

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

Additional Financing

Report No.: PIDISDSA22912

Date Prepared/Updated: 13-Nov-2017

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Nepal	Project ID:	P163593
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P155969
Project Name:	NP: Additional Financing Earthquake Housing Reconstruction (P163593)		
Parent Project Name:	Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project (P155969)		
Region:	SOUTH ASIA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	16-Oct-2017	Estimated Board Date:	15-Dec-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	Financing Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s)	Ministry of Finance		
Implementing Agency	National Reconstruction Authority		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			Yes
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
International Development Association (IDA)			300.00
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			300.00
Environmental Category:	B-Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize to proceed with Negotiations, in principle		
Other Decision:			
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Nepal is one of the world's most disaster and climate vulnerable countries. An estimated 80 percent of the geographic area in Nepal is at risk from multiple hazards, with the vast majority of the country's population, inhabiting high risk areas. Its per capita income is estimated at USD 730 and about 25 percent of its population lives below the poverty line. The resilient development of Nepal is seriously hindered by these disaster and climate risks. The impact of the 2015 Gorkha earthquake and its major aftershocks are estimated at 35 percent of GDP with recovery needs of about USD 7 billion. Every year, intense monsoon rainfall causes floods in many parts of the country. The country was severely hit by 2017 monsoon floods that impacted more than 30 districts. In some cases, debris from landslides blocks rivers and when released suddenly, causes disastrous inundation downstream. The increased instability and intensity of geological and climate events on top of the fragile landscape is worsening landslide risks. Nepal is also highly vulnerable to Glacier Lake outburst floods (GLOFs). Glacier thinning and retreat in the Himalayas has resulted in the inherently unstable process of formation of new glacial lakes and the enlargement of existing ones. Recent surveys indicate that many glacial lakes in the country are expanding at a considerable rate, increasing the risk of sudden outbursts. For Nepal to continue to make progress on its key development indicators, it is critical to invest in resilient recovery and reconstruction post-earthquakes to avoid creating new risks and strengthen disaster preparedness and response capacity to manage the disaster risks.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

In December 2015, the GON established the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) to lead and manage recovery and reconstruction after the 2015 earthquakes. The NRA's roles and responsibilities include: identifying priorities for reconstruction based on damage assessments; allocating reconstruction funds; approving plans, budgets and programs; relocation and rehabilitation; collaborating with key stakeholders; building implementation capacity; monitoring and quality control; and ensuring accountability and transparency. The Project and proposed additional financing will compliment these efforts and lay the groundwork for a longer-term program to strengthen disaster and climate resilience in Nepal.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to restore affected houses with multi-hazard resistant core housing units in targeted areas and to enhance the government's ability to improve long-term disaster resilience.

Key Results

- (i) increased number of beneficiary households;
- (ii) enhanced implementation capacity; and
- (iii) increased disaster risk management capacity

D. Project Description

The proposed AF operation will replicate the components of the parent project P155969 with almost the same shares of cost breakdowns, and will expand to new districts. The components and their cost

breakdown are as follows:

Component 1. Housing Reconstruction (US\$ 285 million): The component will finance the provision of housing grants for reconstruction of approximately 95,000 multi-hazard resilient core housing units.

Component 2. Disaster Risk Management Systems (US\$5 million): The objective of this component is to support the GoN in putting in place systems to provide better disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and disaster response.

Component 3. Project Implementation Support (US\$ 10 million): This component will finance: (i) Technical Assistance; and (ii) the operation of the Project Management Unit (PMU), the Project Implementing Units (PIUs), the District-Level Project Implementation Units (DL-PIUs) and Local Government Level teams.

Component 4. Contingency Emergency Response (US\$0 million): This contingency component would allow the Government of Nepal to request the Bank to reallocate undisbursed funds from other project components to finance emergency response and recovery costs of future disaster that might take place during the implementation period of this project.

Component Name:

Housing Reconstruction

Comments (optional)

Component Name:

Disaster Risk Management Systems

Comments (optional)

Component Name:

Project Implementation Support

Comments (optional)

Component Name:

Contingency Emergency Response

Comments (optional)

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

Project area lies in the middle hills and the mountains. The area also lie between the two active tectonic contact—main boundary thrust (MBT) and main central thrust (MCT) which are still active and landslides and soil are frequent along these faults. Furthermore, the increasing population and land use intensification have resulted in widespread conversion of primary forests, which has left the districts more fragile and vulnerable. Tropical, Sub-tropical and temperate type of forest exists in these districts which are mainly managed by community forest groups. The Earthquake of April 25, 2015 and its aftershocks have formed cracks and scars in the watershed of the area which will be susceptible to landslides with the onset of the monsoon. There are protected areas in the project districts. People live in the buffer zones of these protected areas. These areas are popular trekking destinations. Besides the protected areas, there are number of community managed forests and government managed forests in the project areas. The community managed forests in the buffer zones and outside the zones are important in meeting the firewood, timber and fodder needs of the respective communities.

Aavalanche followed by the earthquakes killed many tourists and local people. Risk of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) has increased after the earthquake. Majors rivers like Bhotekoshi, Trishuli, Marsayndhi and Sunkoshi drains some of these districts.

In terms of social composition, in the 14 severely affected districts, indigenous people (known as Adivasi janajati in Nepal) constitute approximately 40 percent of the total population, of whom 24.7% are from marginalized indigenous groups. Likewise, there is also a significant presence of other marginalized groups including, Dalits (previously known as 'untouchables') that constitute 16.3% of the population and 326,943 female-headed households constituting 27% of all households in the 14 affected districts. The figure for female-headed households is likely to increase due to households deaths of male members. Data from the Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/11 and Agriculture Census 2011/12, indicates that in all of Nepal, 22.9% of households do not own any agricultural land; 10.4% do not live in their own house; and 3% do not have any land holding. It is likely that the data for the 14 severely affected districts would be comparable. Additionally, the Earthquake of April 25, 2015 and its aftershocks have formed cracks and scars in the watershed of the area which will be susceptible to landslides with the onset of the monsoon. An estimated 1,000 community settlements (18 villages -- four each in Gorkha and Sindhupalchok districts, three each in Dhading and Dolakha, two each in Rasuwa and Nuwakot) may need to be resettled. Most of these at –risk households are likely to be from vulnerable groups, including Dalits and indigenous people, because these communities (for historical or discriminatory reasons) generally occupy more marginal land that is more prone to natural disasters.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Caroline Mary Sage, Social Safeguards Specialist

Drona Raj Ghimire, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

Rekha Shreesh, Social Safeguards Specialist

II. IMPLEMENTATION

There is no change in the implementation arrangements and the AF will also be implemented through NRA, MoFALD and MoUD. The MoFALD-PIU will be the implementing agency (IA) for the provision of the housing grants, and the MoUD-PIU, will be responsible for providing technical inputs and conduct inspections to oversee the housing reconstruction. The financing agreement of the original financing and POM will be amended to reflect the GoN requests agreed by the World Bank to delete the reference of VDCs and revise the definition of ‘Municipalities’ in view of the new administrative structure, and dropping a requirement to have a safeguards specialist in MoUD-PIU. These changes will not have any bearing on the implementation modalities in place, which means in particular that municipalities will not manage project’s proceeds. A key lesson from the EHRP implementation has been the need to expand socio-technical assistance and facilitation services to the homeowners. In view of this, NRA is deploying multi-disciplinary housing reconstruction support teams at each municipality covered under the Project. Such teams will be deployed for the targeted areas under AF as well.

III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Project envisage small scale activities spread out in large geographical area (e.g. construction of residential houses). This could result in minor/medium impacts on the natural environment (air, water, and land) as well as on human health and safety. An Environmental and Social Management

		Framework (ESMF) has been developed to specify site screening criteria and subproject EMP requirements to ensure that potential negative impacts are avoided, mitigated and managed, and that environmental enhancement opportunities are incorporated whenever possible.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	There are protected areas and their buffer zones in the affected areas. Communities are living in the buffer zones. Housing and other support to people in the buffer zone may lead to increased pressure on protected areas. Such risks will be screened for and addressed through subproject EMPs, in accordance with criteria specified in the ESMF.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	Community forests are important source for timber, firewood and fodder for the communities in the earthquake affected districts. Housing and other support provided by the project may increase pressure on the forests. Such risks will be screened for and addressed through subproject EMPs, in accordance with criteria specified in the ESMF.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	Procurement or use of pesticide is not envisaged in any project activity, and increased use of pesticide is not expected.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Subproject location or activity may take place in close vicinity of physical cultural resources of local/ community. Also chance find of cultural artefact may not be ruled out. The ESMF specifies the appropriate requirements for screening of subprojects and appropriate management measures in the case of any known cultural resources to be affected, as well as to ensure chance find procedures are included in subproject EMPs
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	Indigenous Peoples (IPs), also known as Adivasi Janajati in Nepal, account for about 40 percent of the total population in the affected districts. Some of the IP households, beside Dalits, are considered among the poorest and most marginalized in Nepal. Therefore, any development interventions carried out at a national scale are bound to affect indigenous communities, including this project. With the aim of restoring housing in targeted communities affected by the

		earthquake while increasing long-term resilience, the proposed project will benefit a large number of households from these communities, particularly those who lost their houses and assets and sources of livelihood as result of the earthquake. This is particularly so with indigenous communities, since the majority of the earthquake victims are reported to be from IP communities. The IPs alongside Dalits and female-headed households are among the targeted beneficiaries of the various activities under the proposed project. Since indigenous communities are present in the project area, the policy is triggered
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Land taking maybe needed due to limited relocation of settlements/households that are no longer habitable due to ground fissures and high risks of seismic and landslide hazards. Therefore, the policy is triggered.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Project does not support construction or maintenance of dam(s), and is not dependent on any existing dam.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Project will not use or depend on, and will not affect quality of water from international river or water body.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Project area is not disputed land.

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The need for timber for construction of houses/shelters will put pressure on the forests, and protected areas buffer zones which lies in the vicinity of the affected districts. The communities, under the management plan approved by the District Forest Office, may access their respective community managed forests for timber, fodder and firewood needs. Impacts on these forests may be mitigated through strengthening the community forest management and promotion of good environmental practices in housing. The forest land cannot be used for building residential house. The project area is fragile and susceptible to landslides and erosion. Extraction of construction materials (timber, sand, gravel, aggregates, clay etc) will increase the vulnerability of landslides and soil erosion. Impact on environmental health and sanitation due to debris/demolition materials which will potentially lead to water/air pollution. However, the project is also expected to contribute positively by supporting the concept of “build back better” helping communities become more resilient in the long-run. Potential positive impacts can be anticipated through the promotion of environmental good practices

(e.g. alternative energy, smokeless stove, solar power, rain-water harvesting, water recycling, re-use of salvaged timber/materials, sanitation etc) during design and construction of houses, reducing the deterioration of the environment, and increasing the resilience of eco-systems in an area, if relevant and necessary, through afforestation programs, slope stabilization through re-vegetation, and bio-engineering activities. There is also a high potential for disaster risk reduction through the adoption of new and resilient engineering technologies for constructing rural homes.

From the social perspective, it is envisaged that the project will bring positive benefits to beneficiaries, including poor, women, indigenous peoples (IPs), Dalits, etc., in the form of housing grants support. However, potential social risks and impacts include 1) Ineffective mechanisms for benefit targeting and information dissemination leading to exclusion of marginalized groups from project benefits; 2) Inadequate consultations with vulnerable groups including IPs, Women, Dalits and other marginalized groups leading to their low participation in project activities; and 3) Resettlement impact due to limited relocation of settlements/households that are no longer habitable due to ground fissures and high risks of seismic and landslide hazards. The risk of these impacts is mitigated through the ongoing development of a robust GRM system, targeted outreach and education campaigns, and through targeted support to particularly vulnerable groups.

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

None

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

The current project approach seeks to minimize future vulnerability of households to seismic and other hazards and to promote resilience and sustainability by “building back better”. During implementation, various alternatives for each individual or block house/shelter related to siting (avoiding landslide prone areas, avoiding forests, etc), designs (to incorporate relevant environmental good practices such as earthquake resistance, improved smokeless stoves, rainwater harvesting, alternative energy, etc), and construction materials (to ensure environmentally appropriate sourcing of timber, sand, clay, concrete blocks etc) and construction management (such as to ensure safe disposal of unusable debris at site, avoid impacts to cultural property, minimize health and safety risks, etc) will be identified and considered through subproject planning and implementation.

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

The original project was prepared under Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance (OP 10.0 Paragraph 12). As per the Safeguard Action Plan of the original project, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to guide the identification of possible social and environmental issues; develop mechanisms to comply with relevant GoN’s and World Bank’s policy requirements; and lay out the approach and procedures relevant during settlement-level planning and implementation to mitigate the environmental and social impacts. In addition, the ESMF also contains institutional and implementation arrangements, the monitoring framework, and the capacity building needs for effective implementation of

the ESMF. The ESMF applies to the proposed Additional Financing also.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and A Vulnerable Communities Development Framework (VCDF) for the project were also prepared by the Government of Nepal, and cleared by the World Bank. The RPF applies only in the few cases where communities or households have had to move from their original living area where it is deemed unsafe or too prone to further environmental risks, and this has required land used or owned by other people/communities. The VDCF was prepared to ensure that vulnerable people within the targeted communities are provided with additional support where required- in general Vulnerable Community Action Plans have been incorporated into each Environmental and Social Management plan where required.

In terms of implementation, the Government of Nepal (GoN) has the overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with the safeguards documents prepared under the project. The NRA will be the lead agency responsible for providing high-level oversight and policy decisions on project activities, including those relating to safeguards issues.

Beneath the NRA, the PIUs located under MoFALD and MoUD will be responsible for screening, preparation, implementation and monitoring of the safeguards documents, namely the ESMF, VCDF and RPF prepared under the project. Both agencies' environmental and social management capacity in emergency operation, such as this, is limited. Hence, an environmental specialist and a social specialist have been recruited to support the PIUs. Further, the District-Level Project Implementation Units (DL-PIUs) established under MOFALD's PIU, will provide close technical support and supervision to district-level project activities. A Social Specialist and an Environmental Specialist have also been recruited in the the DL-PIUs of project districts (Nuwakot, Dhading, and Dolakha) who are responsible for screening, preparation, implementation and monitoring of the ESMPs, VCDPs and RAPs prepared for each of the settlements. If required, the DL-PIUs might seek support from partner organizations and specialists.

As required by the ESMF, settlement level Environmental and Social Screening reports and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMPs) are being prepared. In general this has taken longer than expected and the Bank's safeguards team have been supporting the project team to simplify and streamline the screening and development of the ESMP's; this is expected to reduce delays and produce more practical ESMP's.

At the local/community level, the beneficiary households themselves will be responsible for the implementation and compliance with safeguards issues. Social mobilizers are also available to support the beneficiaries with construction activities as well as for advice on safeguards compliance.

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

The ESMF, Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and (Vulnerable Communities Development Framework (VCDF) for the project were prepared by the Government of Nepal, and cleared by the World Bank. During the preparation and finalization of these frameworks, two rounds of consultations were held at the central level followed by local level consultations

in the three project districts, namely, Dolakha, Dhading and Nuwakot. Prior to the consultations, the relevant stakeholders, including the earthquake affected households, indigenous peoples, Dalits, female headed households, local government authorities, government representatives, ec., were provided with the draft of the ESMF translated into Nepali. Following consultations, the ESMF, RPF and VCDF were revised and (a) disclosed at the country level; (b) officially submitted to the World Bank for clearance; and (c) submitted for disclosure on the World Bank Infoshop.

At the district and specific project sites, these documents will be made available at the public places. Additionally, consultations with stakeholders, including 'Free, Informed and Prior Consultation' with project affected households will be a continuous feature during project implementation.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	14-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	10-Mar-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Nepal	14-Feb-2016
<i>Comments:</i> The original project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is applicable to the proposed Additional Financing as well.	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	14-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	10-Mar-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Nepal	14-Feb-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	14-Feb-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	10-Mar-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Nepal	14-Feb-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::	

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C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats						
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources						
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples						
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Public Disclosure Copy

been prepared?						
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests						
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
All Safeguard Policies						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

V. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Kamran Akbar
Title: Senior Disaster Risk Management

Contact: Hemang D. Karelia
Title: Operations Officer

Borrower/Client/Recipient

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Implementing Agencies

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VI. For more information contact:

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VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Kamran Akbar, Hemang D. Karelia	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Takeaki Sato (SA)	Date: 07-Nov-2017
Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: Christoph Pusch (PMGR)	Date: 08-Nov-2017
Country Director:	Name: Qimiao Fan (CD)	Date: 16-Nov-2017