Early Warning System

WB-P148870

India: National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (I) Additional Financing

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Quick Facts

Countries	India
Specific Location	India, Odisha,
Financial Institutions	World Bank (WB)
Status	Active
Bank Risk Rating	A
Voting Date	2014-04-08
Borrower	GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA, GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
Sectors	Climate and Environment, Construction, Water and Sanitation
Potential Rights Impacts	Cultural Rights, Healthy Environment, Housing & Property, Indigenous Peoples, Marginalized Groups, Right to Health
Investment Type(s)	Loan
Investment Amount (USD)	$ 104.00 million
Project Cost (USD)	$ 104.00 million

Project Description

The National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project I (P092217, Credit 4772-IN) has been the first phase of an Adaptable Program Loan (APL) designed to assist the Government of India and the vulnerable coastal states in mitigating cyclone related risks by focusing on ex-ante risk mitigation interventions as part of a strategy to integrate disaster risk mitigation into the longer-term national development process.

The Project would provide additional financing for the India National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (Phase 1), located in the States of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. The original project was approved by the World Bank on June 22, 2010 and has been in the implementation phase for two and a half years. The total project is expected to have three phases. Phase I includes the states of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. Phase II will focus on West Bengal, Maharashtra, Kerala and Gujarat. The remaining coastal states will be covered under Phase III. This report and additional financing only focuses on Phase I (herein referred to as "the project), which consists of four components:

Component A: Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS) and Capacity building for Coastal Communities. This component reduces the vulnerability of coastal communities by addressing the existing gap in dissemination of warning to the communities. The component supports: (i) installation and operation of EWDS allowing the state and/or district/subdistrict level control centre to send communication directly to the villages; and (ii) strengthening the capacity of communities in disaster preparedness and response by preparing disaster management plans and arranging mock drills.

Component B: Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure. This component improves access to emergency shelter, evacuation and protection against cyclone and other hydro meteorlogical hazards such as wind storms, flooding and storm surge in high risk areas. Each of the states reviewed the existing system and gaps and developed a risk mitigation infrastructure portfolio. For emergency shelters, identification mechanism included assessment of total requirement, available shelters including other government and private buildings and the gap. The portfolio includes a broad set of measures such as investments in multipurpose emergency shelters, up-grading of existing roads and providing bridges suitable for evacuation, drainage improvement measures and repair and upgrading of existing embankments, and creation of corpus funds for operation and maintenance of cyclone shelters.

Component C: Technical Assistance for National and State Level Capacity Building and Knowledge Creation. This component provides assistance to help understand risk and vulnerabilities better, and prepare the key institutions for addressing them effectively across all coastal states and Union Territories. This component consists of studies, assessments, training and capacity building activities related to risk and damage assessments, development of training modules and action plans and implementing them through identified partner agencies.

Component D: Project Management and Implementation Support. This component provides support for project management by financing incremental operating costs for the Project Management Unit (PMU), Project Implementation Units (PIUs), nodal units in Line Department and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), office equipment, training and exposure visits and consulting services for specialist activities.

The additional financing would be to add further risk mitigation works to component B. Specifically, financing would be used for the construction of 162 additional multipurpose cyclone shelters with related 185 Km of evacuation roads and bridges in Odisha and 150 additional shelters and 270 Km of evacuation roads and bridges in Andhra Pradesh.

Early Warning System Project Analysis

CATEGORIZATION: Category A

The project is categorized as Category A due to potential environmental impacts during the construction phase of component B (see project summary for description) and potential social impacts(such as land take, partial/full displacement, livelihood disturbances).

APPLICABLE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS:

- Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01
- Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11
- Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10
- Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12

People Affected By This Project

RIGHT TO A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT:

According to the Bank, the project should have long-term positive impacts in terms of disaster preparedness, but the Bank does identify that there could be some potential adverse impacts. Specifically, specific interventions envisaged under the project such as upgrading/expansion of access/local roads if designed without adequate drainage provisions or due to poor siting of cyclone shelters may have some potential adverse environmental impacts in the local context. On the whole, such impacts may include: (i) direct/indirect impacts resulting due to poor site selection for sub-projects; (ii) impact on the drainage pattern of the area; (iii) felling of trees and clearance of vegetation for sub-project construction; (iv) impacts on water resources used by the people such as ponds, river/streams, canals and hand pumps; (v) occupational health and safety concerns during the construction stage: (vi) impacts due to construction material (such as sand. water. earth. aggregate) sourcing and transportation and: (vii) issues associated with improper disposal of debris and construction wastes.

The Bank goes on to note that most environmental concerns are in the avoidance of highly sensitive ecological areas (including mangrove forests), which, according to the Bank, can be avoided by the proper usage of screening mechanisms (including GIS). It is important to note that although the Bank states that negative impacts can be avoided through screening mechanisms and integration of appropriate approaches into the over-all decision making process, they have also noted that in the past there have been challenges in working with the Borrowers in terms of staff training and turnover, which could affect the overall value and efficiency of screening mechanisms in terms of ensuring a healthy environment.

Some questions community members and local NGOs should consider asking:

- What means do you have to seek compensation if public health becomes a problem for local communities due to proposed operations?
- What means do you have to seek compensation if the environmental impact of the proposed operations becomes a problem for local communities and/or the local ecosystem?
- Do those implementing the project have a plan in place for preventing increases in disease or for providing health care should diseases become a problem?

RIGHT TO CULTURE:

The World Bank states that, the implementation of the project/program is not likely to affect religious structures of local significance or other physical cultural resources. Impacts, if any, would be addressed through design interventions. Chance-found cultural properties, if any, will be addressed through contract requirements and [the] project's due diligence process set forth in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

Some questions community members and local NGOs should consider asking:

- Do you have reasons to believe the planned investment project could affect the cultural resources of your community?
- Do you have reasons to believe that your ability to participate in cultural life could change as a result of the planned investment project?
- Does the company consider that the planned investment project could result in restricting or denying the right to take part in cultural life?
- Does this project have a chance-finds procedure in case cultural artifacts are encountered during operations?

RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES:

In its safeguards document, the Bank states that assessment on tribal population both in parent project and for Additional Financing indicates that there are no tribal populations with unique socio cultural identity vis-a-vis the main stream population

Investment Description

- World Bank (WB)

The original credit in the amount of US $255 million was approved by the Board of Executive Directors on June 22, 2010 and became effective on March 30, 2011. This Project is for additional financing for the India National Cyclone Risk Management Project (Phase I) that is designed as an Adaptable Program Loan (APL). An APL loan is a specific type of loan that provides phased support over time for long-term development projects. APLs are a series of loans that build on the lessons learned from the previous loan(s) in the series. These types of loans are typically used for phased, long-term developments where subsequent loans are based on satisfactory progress of the project.

Project funds will be allocated in the following manner:
-Component A: Early Warning Dissemination to Coastal Communities ($15 million)
-Component B: Cyclone Risk Management Infrastructure ($379 million)
-Component C: Technical assistance for Strengthening Capacity towards Disaster Risk Management ($6 million)
-Component D: Project Management and Implementation Support ($29 million)

According to the Bank, "[A]dditional financing would expand activities under component B (Cyclone risk Mitigation Infrastructure)." The additional financing is for $137 million USD. The International Development Association (IDA), a lending group of the World Bank has committed to providing a loan of $105 million USD with the borrower providing an additional $32 million USD. The borrowers for this project include the Government of India (providing 80%) and the States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha (providing 20%).

Private Actors Description

The borrowers for this project include the Government of India and the State governments of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. The Bank currently has one other active project in the State of Odisha and six other active projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

According to the Bank, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) will provide technical and monitoring support and will coordinate the over-all program. Additionally, the preparation and implementation of safeguard documents will be the responsibility of each State's Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

It should be noted that the Bank does acknowledge challenges in working with the Project's borrowers, specifically the National Government and the State government of Andhra Pradesh. The Bank states that "The most pertinent issue was related to the staffing deployment and continuity...required for systematic planning, integration and execution of environmental management measures as part of the over-all engineering works."

In addition, a review of the World Bank Inspection Panel found at least three complaints filed for projects where the Government of India was listed as the borrower. Some of the complaints that were brought to the Inspection Panel included concerns related to proper monitoring and management of the project (Uttaranchal Decentralized Watershed Development Project), lack of project supervision (Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project), and lack of proper participation and consultation with community members (Mumbai Urban Transport Project). Although current project states and the NDMA were not part of implementation, it is still important to note these complaints as it raises concerns about potential challenges in working with the Government of India as a borrower.

PAST HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

Within Andhra Pradesh, the "India Human Rights Report 2008," published by the Asian Centre for Human Rights, alleged that the State of Andra Pradesh of numerous human rights violations. These allegations included, but were not limited to, freedom of press, suppression of human rights activists, violations of the rights of indigenous peoples, and land alienation.

The State of Odisha has also been alleged of human rights violations. One such example is the proposed POSCO-India project, which according to the International Human Rights Clinic, "would require more than 12,000 acres of land, including approximately 4,000 acres for an integrated steel plant and captive port in an area that is home to forest-dwelling communities and a vibrant and sustainable local economy centered around betel leaf cultivation." Communities have been fighting this project as it threatens to displace over 22,000 people, predominately of marginalized communities, in the Jagatsinghpur District, a region that has a sustainable local economy centered around betel leaf cultivation. To date, affected communities have been able to stall the project through peaceful opposition and in 2013, the UN urged POSCO to halt the project due to human rights concerns.

Contact Information

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CONSULTATION PROCESS:

According to the Bank, the consultation process has included "a state level workshop that was organized (both in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh) to obtain inputs on the draft ESMF [Environmental and Social Management Framework] and to seek views...towards minimization/mitigation of potential negative impacts on people and the environmental resources." The Bank continues that, "The public consultation process for the parent project was designed in a way that: (i) affected people are included in the decision making process; (ii) public awareness and information sharing on project alternatives and benefits are promoted; and (iii) views on designs and solutions from the communities are solicited." The Bank states that this process as described for the parent project will be followed in the sub-projects.

According to the Bank, "during the preparation of the ESMF for the parent project and planning of sub-projects, extensive consultation have been carried out with communities, intended beneficiaries, implementing departments, experts (as needed), local NGOs and other stakeholders. The outcomes of these consultations have been integrated in the ESMF and are also documented in the screening reports."

ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM OF WORLD BANK

The World Bank Inspection Panel is the independent complaint mechanism and fact-finding body for people who believe they are likely to be, or have been, adversely affected by a World Bank-financed project. If you submit a complaint to the Inspection Panel, they may investigate to assess whether the World Bank is following its own policies and procedures for preventing harm to people or the environment. You can contact the Inspection Panel or submit a complaint by emailing ipanel@worldbank.org. You can learn more about the Inspection Panel and how to file a complaint at: http://ewebapps.worldbank.org/apps/ip/Pages/Home.aspx.

Bank Documents

- India - Additional Financing for the Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (English) [Original Source]
- India - Additional Financing for the Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (English) [Original Source]
- India - Additional Financing for the Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project : environmental and social mana [Original Source]
- India - Additional Financing for the Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project : indigenous people's plan (Eng [Original Source]
- India - National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project : additional financing (English) [Original Source]
- India - National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project : resettlement plan : Resettlement policy framework [Original Source]