etc. is taken care of.

5.1.2. Current System of Environmental Management in Building Constructions

5.1.2.1. Current System of adherence to Building Codes and Standards

- The PWD, being a Government Agency strictly adheres to the National Building Code requirements, BIS requirements, disaster resistant features in seismic zones, etc., which are verified and cleared by the structural wing of the department. The designs integrate earthquake proof features as per the requirement of the site/zone.
- All the building estimates integrate the mandatory requirements of the GoHP – Rain Water Harvesting structures, Solar Passive features, ramps, fire safety equipment, separate toilets for men and women with running water facility etc.
- The empaneled contractors have their own material testing laboratories and the materials are tested for quality in the presence of PWD Engineers.
- There are guidelines for cut and fill and pre identified sites for filling the debris which are strictly monitored and costs are included in the contracts.

5.1.2.2. Current System of Quality Control, Monitoring

There is 3 tier monitoring system right from field level, circle level, state level and national level for national projects. The works are monitored on regular basis by PWD Engineers (Junior Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Executive Engineers and Senior Engineers) which will include the standards related to environmental sustainability. The site inspection registers document the progress/remarks, actions and the expenditures are certified by the Engineers. The compliance with standards is verified before issuing the completion certificate to contractors. The Executive Engineers are qualified civil engineers who are trained on job and also receive in house dedicated trainings on the building codes/ standards as and when needed.

There is no special position of Environment Engineer for effective integration and monitoring of environmental management aspects in the constructions. However a position exists for World Bank projects in the State. As the projects are completed now and the person is available, he can be given the responsibility of monitoring the integration of the environmental standards. As the number of buildings is small no additional resources need to be allocated for this.

5.1.2.3. Current System of Ensuring Worker Safety and Public Safety in the Constructions

Guidelines for worker safety are integral part of tender documents of PWD. The tender document has clauses on need for adherence to labour laws; fair wages; basic amenities for workers; health and sanitation arrangements; worker safety – safety gear, non-use of lead paints, precautions for handling heavy machinery (clause 19), minimum wages (clause 20), withdrawal of water for constructions, model rules for health and sanitary arrangements for the workers (clause 32) etc. Emphasis is required on implementation of these provision by the contractors with regular monitoring.

With regard to public safety, the suitability of the site for construction is verified in high seismic zones and disaster proof parameters are integrated into the estimates. The construction debris are disposed in pre-identified sites (as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016) by the contractors to avoid public inconvenience. However, aspects of public safety - prevention of accidents during constructions, fencing trenches etc. in steep terrains are not part of tenders. This needs to be integrated into the construction contracts and made part of Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) as suggested in the recommended action plan (section 8.1 and annexure 6)

5.1.2.4. Current System of Energy Efficient Constructions

Solar Passive Constructions:

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has approved the ‘Solar Passive Building Technology Guidelines’ for implementation in the State through a GO – No STV (S&T) A (5) 1/93. As per the approved guidelines, all building designs situated in locations above 2000m should follow these guidelines. There are examples of existing Government Offices like HIMURJA, HIMCOST, State Cooperative Bank, PWD office etc. which are designed according to solar passive guidelines. PWD includes solar passive designs for all government buildings as a mandate.

Energy Conservation Building Code:

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has designed/developed Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) for the state for two climatic zones - cold and composite for existing and new commercial buildings (including Government Buildings) having a connected load of 50 kW or conditioned space (heating and Air-conditioning) of 500m² and more. ECBC provides minimum requirements for energy efficient design and construction of buildings covering building envelop heating, ventilation and air-conditioning system (HVAC), interior and exterior lighting system, service hot water, electrical power system and motors for use in water supply pumping and lifts.

The Code will be enforced soon. The Directorate of Energy will provide the necessary guidance for implementation of the Code.

5.1.3. Current System of e-Waste Management by the Department

The Department of Treasuries follows e-auction mechanism for disposal of electronic wastes as per NIC procedures. Only registered recyclers are permitted to bid, thus recycling is ensured as per the norms under e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011.

5.2. Social Management Systems

This section provides an assessment of social management system with respect to opportunity to improve larger system and processes to benefit marginalized and vulnerable population i.e. SC and ST population living in Himachal Pradesh. It also attempts to identify gaps in the process of project implementation and suggest measures to address them.

5.2.1. Key PFM Concern Relevant to SC and ST Population

The Scheduled Caste Sub Plan constitutes 25.19% of the overall State Plan in proportion to the SCs population of the State as per 2011 Census²⁰. Similarly, 9% of the State Plan has been earmarked to the

²⁰ http://himachal.nic.in/WriteReadData/1892s/9_1892s/merged_document-84587262.pdf

Tribal Sub-Plan²¹. The State Planning Department earmarks the said amount of the total State Plan as outlay to the Nodal department for the formulation of the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan²².

The Himachal Pradesh PFMA assessment in 2009 raises concern on budgeting and audit process including not having prior information about resource envelope for planning and budgeting by PRIs and ULBs including allocation of SFC and CFC funds adds to severe limitations to planning and budgeting exercise addressing the actual need of the area and population.

5.2.2. Issues with Implementation of TSP and SCSP

Different States had adopted different mechanisms without exploring effective mechanism for the planning, implementation and monitoring of SCSP and TSP. The State Governments/ Ministries used to exercise their quantification as 'Divisible' and 'Non-Divisible' components. Quantification is made only from the 'Divisible' component scheme wise. As a result of this, the actual earmarking of SCSP and TSP from the total State Plan becomes much lesser than what should have been as per the percentage of the population of SCs and STs to the total population of the State.

With concerns expressed about the effective implementation of the SCSP and TSP, the Jadhav Committee set up by the erstwhile Planning Commission in 2010, pointed out the inadequacies and that most of the Ministries and Departments did not indicate their SCSP and TSP outlays under separate budget heads. In the absence of this outlay being shown under a separate minor head (789 or 796, as the case may be), a notional earmarking does not have much significance, nor is its non-diversion ensured²³.

The revised 2014 guideline²⁴ for implementation of TSP and SCSP suggests all Central Ministries, Departments and States/ UTs to:

- a) Earmark funds under SCSP and TSP from the plan outlay at least in proportion to the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in the country
- b) Place the funds earmarked for SCSP and TSP under a separate Minor Head '789' and '796' to ensure their non-diversion to any other scheme.
- c) Include only those schemes under SCSP and TSP which ensure direct benefits to individuals or families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- d) Only include in the SCSP and TSP outlay for area-oriented schemes which directly benefit hamlets/villages which have more than 40 percent Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population.

However, the Government of Himachal Pradesh makes special effort by preparing and implementing Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) adhering to revised national guidelines to ensure proportionate flow of plan resources for the development of SCs and STs.

5.2.3. Assessment of project implementation process

The Program activities are expected to have overall positive benefits owing to enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of PFM systems. New construction of treasury and sub-treasury offices, and refurbishment, renovation and upgradation of existing treasury offices will be done on Government land in possession of the nodal department. Also, the Program would not fund construction on any land for which clear title is not available with the nodal department, or where it impacts livelihood and living of residents, or where any resettlement of squatters is required. The current process of identifying the land for construction of Treasury/ sub-treasury is by joint visit of officer of Treasury department and officer of Revenue

²¹ http://admis.hp.nic.in/himachal/tribal/Chapterisation2015_16.pdf

²² [http://himachal.nic.in/WriteReadData/1892s/9_1892s/compete%20annual%20plan\(SCSP\)-85192418.pdf](http://himachal.nic.in/WriteReadData/1892s/9_1892s/compete%20annual%20plan(SCSP)-85192418.pdf)

²³ http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/document-reports/SCSP-TSPReport_1.pdf

²⁴ <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/OM.pdf>;

<http://164.100.47.192/Loksabha/Members/QResult16.aspx?qref=25213>

department from the district to proposed locations to identify most suitable site based on site specific risks and gaps. Based on their joint assessment they are supposed to recommend the site with all the details to PMU at Treasury Department. Given this process will be repeated across various districts and sub-divisions where construction of Treasury and sub-treasury is proposed, there is need for collecting the site-specific information in uniform manner to assess the risks and gaps which at present seems to be weak. In order to bring the uniformity in the site selection process and identifying the risks and opportunities, uniform system of screening needs to be instituted.

5.2.4. Gender and other social concerns

HP fares among the better states in gender development indices and gender parity compared to most of the north Indian states. The women work participation ratio is 44.82% in the state, about 21.2% of government employees in HP are women, and about 57% of the women got elected to the panchayat in recent Panchayat election. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has also passed orders to align government service rules with the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013 and defined the steps for conducting enquiry in case of allegation of sexual harassment. The Program activities have no direct engagement with citizens, and it promotes equal opportunity for men and women employees to participate in carrying forward the Program activities. With the rising trend of violence against women in the country, and to ensure the safety and security of women the action plan recommends the design and construction of building for Treasury/ Sub-treasury offices to consider public safety norms especially regarding women safety and services.

Treasuries are important offices which are accessed by variety of citizens; it is important that the Treasury/ Sub-treasury offices are conveniently located with good public transport facility and should include physical features that are needed for old age and disabled population. The action plan further recommends to include such features in the design of the building.

5.3. Environmental Impacts of Proposed Construction Investments

This section discusses the potential environmental impacts of the Program investments on construction of treasury/sub treasury buildings.

5.3.1. Potential Environmental Benefits

The potential environment benefits of the Program could be the following:

- Environmental sustainability of the infrastructure is ensured due to integration of better environmental management practices such as low energy intensive eco-friendly raw materials, disaster proof construction guidelines, National Building Code, Energy Conservation Building Code, Solar Passive Technology, Rain Water Harvesting etc. This would also cut down the operational and maintenance costs over time.
- Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements would help in construction of buildings without harming the local environment and that contribute to its conservation.
- Worker safety and public safety is ensured by following compliance requirements and safety guidelines.
- The system of inclusion of compliance requirements into contract agreements will help in ensuring their implementation and serve as an example for the contractors as well.

5.3.2. Potential Environmental Opportunities

The potential opportunities could be as follows:

- The constructions could be registered for certification of 'green buildings' which would serve as an example for the other offices and community. The green buildings would have minimal impact

on the environment; provide ambience and conducive work environment with low maintenance costs.

- Integrating features like solar electrification, rain water harvesting will help in meeting the energy and water requirements in a self-sustainable manner.

5.3.3. Potential Environmental Impacts

The potential environmental negative impacts of the Program could be the following:

- Noncompliance with legal and regulatory framework results in poor environment management.
- Himachal Pradesh is one of the most ecologically sensitive regions in the world with undulating mountainous terrain and a highly sensitive seismic zone. Construction activities in this area without integration of applicable building standards/codes/guidelines will result in damage during disasters and affects fragile ecosystems, biodiversity etc.
- Inadequate compliance with existing standards/codes/ guidelines would result in poor quality infrastructure with issues like damage due to disasters like earthquake, floods, landslides, high energy costs for the buildings etc. which will reduce the durability of the infrastructure and increase the cost of maintenance
- Health risks to workers and community in case of negligence of worker safety and health standards during construction and post construction
- Possibility of accidents during construction due to excavations in hilly terrains, transport of raw materials across steep slopes etc.
- Open disposal of wastes during construction may lead to pollution of local environment, stagnation of drains etc. and lead to public inconvenience.
- Lack of regular maintenance of the assets reduces the durability of the infrastructure
- Improper recycling of e-waste results in health risks due to exposure to lead, cadmium, chromium etc. and accumulation of these chemicals in soil, water and food.
- There are occupational health hazards associated with computer use which include musculoskeletal problems such as back ache and upper limb disorders, stress, visual problems and headaches.

5.3.4. Gaps and Risks in the Environmental Management System

The gaps and risks that need to be addressed in the Program are as follows:

- Risk of identification of forest land which is likely to consume time in obtaining clearances for diversion etc. Besides the valuable forest land with environmental benefits is lost.
- The current system of land inspection involves a joint visit by the Revenue Department, Department of Treasuries and PWD Engineer. It does not involve the architect, because of which difficulties are faced in coming up with accurate estimates especially in steep lands. The department should include the architect in the preliminary inspections
- The Executive Engineers who handle the construction at Sub division level and the contractors may not be well aware of all the legal and regulatory requirements, better technologies in construction, building codes/standards/ guidelines even though the basic minimum requirements are being followed. An orientation would help them to keep them abreast with the updated legislative framework, technologies, practices, guidelines etc.
- The integration of environmental management aspects into the constructions is monitored as part of overall works by JE, AE, EE etc. Currently the Environment Engineer is not part of monitoring of the environmental management aspects.
- While the mandatory provisions such as solar passive construction, rain water harvesting are followed the scope for integrating other environment friendly features such as solar electrification

of buildings, additional features of disaster resistance etc. are not explored. The PWD and the Department of Treasuries has agreed to integrate additional safety features followed by discussion on suitability to the site, cost implications etc.

5.4. Social Impacts of Proposed Program Investments

This section discussed the potential social impacts of the Program.

5.4.1. Potential Social Benefits

The social impact of the Program is likely to be positive owing to enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of PFM systems and processes in GoHP, including through leveraging Information Technology; for improving governance, accountability and internal controls, and enhancing service delivery.

Disclosure of information: The Right to Information Act, 2005 mandates timely response to citizen requests for government information. Further, Section 4(1)(b) of the RTI Act lays down the information which should be disclosed by Public Authorities on a suo moto or proactive basis. Part of this information is budget allocations and expenditures. Many departments are choosing to disclose information suo moto, especially given the recognition in both the government and civil society that disclosing information suo moto can reduce the number of RTI applications and make disclosure more efficient. Currently, extent and timeliness of disclosure across various departments varies, and there is institutional capability to standardize disclosure. Further, budget and expenditure information is disclosed by HP Finance Department regularly on their website. There is institutional capacity to upgrade this disclosure to being more granular and comparative across the years.

5.4.2. Potential Social Opportunities

Given the Program area has about 31% population belonging to Scheduled Caste (25.19%) and Scheduled Tribe (5.71%), and even though the proposed Program has very little direct or immediate social effects and engagement with people, the social assessment identifies opportunities in improving large system and processes to benefit them. However, considering public safety especially for women and needs of differently abled people in building design and constructions of Treasury and sub-treasury offices will be step towards ensuring inclusion.

5.4.3. Potential Social Impacts

The Program has no adverse social impact, and identifies opportunity to improve larger system and processes to benefit the marginalised and vulnerable population i.e. ST and SC population living in Himachal Pradesh. The project suggested that the new construction of treasury and sub-treasury offices, and refurbishment, renovation and upgradation of existing treasury offices will be done on the Government land in possession of the nodal department. Also, the project would not fund construction on any land for which clear title is not available with the nodal department, or where it impacts livelihood and living of residents, or where any resettlement of squatters is required. Screening checklist will be used to ascertain that land selected for construction are free from any such encumbrances.

5.4.4. Gaps and Risks in the Social System

There are no major gaps and risks in the social system; the opportunity to enhance social benefit and improve larger system and processes emerges from the current mechanism of implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP). The current system of site identification for Treasury/ sub-treasury construction is not uniform and needs strengthening to have uniform collection of

information for selecting a suitable site. Hence, a screening format has been prepared (enclosed as Annexure 5) and agreed with nodal department to systematise the screening process to ensure that there are no social impacts.

6. Assessment of Program Consistency with Core Principles in the Policy on P for R Financing

6.1. Environment

6.1.1. Core Principle 1

Environmental and social management procedures and processes are designed to (a) promote environmental and social sustainability in the program design; (b) avoid, minimize, or mitigate against adverse impacts; and (c) promote informed decision-making relating to a program's environmental and social effects.

The Program system has existing provision for environmental and social sustainability, mitigating adverse negative impacts and promote informed decision making. A stringent Legal and Regulatory Framework (including national and state specific legislations) governs the land identification, diversion of forest lands and construction activities. The State of HP being situated in an ecologically fragile region is governed by special and more stringent legislations to avoid any negative impact from the construction activities on the surrounding environment.

With regard to the construction activities, the Public Works Department ensures regulatory compliance. PWD adheres to the designated Codes, Standards, Guidelines related to sustainable constructions; integrates disaster resistant and environment friendly features into the constructions and follows the safety aspects during the process of construction. There is scope for bringing in additionality to the existing system through Green Building certifications.

6.1.2. Core Principle 2

Assessment of the degree to which the Program systems avoid, minimize, and mitigate against adverse impacts on natural habitats and physical cultural resources resulting from the Program.

Adequate provisions are put in place through the legal and regulatory requirements to avoid, minimize, and mitigate against adverse impacts on natural habitats and physical cultural resources. There are existing laws and regulations governing constructions in ecologically sensitive areas and natural habitats such as forest areas. The Forest Department clearance is mandatory for diversion of forest land (including wastelands) and compensatory afforestation is a mandatory requirement. Constructions in the proximity of cultural heritage sites such as protected monuments are also regulated and there is a guideline in place to address chance findings. Both the Department of Treasuries and PWD are well aware of the requirements.

6.1.3. Core Principle 3

Assessment of the degree to which the Program Systems protect public and worker safety against the potential risks associated with (a) construction and / or operation of facilities or other operational practices developed or promoted under the Program; (b) exposure to toxic chemicals, hazardous wastes, and otherwise dangerous materials; and (c) reconstruction or rehabilitation of infrastructure located in areas prone to natural hazards.

The provisions for public and worker safety are part of PWD tender documents. The provisions are made part of agreements with contractors and are monitored by PWD. There are restrictions on use of harmful materials in constructions (eg: lead paints). There are clauses for worker health and safety (eg: guidelines for basic amenities, sanitary conditions etc.). The 'legal and regulatory framework' restricts release of

harmful wastes into the environment. There are rules pertaining to e- waste management. The National Building Code includes Codes of Practices for construction of disaster proof buildings. The Bureau of Indian Standards has guidelines for cyclone resistant constructions. The National Disaster Management guidelines include provisions for earthquake proof construction. The PWD meets all the codes, standards and guidelines for constructions.

6.1.4. Core Principle 4

Land acquisition and loss of access to natural resources are managed in a way that avoids or minimizes displacement, and affected people are assisted in improving, or at least restoring, their livelihoods and living standards

No requirement for land acquisition or land transfer from individuals or community is foreseen for the constructions. GoHP usually identifies land belonging to the government mainly Revenue or wasteland (which is classified under forest land in the state of HP) and may require internal transfer using established government procedures. In case of forest land, FCA clearances are obtained. The Program would not support any construction where land acquisition or private land transfers are required. The Program would not allow construction on any land for which clear title is not available with the government. Also, the Program would not fund construction on any land where it impacts livelihood and living of residents, or where any resettlement of squatters is required. Screening checklist will be used to ascertain that land selected for construction are free from any such encumbrances.

6.1.5. Core Principle 5

Due consideration is given to cultural appropriateness of, and equitable access to, Program benefits giving special attention to rights and interests of Indigenous Peoples and to the needs or concerns of vulnerable groups.

The Program has very little direct or immediate social effects and engagement with people as it intends to streamline and strengthen the public financial management and strengthening governance, financial controls and accountability through information technology initiatives. The State makes special effort by preparing and implementing Tribal (Indigenous people) Sub Plan (TSP) and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) adhering to revised national guidelines to ensure proportionate flow of plan resources for the development of marginalised and indigenous population.

6.1.6. Core Principle 6

Avoid exacerbating social conflict, especially in fragile states, post-conflict areas, or areas subject to territorial disputes.

The area in question is not a conflict area; neither there is a conflict nor is it a fragile state. There are no conflicts or territorial disputes in the Program area.

7. Consultation and Disclosure

This section provides the details on the consultation and disclosure processes followed in the development of ESSA.

7.1. Consultations during ESSA

As part of ESSA, consultations were organized with the Department of Treasures, PWD, Department of Forest, HIMCOST, HIMUJA, Revenue Department, Directorate of Energy and staff of treasuries, sub treasuries. Discussions were held with the departments on the 'legal and regulatory framework, technical guidelines for environment friendly constructions, support available from various departments, implementation of best practices etc. The consultations also explored the current capacities and need for capacity enhancement. Discussions with staff of treasuries, sub treasuries involved the building requirements, operation and maintenance aspects etc.

7.2. Consultation on the Draft ESSA

A preliminary consultation with above departments was undertaken in April 2016 during the preparation of ESSA. The minutes of the consultations are given in Annexure 4. A disclosure workshop to share draft ESSA was organized on 22nd November 2016 involving all the above-mentioned Departments to share key findings of the assessment and to obtain suggestions. The suggestions are duly integrated into the ESSA document.

7.3. Disclosure of the Draft and Final ESSA Reports

The draft ESSA report is disclosed on the website of the Department of Treasures and on the World Bank InfoShop.

8. Recommendations and Action Plan

This chapter provides recommendations for the Program Action Plan based on the Environment and Social Systems Assessment discussed in the earlier chapters.

8.1. Recommendations on Environmental Aspects

Screening for Exclusion of High-Risk Activities:

The high-risk activities are largely based on the legal and regulatory framework concerning environment management of the State and the Country. There shall be screening mechanism to ensure that the following activities should be excluded under the Program

- Identification of forest land (other than the waste land that is classified as forest land) for constructions and constructions without clearance from FCA, /NOC from Forest Department
- Identification of the areas notified by the State Government under Himachal Pradesh Land Preservation Act, 1978 for building constructions
- Constructions within notified Eco-Sensitive Zones , (NPs) and Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS) identified by MoEFCC

Preparation of Site Specific Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMPs):

Even though EIA and ESMPs is not a requirement for these constructions, in order to ensure sustainable constructions and worker safety, the Department has agreed to prepare and implement site specific ESMPs with the help of Environmental Engineer from the PWD Department or an external consultant hired for the purpose. These ESMPs should be incorporated into the contract agreements and monitored regularly. This can also be a part of green building certification. The arrangements will be discussed in Program Operational Manual.

Orientation to Executive Engineers and Contractors:

An orientation should be organized for the Executive Engineers responsible for execution of constructions works and contractors on adherence to the ‘legal and regulatory framework’, codes, standards, guidelines integration of environment management aspects into constructions, green building certification etc. A checklist for integrating environment friendly and disaster resistant features (mandatory and optional) into the designs is attached as Annexure 6 which should be referred to before the design and estimates.

Green Building Certification for the Treasury/Sub Treasury Offices:

All the buildings/ or a sample of buildings constructed under the Program should be certified as ‘green buildings’. The green building certification will ensure adherence to environmental management aspects in all aspects including site selection, energy and water efficiency, waste management, worker safety, public safety, requirements for people with disabilities etc.

Ensuring e-waste management:

The existing mechanism of e-waste management, through registered recyclers needs to be ensured. As per the e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011, the bulk consumers should maintain record of e-waste generated by them in the Form 2 and make such record available for scrutiny by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee concerned.

Occupational Health and Safety in Office/Work Environment:

The occupational health hazards associated with computer use can be avoided by ensuring optimum work set up and awareness among the employees on right posture, duration, visual breaks etc. An awareness session for employees on the same could be planned.

8.2. Recommendations on Social Aspects

The key recommendations for the Programme Action Plan are to:

1. Undertake screening of the land identified for construction of Treasury/ sub-treasury buildings to rule out any social impact,
2. Ensure basic amenities for the construction workers near the sites during construction, and
3. Consider public safety especially women and needs of differently abled people in building design and constructions

The key recommended actions, responsibilities and timelines are listed in the table below:

Table 5: Key Recommended Actions, Responsibilities and Timelines

S. No	Key Agreed Actions	Responsibilities	Timeline
Environment			
1.	Screening for Exclusion of High-Risk Activities	Department of Treasuries and PWD	Continuous
2.	Preparation of Site Specific Environment Social Management Plans (ESMPs)	Environment Engineer/Consultant, PWD	At the time of building plans
3.	Green Building Certification for the Treasury/Sub Treasury Offices	Department of Treasuries	From the time of building plan to completion
4.	Orientation to Executive Engineers and Contractors	PWD	Before Initiation of Constructions or on continuous basis depending on the need
5.	e-waste management through registered recyclers. Debris disposal as per prescribed norms.	PWD	Continuous
6.	Workshop on operation and management of the assets (energy, water efficiency), occupational health hazards related to computer use.	Department of Treasuries	After Program inception
Social			
1	Undertake screening of the land	Department of Treasuries	While identifying site

	identified for construction of Treasury/ sub-treasury buildings to rule out any social impact		for construction
2	Ensure basic amenities for the construction workers near the sites during construction along with mechanism for their grievance redressal and code of conduct training.	PWD	During Construction
3	Consider public safety especially women and needs of differently abled people in building design and constructions	Department of Treasuries and PWD	At the time of building design

Under Environment action 1 to 3 and social action 1 are essential and should be included in the Program Action Plan (PAP). The other actions should be included in the PIP/ programme operational manual. The social action 2 are obligation of the contractor as per the standard contract document and to be ensured its inclusion in the construction contract by the department.

8.3. Conclusion

The Program interventions are not expected to lead to any adverse environmental and social impacts when executed in a sustainable manner. The existing environment and social systems are adequate to ensure the environmental and social sustainability of the Program interventions; however, there is need to enhance the systems for better results by integrating the recommended actions into the Program action plan.

Annexures

Annexure 1 - List of Consultations on ESSA

Department / Institution	Date	Key People met with
Sub treasury of Theog	12 th January 2016	Staff of Sub treasury
Sub treasury Kumarsain and identified site	12 th January 2016	Staff of Sub treasury
Forest Department	14 th January 2016	Additional Chief Conservator of Forests, Junior Assistant
Public Works Department	13 th January 2016	Chief Architect SE and team Environment Engineer
HIMCOST	5 th April 2016	Principal Scientific Officer and team
Directorate of Energy	5 th April 2016	Team concerned with ECBC
Forest Department	5 th April 2016	DFO, Shimla
PWD, Forest Department, HIMCOST, Revenue Department	6 th April 2016	Representation from all Departments at consultation workshop

Annexure 2 - List of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule 1

Sr. No	Categories of electrical and electronic equipment	EEE Code
	Information technology and telecommunication equipment	
1	Centralized data processing Mainframes, Minicomputers	IEW1
2	Personal Computing: Personal Computers (Central Processing Unit with input and output devices)	IEW2
3	Personal Computing: Laptop Computers (Central Processing Unit with input and output devices)	IEW3
4	Personal Computing: Notebook Computers	IEW4
5	Personal Computing: Notepad Computers	IEW5
6	Printers including cartridges	IEW6
7	Copying equipment	IEW7
8	Electrical and electronic typewriters	IEW8
9	User terminals and systems	IEW9
10	Facsimile	IEW10
11	Telex	IEW11
12	Telephones	IEW12
13	Pay telephones	IEW13
14	Cordless telephones	IEW14
15	Cellular telephones	IEW15
16	Answering systems	IEW16
17	Consumer electrical and electronics:	
18	Television sets (including sets based on (Liquid Crystal Display and Light Emitting Diode technology)	ICEW1
19	Refrigerator	ICEW2
20	Washing Machine	ICEW3
21	Air-conditioners excluding centralized air-conditioners	ICEW4

Annexure 3 – Eco sensitive Zones around National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries

S. No	WLS, NP	Villages
1.	Bandli	Sarni
2.	Pong Dam	Bajhera, Balgat Guralla, Balohal (Lower), Blohar Sukhanara, Banara, Bara, Barial, Bhanger, Bhatoli , Bherta, Bhial , Chabbar, Chatwal , Churunu Dhanotu Balla, Dehra Bari Rajgarh , Dukhi Baglahar, Gadohal, Gheori, Guler, Hawal , Haripur ,Harsar ,Jagnoll , Jakhara (G.Panchayat) ,Jallarian , Jambal Bassi, Jarot, Jawali , Jhounk Ratial Chabbuan , Khabbal , Kharar , Kather , Lohara Batahri Tutwan Sihal , Lower Dharneta Man Samkad, adwal, Badi Barla, Ludret , Maheba Maleta, Nandpur Ranial, Nangal, Panalath, Papahan Guglara, Ranial, Rod Dibber, Samked, Samleta, Sangoli, Shibba Dadasiba Nangal, Sohara, Tara Bateki, Thangar
3.	Chail	Mehanii, Sakori, Binnu, Nirudh, Banjini, Khinna, Shillai, Jhajha, Koro, Kohla, Shakog, Mahog , Kathala , Chhabri , Poash , Sewera , Ghainti , Nagali , Jadyal , Jethna , Tikker , Nawag , Kanoari , Kano, Hukkal , Ghewa , Mahori
4.	Simbalbara	Pilhori, Dhaula Kuan, Satiwala, Behral
5.	Majatha	Jandoi, Chamrol, Judloo, Jeuni, Sohra, Pazina, Saryali, Sewara Chand, Bambeli, Rudal, Puryab, Khalli, Banli, Dhar Parli, Dhar warli
6.	Shimla Water catchment	Badah, Saruila Baruila, Ajadhar, Lindidhar, Chharabra, Wildflower hall, Garhog, Tipra, Kalali, Maluthi, Karyali
7.	Khokhan	Paha Nala, Bakhli , Shangli, Chawara, Tichi, Kharka , Kawa, Shigar, Sarahan, Kanauj, Chaukidhar, Chorgran
8.	Shikari devi	Morahalla, Churasani, Dadwar, Nasrar, Nachan, Khalouni , Sodha dhar, Tungrashan, Kohadhar, Upper Thahru, Lower Thahru, Upper Reyosi, Lower Reyosi Dharawat Lower Dharawat, Gurara, Jamli, Jaryad, Dingali, Jawal Narot, Bayand, Shal, Banshil Lamb, Upper Payala, Lower Payala Murhala Mujharla Upper Jimdhar Lower jimdhar
9.	Nargu WLS	Kashamal, Terang, Tegar, Samalang Garhgaun, Kungri, Mandi, Kot, Padhar Lehri, Kumahardu, Mandra, Bharari Badaun, Mathiana, Sharang, Kundak Kandhi
10.	Pin Valley National Park	Mud, Telling, Sagnam Khar Kungari Bharr Gulling Tangti Yongma Tangti Gongma Cheuth Kaa Chhidang Mikkim
11.	Kais WLS	Tandla, Ghout, Dhara
12.	Kanwar WLS	Kasol, Grahan, Thunja

Annexure 4- Minutes of Preliminary Consultation Workshop

A stakeholder consultation cum disclosure workshop was organized in order to disclose the key identified issues, mitigation measures and obtain suggestions from different stakeholders representing the Government Departments and NGOs.

The workshop was organized on 6th April by the Department of Treasuries at Hotel Holiday Home. 19 participants from the Government departments were present in the workshop.

Mr. Arun Ojha, Deputy Director Treasuries welcomed the participants and stated the workshop objective which was followed by a round of introductions. A presentation was made by the Environment Engineer, PWD Mr. D.K. Nag which covered the key issues, measures etc. Following the presentation, suggestions were invited from the participants to improve the document. The following were the key suggestions from the participants.

Suggestions from the stakeholders:

- Construction sites should have basic facilities for labour such as drinking water, toilets, and shade area to rest etc.
- Land inspection team should have an architect as part of the team so that accurate estimates could be done especially in sensitive sites (as in cases of steep areas the cost of construction would be higher than normal for construction of retaining walls etc.). This inspection should be done right after the site is suggested by the Revenue Department. The inspection team should include Treasury Department, PWD engineer and architect. Suitability of the site should be decided after this inspection and estimates are prepared.
- Forest Department has updated the list of Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks. MoEF has identified ecologically sensitive zones around these which may fall between 1-10 kms from the sanctuaries or national parks or reserves.
- In case of contractors using stone for construction, source should be verified as illegal mining of stone is a serious issue.
- Forest Conservation Act (FCA), 1980 guidelines should be followed carefully for preparing the site for approval in case of waste lands designated as forest.
- The targeted energy efficiency of the buildings should be mentioned upfront in the EMF document (e.g.: between 3 to 5-star rating)
- Some mitigation measures proposed should be more specific e.g.: vehicle speed should be reduced to – kmph
- Appropriate Technology Centre under HP State Council of Science and Technology can support in training masons or contractors.



Mr. Deepak Bhardwaj, Director Treasuries concluded the meeting by thanking the participants, informing that the department would aim to come up with model environment friendly buildings in the state and in the country.

List of Participants:

Environment Management Framework for Himachal Pradesh Public Finance Management Project

Stakeholder consultation cum disclosure workshop

6th April 2016
Hotel Holiday Home, Shimla




Details of Participants:

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2	PREM LAL THAKUR	STATE COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE TECH. & ENVIRONMENT SDA COMPLEX Shimla.	9854854848	
3	Kaushik Kaith	Principal Scientific Officer State Council for Science Technology & Environment, HP Shimla	94188-79653 kkaish@e.yahoo.com	

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14	A.R. K.S. CHAUDHAN	% to the chief Architect HP. PWD. Nirman Bhawan Nigam Vihar SHWELA-2.	94184-66433 kschaudhan63@gmail.com	
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17	PUNEET KAPOOR	CONSULTANT, WB.		
18	ARUN KOLSUR	Sr. PROCUREMENT SPECIALIST.		
19	R. B. SINGH	CONSULTANT WB.		

Annexure 5: Screening Checklist

Screening Check list for preliminary assessment of land for the construction of Treasury/ Sub-treasury Office

(This screening format needs to be filled by the officer of the Treasury Department and Revenue Department during joint site visit for identification of the land for construction of Treasury/ Sub-treasury office and to rule out any adverse social and environmental impacts.)

1	Name of the District	
2	Name of the Block	
3	Name of the Town	
4	Type of Land and ownership details	
5	Currently in possession of	
6	Number as per land record (Thana/ Khata/ Khesra No.)	
7	Area (specify unit – acres/ sq.mt/ sq.Ft. etc.)	
8	Is the identified land classified as ‘forestland’	Yes/ No
9	If yes, status of clearance from the Forest Department	
10	NoC from Forest Department obtained (applicable to forest/ any other type of land)	Yes/ No
11	Are there any squatters living on the land proposed	Yes / No (If Yes, give details below)
12	Are there any commercial structures on the land proposed	Yes/ No (If Yes, give details below)
13	Is the land being used as common property resources - such as water supply structure; sanitation structures; power supply infrastructure etc. or approach way	Yes/ No (If Yes, please write details about the structure and its use by local residential/ commercial/ institutions)
14	Is there any encroachment or any claim on land	Yes/ No (If yes, give details of from when and what kind)
15	Do the site have independent/ free approach/ access from the road	Yes/ No
16	Does the access to site requires any land acquisition or land purchase	Yes/ No

17	Is the site identified is suitable for fearless and comfortable visit by one and all, especially women and other marginalized population	Yes/ No
18	Approximate distance from public transport facility (e.g. bus stop etc.)	
19	Any other specific information related to land	Give details
20	Is the map of land and copy of other supporting revenue documents illustrating title holder is enclosed	Yes/ No
21	Is the photograph of the land enclosed	Yes/ No

This is to certify that the field visits have been conducted jointly by the officer of the Treasury Department and Revenue Department on dated and found that the above information is best of our knowledge.

Officer of the Treasury Department

Name.....

Designation:

Signature

Date:

Officer of the Revenue Department

Name:

Designation

Signature.....

Date:

Annexure 6: Checklist on Integration of Environment Friendly Features

Environment:

Mandatory:

Building design and construction:

1. FCA/FRA (wherever applicable) clearance from Forest Department in case of diversion of Forest land
2. No Objection Certificate from the Forest Department (for any type of land)
3. Compensatory plantation for the trees removed
4. Inclusion of solar passive features in the designs (locations above 2000 m)
5. Inclusion of rainwater harvesting structures (plinth area more than 1000 m²)
6. Fire safety
7. Disaster proof features as per NBC
8. Inclusion of a ramp, and other disable friendly features
9. Separate toilets for men and women with running water facility inside with septic tanks. Features such as holding bars for disable people and old persons
10. Closed drains connected to a well-managed sewerage system
11. Safety features as applicable - parapet walls for the roof, grills for stair case etc.
12. Green building certification parameters inclusion
13. Nonuse of lead paints, asbestos
14. Structural stability certificate

During construction:

1. Safe drinking water facilities and toilets for workers
2. Shaded space for resting, child care facility for women
3. Debris disposal in identified sites
4. Fencing the trenches for public safety

Optional:

1. Roof top solar panel depending on the feasibility and need
2. Use of alternate materials like timber wherever feasible
3. Separate toilets for visitors
4. Solid waste disposal system – separate bins for decomposable and recyclable waste

Social

Mandatory:

1. Selected site should be well accessible to the public transport, public safety systems
2. Well ventilated, well-lit works space for men and women
3. Well ventilated waiting spaces for the visitors.

Annexure 7: Details of the Disclosure Workshop

The findings of ESSA were disclosed in a disclosure workshop organized in Shimla on 22nd November, 2016. The participants included representative from the Government Departments – HP Public Works Department (PWD), HP State Pollution Control Board (PCB), HP Forest Department, HP State Council of Science and Technology (HIMCOST), Department of Science and Technology, Directorate of Energy, Tribal Development Department, Irrigation and Public Health Department and NGO Himalayan Research Group.

The workshop started with introductory remarks by Mr. Deepak Bhardwaj, Director Department of Treasuries and Accounts followed by which the World Bank team presented the findings of environment systems assessment and social systems assessment. The suggestions are invited on the findings and recommendations of the assessment. The key aspects discussed are as follows:



- On Environment Systems Assessment:
 - Based on the recommendations a checklist should be prepared for reference for the Department of Treasuries and PWD which will include both mandatory requirements and optional features. The optional features should be included based on the feasibility which may be specific to the selected site, location etc.
 - A meeting is suggested between the Department of Treasuries and the PWD, where PWD will suggest the options for integrating environment friendly features and the cost implication which would help the Department to take decisions
 - In the treasury buildings that include staff quarters Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) can be planned with the support of Pollution Control Board
 - During the construction process toilets and fuel wood should be provided to the construction workers. For toilets innovative facilities like dry pit or e-toilet facilities tried by TATA Trust in HP
 - Technologies like solar electrification and rain water harvesting should be decided based on the location, site etc.
 - Site specific Environment Social Management Plans (ESMPs) needs to be developed and monitored
 - The building design should include sufficient, well-lit waiting space for the visitors On Social Systems Assessment
 - Many of the user of the Treasury are the old people who visit Treasury offices for their pension related matters. And hence, building design considering old age people and disabled friendly features will be very useful including waiting/ seating area for visitors etc.
 - Location of site for treasury/ sub-treasury close to public transport facility is important as being too far from public transport facilities will cause inconvenience to users especially the old age people apart from incurring additional cost of transportation. Hence, the screening checklist should also incorporate information on distance to public transport facility to take informed decision.

**List of participants: Disclosure Workshop
November 22, 2016, Shimla**

Himachal Pradesh PFM Capacity Building Project- P156687					
Environment and Social Systems Assessment Workshop - Hotel Clarkes, Shimla - November 22, 2016					
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS					
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