

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATASHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

I. Basic Information

Date prepared/updated: 11/09/2005

Report No.: 34250

1. Basic Project Data

Country: Poland	Project ID: P086768	
Project Name: Odra River Basin Flood Protection		
Task Team Leader: Masood Ahmad		
Estimated Appraisal Date: November 16, 2005	Estimated Board Date: January 31, 2006	
Managing Unit: ECSSD	Lending Instrument: Specific Investment Loan	
Sector: Flood protection (80%); General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (20%)		
Theme: Water resource management (P); Social risk mitigation (S); Biodiversity (S)		
IBRD Amount (US\$m.):	200.00	
IDA Amount (US\$m.):	0.00	
GEF Amount (US\$m.):	0.00	
PCF Amount (US\$m.):	0.00	
Other financing amounts by source:		
BORROWER		30.00
EC: EUROPEAN COMMISSION		130.00
<u>FOREIGN MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS (UNIDENTIFIED)</u>		
<u>145.00</u>		
		305.00
Environmental Category: A - Full Assessment		
Simplified Processing	Simple <input type="checkbox"/>	Repeater <input type="checkbox"/>
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2. Project Objectives

Project cost and financing in the table above are in million Euro.

Project development objective is to protect the population in the Odra River Basin against loss of life and damage to property caused by severe flooding. This would be achieved by: (i) reducing the extreme flood peaks through storage in a dry polder on the Odra River just upstream of Raciborz town, enabling a reduction of the flood peak downstream of the reservoir and allowing better control of the operation of the river system; and (ii) by increasing the flood carrying capacity of the Odra river channels through and around Wroclaw. The Project would protect more than 2.5 million people against flooding in several towns such as Raciborz, Kedzierzyn, Kozle, Krapkowice, Opole, Brzeg, Olawa and Wroclaw, and settlements in the three voivodships of Slaskie, Opolskie and Dolnoslaskie.

3. Project Description

The Project is located in lower Silesia in Southwestern Poland; an area with a population of about 4 million people of which nearly 2.5 million were directly or indirectly affected by extreme flooding of the Odra and Vistula rivers and tributaries. The urgency of proper flood protection was underlined during the summer of 1997 when flooding of the Odra River damaged 37,000 buildings, 866 bridges and over 2000 KM of roads; causing an estimated loss of 8,480 million Poland Zloty (PLN, approx USD 2.2 billion). The Project intends to improve flood control and river management in the Odra valley between the Czech border and Brzeg Dolny in the Slaskie, Opolskie, Donoslaskie voivode. The main components of the Project include:

Component A: Construction of Racibórz Dry Polder. A dry polder would be created on the Odra River not far from the border with the Czech Republic near the town of Raciborz to store flood water. Total capacity of the dry polder would be about 185 Million cubic meters (mcm). Main benefits from this polder will be: (i) a reduction in the Odra peak flows downstream of the reservoir so that the effectiveness of the existing flood defense system will be greatly improved; and (ii) a delay in the timing of the flood peaks at the confluence of the Odra with the Nysa Klodzka, so that the adverse combination of the two floods that was so damaging in 1997 will become unlikely in the future. These two phenomena, in combination, will result in a considerable reduction in the frequency and severity of future floods. The works comprise a 4.0 km embankment across the Odra valley with a maximum height of 10.5 m above the Odra River bed. Right and left bank dikes will be constructed from the main embankment along the valley upstream for lengths of 9.15 km and 9.5 km, respectively. The total polder area would be about 26.3 km². A spillway structure will be provided to handle probable maximum flood and a fish ladder would be provided to minimize the discontinuity in the river regime.

Component B. Modernization of Wroclaw Floodway System (WFS). Currently, Wroclaw is subject to inundation with floods greater than 2,200 m³/s. The maximum flow during the 1997 flood was estimated at 3,640 m³/s at Trestno (upstream of Wroclaw). The Raciborz dry polder would offer partial but not complete flood protection. The flood protection for Wroclaw city is provided, in conjunction with the Raciborz polder, by modernizing and upgrading the flood protection system along the Odra channels passing through and around Wroclaw city, as well as increasing their hydraulic capacity. The necessary works for WFS comprise of: (i) improvements to Odra dikes and embankments; (ii) improvements to the Odra Channels, involving increase the hydraulic capacity of the Odra River, comprise widening and/or deepening of the channels and works for related hydraulic structures; and (iii) flood relief through the Widawa Transfer, involving increase in the design capacity of the existing Odra-Widawa diversion to about 185 m³/s of flow in times of flood danger.

Component C: Improving Flood Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Supervision of the Environmental Management and Resettlement Action Plans.

The Component would consist of the following sub-components: (i) improving flood management in the Odra River Basin; (ii) continued support to improve the flood

forecasting system, to ensure that the system of hydro-meteorological forecasting, currently being installed would remain operational; (iii) continued improvements in the flood protection and management plans and assistance in development of projects in the flood sector; (iv) monitoring and evaluation of the Project's impact, including the implementation and monitoring of the environmental management plan (EMP), and the resettlement action plan (RAP); and (v) EMP works such ecological enhancement works in developing an ecological corridor in the Odra River, or other such works which are not included in the other components or in the Odra 2006 program.

Component D: Project Management, Technical Assistance and Training. This Component would support the Government in implementing the Project and prepare a follow-on project. It would include: (a) support for the operation of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and implementing agencies, and financing of overall project management, as well as technical assistance in such areas as detailed design, contract administration and construction supervision, procurement, and financial management; (b) a modest institutional strengthening program, including technical assistance and training. This would involve the financing of consulting services, and foreign visits, equipment and software for project management.

4. Project Location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis

The Odra River with a total length of 866 km is one of the two main rivers of Poland. The River flows out of the Oderskie mountains of Central Europe located in the Czech Republic. The mountains have elevation of up to 1400 m. The steep relief combined with high annual rainfall mainly concentrated in the summer results in rapid runoff and frequent flooding in the basin. Moreover, the excessive drainage is aggravated by urbanization, large scale deforestation and drainage of agricultural lands in the hilly areas. After crossing the border at Chalukpi, the Odra River changed from a mountain stream into a mature river system meandering into its flood plain because of low gradient. However, since the start of industrialization, large parts of the River have been heavily modified, and as a result the width of the active flood plain has been reduced by about 50%. There are still a number of important places belonging to the natural river system such as alluvial forests, wet and flooded meadows, oxbows lakes and various other types of wetlands. Thus, the river landscape still contains sizeable important flood plain habitats in Central Europe. The project area is the flood plain of the Odra River between Chaluki and the Czech border up to Brzeg Dolny, down stream of the city of Wroclaw. The length of the River in this stretch is 280 km. The flood plains are rather densely populated, and a number of major towns are situated within the river valley. It is estimated that about 2.5 million people would be affected by floods such as the one occurred in 1997.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Mr Norval Stanley Peabody (ECSSD)

Mr Tjaart W. Schillhorn-Van Veen (ARD)

6. Safeguard Policies Triggered	Yes	No
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)	X	
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)	X	
Forests (OP/BP 4.36)		X
Pest Management (OP 4.09)		X
Cultural Property (OPN 11.03)	X	
Indigenous Peoples (OD 4.20)		X
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)	X	
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)	X	
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)	X	
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)		X

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts: With accession to EU, Poland has harmonized all environment assessment (EA) and safeguard requirements with the EU directives. The Polish laws also require preparation of a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for issuing a construction permit. Thus specific EIAs are required for Raciborz, hydraulic structures and various dikes proposed to be strengthened or constructed in the WFS individually according to the Polish regulations. Therefore, EA procedure for development, operation and monitoring of this Project are in line with, perhaps much more comprehensive, than the World Bank safeguard requirements. However, in line with the Bank guidelines an environmental assessment of the Project was carried out as part of the Project feasibility study (in 2003) and that was reviewed by a team of international and national EA consultants. The EA and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) were finalized in May 2005 and final consultations/disclosure were held with the stakeholders in June 2005. The final EA report was issued in July 2005.

Environmental Assessment. Based on the World Bank guidelines, the Project is rated as an EA Category "A" project because it triggers several safeguard policies. The EA concluded that the Project would have significant positive impact by increasing protection level against extreme floods for large population, property, and industrial areas and thus implementation of the Project is strongly recommended despite some negative impact which can largely be mitigated and/or compensated. The EA evaluated the impact of the major components of the Project, that is construction of Raciborz dry polder upstream, and improvements in the Odra channels near Wroclaw (WFS) including the increasing the capacity of a bypass channel namely the Widawa transfer. EA also evaluated the impact related to project design, construction and operation. Based on this evaluation an EMP is proposed for the Project that is designed to mitigate, minimize, and compensate any negative affects and in fact to enhance the ecological benefits of the Project. A summary of EA and EMP is provided in Annex 10.1 of the PAD.

The social impact of the Project is discussed in the section below on Involuntary Resettlement and this section primarily deals with the physical environment, natural environment, and ecological conditions in the project area. The main reason that the Project would have insignificant impact on environment during operation is that floods with return period less than 10 years would be passed undisturbed and only the extreme floods would be mitigated and their peaks reduced using the Raciborz dry polder. The ecological conditions in the river channel are determined by recurrent floods and therefore they would generally remain undisturbed. Within the Raciborz bowl the impact on ecological conditions due to flood storage would be minimized by retaining flood peaks above 10 return period for minimum period. During floods like 1997 (with 1,000 years return period) storage could last several days with some negative consequences to the ecological conditions within the Raciborz bowl – for this reason compensation measures are included in Component C5 of the Project in line with the EU guidelines for alternatives and compensation for Natura 2000 sites. The operation regime of the Raciborz is important to maximize the protection against floods as well as ecological benefits and to minimize any negative ecological affects. In fact, the Raciborz polder can be operated to enhance the intensity of ecologically beneficial floods by holding water for a short period and then releasing with the desired peak flow. These aspects would be studied further during under Components C1 and C4.

Natural Habitats. As there are some critical natural habitats of national significance that have potential to become Natura 2000 sites in the project area, OP 4.04 applies. The Raciborz polder area as well as some of the downstream floodplains include natural habitats that appear to be impacted by the proposed project. To address these issues an ecological enhancement or compensation project is proposed according to the EU guidelines for compensation measures for Natura 2000. The activities proposed, included in Component C5 of the Project, are described below:

Measures to strengthen ecological corridor upstream of the Reservoir, as compensation for possible damages to the Tworkowski forest in accordance with guidelines for compensation measures for Natura 2000 sites. This component would include the following activities: (a) strengthening of the Border Meander Conservation and Renaturalization Project implemented by WWF-Poland, by increasing the area of this original meander by about 50 ha; (b) creating an ecological belt in the vicinity of the Raciborz reservoir, outside the reservoir boundaries, using the new Psina river channel and connecting remnants of former wet meadows and tree belt in the Psina valley with other natural elements in the Odra flood plain; and (c) strengthening of Wielikat ponds and Brzezic ponds/wetland complexes by protective measures and improving water management, re-naturalization of surrounding areas and by creating buffer zones.

Measures to strengthen the ecological corridor between Raciborz and the mouth of Nysa Klodzka, as compensation for the loss of habitat and species in the areas downstream of the reservoir. This Component would include: (i) improvement of conditions of remnants of wet meadows/wetlands downstream of Raciborz; (ii) creating new or enlarged habitats; (iii) opening up of remnants of oxbow lakes for inflow of Odra water during floods; (iv) removal of summer embankments on stretches where new embankments are

planned; (v) improvement and extension of gallery forests along the Odra between Raciborz and Opole; (vi) creating an ecological belt through land acquisition, conservation measures and improvements; (vii) creating artificial islands at suitable places in the River and in gravel pits for nesting of river birds; and (viii) strengthening/improving habitats in protected sites and other conservation measures (e.g. buffer zones).

Cultural Property. RZGW Gliwice has recently prepared a detailed inventory of archaeological sites and physical cultural resources (such as church, cemetery, places of worship etc) currently located within the polder area and a map showing such sites have been developed. Plans to prevent damage and to relocate these properties, prepared in consultation with communities, are included in the RAP. In addition, the identification of borrow areas for soils to be used for construction of embankments or any other earthwork will be based on, amongst other things, the detailed inventory of known archaeological sites and other cultural properties/resources

The Project aims to protect the City of Wroclaw from flooding. This is an area of very old settlements. Archeological remnants have been found from all ages from Paleolithic Age till the Middle Ages.. In the WFS the Project does not expect to construct in any undisturbed areas of the city and surrounding areas. A single significant historical rampart in the WFS is the only site close to the construction works that have been identified but the relevant embankment has already been diverted around this site. However, a preliminary inventory of cultural property has been prepared along the channels which may be excavated. The inventory will be finalized as part of the preparation of detailed designs and bidding documents. In case of any 'chance find' during the construction activities, this will be dealt with in accordance with the procedures stipulated in Polish law, which are acceptable to the Bank. The 'chance find' procedures would be included in the tender documentation for the construction contracts.

Dam Safety. Since the Project involves construction of a number of dikes, safety issues may arise. Any damage or break of the dike could immediately affect nearby villages, as well as Racibórz city. Hence, it has been agreed that an independent Panel of Experts (POE) will be constituted to oversee the preparation and implementation of the dam safety aspect in such a way that its recommendations will be incorporated into the EA Report. The emergency preparedness plans would be prepared under Component C for improving flood management in the Odra valley. Dam safety management plan is given in Annex 10.3 of the PAD.

Project on International Waterways. The Odra River is an international waterway shared by the Czech Republic, Poland and Germany. Therefore, any works in the basin would trigger the Bank's policy of notifying the other riparian states. The Polish Government, through its regular meetings of the Odra Commission, involving the above mentioned countries, had already notified the Czech Republic and Germany about the Project. The Odra Commission has also considered and approved the Odra 2006 Program, which includes the details of the flood protection measures to be constructed under the Project. The Project has also been discussed bilaterally with the Czech

Republic and Germany. Nevertheless, letters to notify the riparian states and the Odra Commission, advising them of the project scope, design details and possible environmental impact were sent on June 10, 2005. Both Germany and Czech Republic have responded to the notification stating (through their letters of July 15 and July 11, 2005 respectively) that works foreseen in the Project are also elements of the international flood protection program that has been coordinated with the Odra Commission Pollution and they have no further comments on this.

Involuntary Resettlement. A Social Assessment (SA) for the Project was carried out as part of the project feasibility study and a RAP was prepared. The Racibórz dry polder with a total area of about 2,626 ha will affect two villages containing about 161 households (260 families) with a total population of 689, Nieboczowy with a population of 564 (210 families) and Ligota Tworkowska 125 (50 families). Even though the polder would only be flooded during extreme floods (with return periods of at least 10 years), Polish regulations require the land/properties within the polder to be acquired by the State and allocated to the concerned RZGW (in this case RZGW Gliwice) responsible for operation of the polder for flood management. Therefore, all land and buildings within the polder would have to be purchased/acquired by Government. The RAP has been prepared for the Racibórz Component of the Project that is consistent with the provisions of OP 4.12.

The detailed design of the proposed Widawa Transfer (in WFS) will be undertaken during project implementation. The Widawa Transfer would involve leased garden plots (with small sheds trees and some other assets) and possibly some land acquisition and/or revised lease agreements. A resettlement policy framework has been agreed for WFS (Component B5). As part of the detailed design of the Widawa Transfer component of WFS a comprehensive RAP would be prepared and agreed for this component based on the principles and parameters of agreed resettlement policy framework and RAP for the Racibórz Component. The construction of the Widawa transfer Component would be started only after development of a RAP that addresses the resettlement and social issues acceptable to the Bank. The estimated cost for handling RAP issues and social costs in WFS have been incorporated in the Project.

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

The most important impact of the Project is the very significant positive effect on the protection of major population centers, industrial areas and property in the flood plain of the Odra River between Racibórz and Wrocław. The Project will considerably improve the safety of a large number of people living in this part of the flood plain, reduce the huge economic and financial risks of large flood events such as the 1997 flood, prevent large scale damage to cultural heritage and historic monument and improve the feeling of safety and wellbeing of the people. With ecological project overall conditions for natural habitat and ecology in the riverine areas would improve.

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

During preparation of project feasibility studies, various alternative options for both Component A, construction of the Racibórz dry polder and Component B, Wrocław Flood Way Systems were evaluated. It was determined that a combination of Components A and B provided optimal solution for providing protection against flooding in the project areas. Under Component A, alternative alignment of the reservoir to minimize resettlement needs, and to protect the environment was evaluated, and the final choice was made based on the optimal socio-economic benefits that the Project could bring. In addition, options for elevating one of the two villages to be resettled above flood plan were evaluated. Similarly, under Component B, construction of the Widawa Transfer is an alternative to creating another flood retention polder upstream of the city of Wrocław. Moreover, to minimize the potential negative impact on the environment, and to preserve and enhance the natural habitat and biodiversity in the project area, a number of alternations to the project design were be introduced such as introduction of fish ladders where necessary, changes in the alignment of the Raciborz dry polder left embankment for minimizing environmental impact on the Psinia river and its meanders, and introduction of an ecological enhancement and compensation component (Component C5). These measures are described in detail in the EA and its summary and in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The measures will be implemented through various components of the Project, by including some in the bidding documents for construction contracts. Implementation of all these measures will be monitored under the Project Monitoring and Evaluation contract under Component C.

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. To address safeguard issues a detailed RAP, EMP and dam safety plan has been prepared covering all safeguard issues. The RAP is developed based on the principle that all losses should be assessed and adequately compensated and no individual, family or community should end up worse off than they were before their assets were acquired. The agricultural land acquired would be leased back to the original owners with specific clauses recognizing the increase in intensity and frequency of flooding.

Key features of the EMP are: (a) to improve the emergency preparedness, flood management plans and operational regime of Raciborz and all other hydraulic infrastructure on the Odra River, required investments and technical assistance and consulting services would be covered under Component C1 of the Project. As indicated above these plans would be developed with the involvement of the local authorities, concerned agencies, and stakeholders; (b) cost of proposed mitigating measures are included in the relevant investment components of the Project and they would be incorporated into the main construction contracts for construction of such facilities. However, investments to enhance environmental benefits by developing a bio-corridor and compensation measures for natural habitat within the Raciborz footprint (with potential to become a Natura 2000 site) proposed under EMP are included in Component C5 of the Project. This Component would also cover any other mitigating measure required that are not included in the Odra 2006 program or other components of the

Project; (c) properly designed fish ladders would be provided in the hydraulic structures to minimize the discontinuity in the river regime and impact on the movement of fish; (d) designs of the embankments and other structures passing through environmentally sensitive areas have been modified (such as bed width is reduced) to minimize the damages to the environmentally important areas and tree cutting and disturbance to land surfaces and environment would be minimized during construction. These requirements would be incorporated in the bidding documents for the construction contracts. Similarly, procedures to minimize the disturbance during construction in the Raciborz as well as in WFS would be incorporated in the detailed designs and bidding documents for the construction contracts; (e) procedures are also proposed to deal with any sites with a potential to be included in Natura 2000 (and other natural habitat) ; and (e) to monitor the implementation of the EMP and independent M&E consultants would be recruited to ensure that all procedures are followed and actions taken as proposed in EMP, including any "chance find" of archeological effects during construction (Component C4).

The Borrower and the concerned implementing agencies have capacity to handle the RAP and EMP issues. In addition, under Component C4 of the Project an independent team of M&E consultants would be responsible for monitoring and evaluation and supervision of RAP and EMP implementation.

RAP, EA reports and the accompanying EMP and the summary of these documents were agreed with the proper authorities and the implementing agencies in the Government. In addition, implementation of the mitigating measures for protection of the environment, proper resettlement, and other applied safeguards along with appropriate channels for their implementation in realm of the Project was agreed with the Government. Important to note that the Government of Poland has appropriate laws, regulations, procedures and institutions to implement and oversee proper implementation of safeguards measures. For example laws and procedures governing the RAP and EA are in line with the EU regulations and similar to those of the Bank, and the government-designated institutions have the necessary capacity to implement them. However, the EA in addition recognizes areas in which the capacity of the implementing agencies can be enhanced in order to ensure proper implementation of the mitigated measures. Capacity building of institutions would also be strengthened under Components C and D of the Project.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people. Polish law requires an elaborate procedure for disclosure of any works and construction. This procedure was initiated in a systematic way at the gmina level through announcements and public hearings during 2002 as part of the preparation of feasibility studies even though the Project was under consideration for a long time and the local population was aware of such plans. The consultations were undertaken often on all project issues such as design, environmental impact and social impact of various project components. Further details on consultations and disclosure are given in Annex 10 of PAD and summarized here.

The final draft of the EA/EMP was distributed to local authorities and relevant stakeholders in the Project. The draft EA was also published on the websites of RZGWGL, RZGWWL, DZMiUW on June 15th for a period of 4 weeks. Advertisements in local newspapers in Wroclaw and Raciborz were published with invitations to the public to participate in two public consultation meetings: (i) a Public Consultation/disclosure meeting organized by RZGWWL, DZMiUW in Wroclaw on 30 June 2005 discussing the impacts of WFS; in this meeting which was held in the Agricultural University 52 persons attended, mainly representing nature conservation organizations and the scientific community. Discussions mainly focused on legal issues, absence of adequate spatial plans and ecological concerns regarding natural habitats in the Widawa valley; (ii) a second Public consultation meeting organized by RZGWGL on July 1, 2005 in the Art Hall in Raciborz, discussing the impacts of the Raciborz dry polder. This meeting was attended by 51 persons, including 7 journalists, a large group of farmers with land in the dry polder, and some representatives of the Defence Committee and a few NGOs. The discussions in this meeting focused mainly on the social impacts of the Project and hardly on environmental issues. More details on public consultation meetings are given in the Main EA Report. The Bank mission also participated as observer in the final consultations/disclosure meetings in Wroclaw and Raciborz.

RAP Disclosure. After thorough consultations for preparation of RAP given above and sharing various drafts, the disclosure process for the final RAP report was as follows:

*Announcements. Advertisements were placed in local newspapers, which described the disclosure process, listed locations where the summary and full RAP were available, gave the address of the web site where they were posted and invited public discussions; and gave the address to submit written comments and to go for live discussions.

*Mailings. A copy of the announcement and the RAP Summary (in Polish) were sent to all households on the list of affected persons prepared for the location permit,

*Posting. The full RAP and Summary (in Polish and English) were placed on the RZGW web site and the full RAP and Summary (In Polish) were placed for public review in Gmina and City Council offices around the polder area, RZGW offices in Raciborz and Gliwice and the parish office in Nieboczow.

The disclosure period lasted from the middle of June to July 11, which coincided with the conclusion of the EA report disclosure period. By the end of the disclosure period, RZGWGL received three letters: from residents BieÅkowiec, the Regional Board of Roads Management, and the Defense Committee for Nieboczow. In addition, a delegation consisting of members of the Defense Committee and other residents of Nieboczow met with RZGWGL officials at its Inspectorate office in Raciborz.

B. Disclosure Requirements Date

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other:

Date of receipt by the Bank

08/17/2005

Date of "in-country" disclosure	06/15/2005
Date of submission to InfoShop	11/01/2005
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	11/08/2005
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process:	
Date of receipt by the Bank	08/17/2005
Date of "in-country" disclosure	06/15/2005
Date of submission to InfoShop	11/08/2005
Safety of Dams:	
Date of receipt by the Bank	03/01/2005
Date of "in-country" disclosure	03/10/2005
Date of submission to InfoShop	11/01/2005
* If the project triggers the Pest Management, Cultural Property and/or the Safety of Dams policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit review and approve the EA report?	Yes
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes
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
OPN 11.03 - Cultural Property	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan, abbreviated plan, or process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes
If yes, then did the Regional Social Development Unit review and approve the plan / policy framework / policy process?	Yes
OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams	
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes

Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank? No

Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training? No

OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways

Have the other riparians been notified of the project? Yes

If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent? No

What are the reasons for the exception? Please explain: No

Has the RVP approved such an exception? No

BP 17.50 - Public Disclosure

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop? Yes

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

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies? Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost? Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies? Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents? Yes

D. Approvals

<i>Signed and submitted by:</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>
Task Team Leader:	Mr Masood Ahmad	11/07/2005
Environmental Specialist:	Mr Tjaart W. Schillhorn-Van Veen	11/07/2005
Social Development Specialist Additional Environmental and/or Social Development Specialist(s):	Mr Norval Stanley Peabody	11/07/2005
<i>Approved by:</i>		
Regional Safeguards Coordinator:	Mr Ronald N. Hoffer	11/09/2005
Comments: This is cleared for safeguards		
Sector Manager:	Mr Benoit Paul Blarel	11/08/2005
Comments: Note: The draft ISDS sheet was prepared on 04/08/2005 and approved on 04/13/2005. The final ISDS for negotiation package was updated on 11/07/2005 and approved on 11/08/2005.		