

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATASHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

I. Basic Information

Date prepared/updated: 01/22/2009

Report No.: AC3884

1. Basic Project Data

Country: India	Project ID: P102331	
Project Name: Madhya Pradesh - District Poverty Initiatives Project II (MP-DPIP II)		
Task Team Leader: Nathan M. Belete		
Estimated Appraisal Date: January 20, 2009	Estimated Board Date: April 23, 2009	
Managing Unit: SASDA	Lending Instrument: Specific Investment Loan	
Sector: General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (70%);Agricultural marketing and trade (30%)		
Theme: Other rural development (P);Other environment and natural resources management (S);Participation and civic engagement (S)		
IBRD Amount (US\$m.):	0.00	
IDA Amount (US\$m.):	180.00	
GEF Amount (US\$m.):	0.00	
PCF Amount (US\$m.):	0.00	
Other financing amounts by source:		
<u>BORROWER/RECIPIENT</u>		20.00
		20.00
Environmental Category: B - Partial Assessment		
Simplified Processing	Simple <input type="checkbox"/>	Repeater <input type="checkbox"/>
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2. Project Objectives

2. The development objective for the proposed project would be to improve the capacity and opportunities for the targeted rural poor to achieve sustainable livelihoods. This will be achieved by enhanced participation by the rural poor in economic activities, skill enhancement for taking-up higher value employment, and increased income among project target households through assets and market linkages. The key outcome indicators to assess achievement of the PDO will be the following:

- a) at least 60% of the graded SHG members report a minimum of 20% increase in household income (at constant prices); and
- b) at least 60% of the graded SHGs are viable and sustainable

3. Project Description

3. Approach: The proposed project will continue with the same proven methodology, while keeping in mind the specific context and needs of Madhya Pradesh (MP) and the lessons of the first MP-DPIP and other livelihood projects around India. To

ensure effective and efficient design and project implementation arrangements, the proposed project will be prepared based on the following key principles:

- a) replicate the key design features of the MP-DPIP;
- b) identify the rural poor and mobilize them into community groups (i.e. SHGs);
- c) provide initial capital to community groups to leverage asset financing from the commercial banks, government, and the private sector; and
- d) provide critical linkages to the poor to establish partnerships with the private sector.

4. Targeting: The project proposes to target beneficiaries based on the MP-DPIP's wealth-ranking methodology for further inclusion in the official Below Poverty Line (BPL) classification of the GoMP. Identification of the project beneficiaries would be based on the MP-DPIP's participatory wealth ranking methodology and the number of districts targeted for intervention. This will ensure a uniform, transparent and consistent approach to beneficiary identification.

5. Scale: The project will continue to be implemented in the 14 districts as per the first phase, however, a saturation approach will be undertaken during the second phase to extend the project activities to all the villages in the chosen 14 districts. The villages supported under the first phase (2,900) will also be included in the second phase and the estimated number of total beneficiary households is 1.5 million.

6. Project Components: The project will comprise the following four components: i) Social Empowerment and Institution Building; ii) Livelihoods Investment Support; iii) Employment Promotion Support; and iv) Project Implementation Support. The key features of each component are provided below (see Annex 4 for more details):

7. Component 1: Social Empowerment and Institution Building (US\$25.27 million): The objective of this component is to empower the poor by helping to organize themselves into SHGs and federate into higher levels of institutions such as Village Development Committees (VDCs), cluster-level organizations and producer collectives. In addition, it will promote the development of the poor's capacity and skills based on the principles of self-help to enable them to initiate common livelihoods activities. The component will consist of the following two sub-components: (i) Support to Project Facilitation Teams (PFTs) and (ii) Community Mobilization and Institution Building.

8. Component 2: Livelihoods Investment Support (US\$135.40 million): The objective of this component is to develop the capacity of SHGs to start livelihoods initiatives, and to strengthen their business operations through producer based federations, companies, and cooperatives. Mechanisms to identify and support innovative approaches to help the rural poor to organize themselves around livelihood based businesses will also be supported in this component. In addition, the component will facilitate and promote People-Private sector Partnerships (PPP) through facilitating linkages with commercial banks and the private business sector. This component has four sub-components: (i) Rural Productivity Development; (ii) Value Chain

Development; (iii) Innovation Support Fund; and (iv) Public-Private Partnership Development.

9. Component 3: Employment Promotion Support (US\$14.58 million): The objective of this component is to enable the project beneficiaries to capture new employment opportunities arising out of the overall growth of the Indian economy through the establishment of a structured mechanism for skill development and job creation. It will consist of the following three sub-components: (i) Employment Facilitation Centres (EFCs); (ii) Skill Training and Placement; and (iii) Placement Facilitation Services.

10. Component 4: Project Implementation Support (US\$5.40 million): The component will facilitate various governance, implementation, coordination, learning and quality enhancement efforts in the project. It will consist of the following four sub-components: (i) Governance Management; (ii) Project Management; (iii) Monitoring and Evaluation; and (iv) Technical Assistance.

Implementation Arrangements

11. The Madhya Pradesh Society for Poverty Alleviation Initiatives (MP-SPAI), a Society registered under the MP Society Registration Act of 1973 by the GoMP for the implementation of the first phase project, will continue to be the apex body responsible for coordinating and implementing the MP-DPIPII at the state level. The State Project Support Unit (SPSU), established within the Madhya Pradesh Society for Poverty Alleviation Initiatives (MP-SPAI), will have the overall responsibility for management and implementation of the project.

12. In each project District, a District Project Support Unit (DPSU) will be responsible for the implementation of the project and at the sub-district level the primary institutional arrangement will be the Project Facilitation Teams (PFTs).

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

The project proposes to cover 14 districts of the state of Madhya Pradesh. The salient features of the project area relevant to the safeguard analysis:

- 6 of the project districts (Chhatarpur, Guna, Panna, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh) have more than 10% of their area under fallow land and cultivable wasteland.
- In nearly all the project districts, the net irrigated area is higher than the state average of 30%.
- Five districts (Shajapur, Narsinghpur, Sidhi, Tikamgarh and Shivpuri) have rainfall below 800 mm.
- The ground water development in most of the project area is above the state average of 48%.
- One project district – Shajapur – has blocks with semi-critical, critical or over-exploited groundwater status. The rest of the blocks are classified as safe with exploitation below 70%.

- In terms of water quality, the ground water in two of the project districts –Guna and Vidisha – has high flouride levels. High levels of salinity is found inthe ground water in the project districts of Shajapur and Guna.
- The 14 districts of MPDPIP II together account for 33% of the state's forests.
- The project area has 3 National Parks and 13 Wildlife Sanctuaries.
- Over 23% of the state's population is tribal.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Ms Priti Kumar (SASDI)

Ms Kalyani Kandula (SASDI)

Mr Kumar Amarendra Narayan Singh (SASDI)

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	
Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)		X
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)	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:

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

16. Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01): The types of community-based investments in MP-DPIP II would be the same as those in MP-DPIP. However, the projects differ in two ways: First, the scale of the MP-DPIP II is larger within the same 14 districts. Second, the types of sub-projects that will be implemented through it range from SHG level activities to activities at larger levels of operation (federations of SHGs that will take up value chain investments). An Environmental Management Framework (EMF) for the MP-DPIP II would be based on the EMF established and applied in MP-DPIP. Thus, development of the EA/EMF for MP-DPIP II would be confined to incremental work to strengthen the existing environmental toolkit by taking into account: (i) the specific objectives and orientation of MP-DPIP II including institutional mechanism (ii) available information as part of the existing EA and EMF; and (iii) findings and recommendations of the recently concluded environmental audit of MP-DPIP.

17. Forests (OP/BP 4.36): Six of the 14 project districts (Damoh, Panna, Sidhi, Raisen, Sagar, Narsinghpur) have more than 25% of their area under forest cover. Project

activities are not expected to involve significant conversion or degradation of critical forest areas. However, some degradation of forests and protected areas may occur due to unsustainable extraction of non-timber forest produce, unregulated open grazing of livestock, construction activity, and therefore the safeguard policy has been triggered. The Environment Management Framework includes a number of acceptable mitigation measures such as not supporting activities that are not permissible in forests as per the national and state regulatory framework for forests, ensuring that requisite permissions are taken for proposed livelihood activities, ensuring sustainable use of forest resources (capacity building, regulations, etc.).

18. Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04): The 14 project districts are home to 16 protected areas including 3 National Parks and 13 Wildlife Sanctuaries (of the 9 national parks and 25 wildlife sanctuaries in the state). Project activities are not expected to involve significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats. However to ensure avoidance of any degradation in the state's prime natural habitats the safeguard policy has been triggered. The Environment Management Framework includes a variety of acceptable mitigation measures such as not supporting activities that are not permissible in protected areas as per the country's regulations, ensuring that requisite permissions are taken for proposed livelihood activities undertaken in the allowable vicinity of these protected areas, ensuring sustainable use of natural resources (capacity building, regulations, etc.).

19. Pest Management (OP 4.09): The MP-DPIP II will focus strongly on producer organizations that would have a role in collective procurement and distribution of chemical pesticides. It is thus important that the EMF address this safeguard and therefore the policy has been triggered.

20. Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10) and Social Assessment: The project will reach out to approximately 11.5% of the tribal population out of the total population in the 14 districts, thus triggering the OP 4.10. An intensive sample-based Social Assessment has been conducted under the project, which included social, stakeholders and institutional reviews and analyses. The findings of the Social assessment indicate that while the proposed project interventions are expected to result in overall social empowerment and strengthening of the public institutions in the project districts. Potential adverse impacts could occur if the interventions are not properly implemented and monitored. The Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs) live in very difficult and challenging socio-economic and political environment and thus the results of the interventions may vary across the villages, blocks and the districts. The Social Assessment has also prescribed steps that would be appropriately incorporated in the Project Implementation Plan to respond specifically to such local contexts and ensure better results. The Social Assessment has identified 'social exclusion' of the poor people belonging to the STs and the SCs as the most significant social issue prevalent in the project districts.

21. The central social issue of 'exclusion' would be addressed through social empowerment and institution building (and strengthening) at the grassroots level and above. For doing these, the project will build capacities of the DPMUs and the PFTs

through hiring skilled human resources and providing need based trainings to them. The core interventions at the SHG level – in forming and/or strengthening them would have its impact on overall well being of the members as well as others in their families and the households.

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

22. Environment: Trading in non-timber forest produce, manufacture of bamboo artifacts, eco-tourism, etc., are some of the CIG activities supported in the MP-DPIP. Such activities involving extraction of resources from forests and natural habitats by local community may feature in the MP-DPIP II districts as well. However, these activities will be undertaken by local community institutions (SHGs) and do not involve significant conversion or degradation of critical forest areas or critical natural habitats. Other related issues and impacts are associated with: i) unplanned use of chemical fertilizers and increased use of hazardous chemical pesticides leading to soil degradation, pollution and impact on human and environmental health; ii) promoting tubewell irrigation may lead to overexploitation of groundwater in semi-critical, critical and overexploited basins; iii) unregulated open grazing may lead to land degradation; and iv) accumulation of adverse individual impacts of several small livelihood activities on the local natural resources which could be significant.

23. Social: As no land will be acquired for any project purpose, voluntarily or involuntarily, and hence OP 4.12 is not triggered. The project will reach out to approximately 11.5% of the tribal population out of the total population in the 14 districts, thus triggering the OP 4.10. The tribal population in the 14 project districts is very scattered and excluding the district of Sidhi, the programs and special schemes under the Tribal Sub-Plan are not operational in the other 13 project districts. The project, through Social Assessment conducted through comprehensive consultations and participatory processes, has developed Tribal Development Plan along with the Tribal Development Planning Framework. The project has also developed Gender Action Plan to respond to the recommendations of the Social Assessment and consultations with the key stakeholders.

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

24. Environment: No long term negative impacts on environment aspects are likely to occur as a result of the program interventions.

25. Social: No adverse / negative impacts on the social side are likely to occur as a result of the program interventions. This is based on the fact that the project is being initiated in the same 14 districts though with scaled up in terms of coverage of villages. The DPIP I promoted and strengthened participatory processes while pursuing its activities and these have been well documented. The positive impacts are likely to occur in the areas of local level human and inclusive institutional development, including strengthening of Gram Panchayats, and improved economic and social well being.

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

26. Environment: Several mitigation alternatives to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts are proposed in the EMF such as:

(a) Emphasizing adherence to country systems (national and state forest legislation) that are known to be comprehensive and capacity building of local community institutions for sustainable management of the resource.

(b) Not supporting activities that are not permissible in forests and in protected areas, ensuring that requisite permissions are taken for proposed livelihood activities, ensuring sustainable use of forest resources (capacity building, regulations, etc.).

(c) There may be poor compliance with environmental safeguard requirements. Mitigation measures include clear institutional arrangements and capacity building at all levels for project staff and community institutions.

(d) Technical support for fertilizer planning and integrated pest management with safer pesticides. Technical Environmental Guidelines to cover those aspects that are incremental to what the project supports at the lower-level organizations. For instance, to the extent that the existing EA/EMF already covered the application of pesticides by CIGs, the additional EA/EMF related work that would be required would be associated with the activities that a higher level organization could be engaged in (i.e. procurement of pesticides).

(e) Not supporting irrigation tubewells in critical and overexploited basins, ensuring that requisite permissions are taken for digging irrigation tubewells in semi-critical basins and promoting adoption of conservation measures (maintaining safe distance between wells, rain water harvesting, efficient irrigation, etc.).

(f) Ensuring that livestock population is within carrying capacity of the village grazing resources, rotational grazing, pasture development, fodder cultivation, stall feeding, etc.

(g) Assessment of cumulative impacts needs to be done at the village level and the identified mitigation measures implemented.

27. From the above set of comprehensive alternatives given in the EA/EMF, alternatives will be appropriately selected for the subproject investments by the Self Help Groups or Producer Organizations in the Livelihood Action Plans, according to their specific needs, demand and geographical situation.

28. Social: It is being recognized that establishing and strengthening the SHGs, federating them and establish linkages with the financial institutions and the markets to ensure sustainable livelihood – the core objective of the project will be a challenging task not only for the government (SPMU) but also for all other key stakeholders including the communities. To translate the positive benefits into reality, the project has envisioned activities focused upon community mobilization and development support as well as human and institutional development efforts. These will be complemented with change management initiatives as well.

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.

29. Environment: In order to ensure that the environment is not compromised in the process of livelihood generation and to contribute to the ecological sustainability of the supported livelihoods, an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) has been developed for the project. The framework approach has been adopted so that the environmental aspects can be addressed with clarity and simplicity for the range of livelihood activities that could be potentially proposed by the communities and supported by the DPIP II.

30. Environmental Management Framework: Environmental assessment is viewed as an integral part of the appraisal process of both the Self Help Group (SHG) Livelihood Plans and the Producer Organization (PO) Business Plans. All SHG Livelihood Plans and PO Business Plans first go through a Screening process. The screening involves (a) checking that the activity is permissible (as per the legal and regulatory requirements of the project) and, (b) determining the level of environmental assessment that the SHG Livelihood Plan or PO Business Plan requires based on the level of expected impacts. SHG Livelihood Plans would be classified as either 'low' category (basic environmental assessment required) or 'medium' category (detailed environmental assessment required). It is expected that most SHG Livelihood Plans would be in the 'low' category. PO Business Plans would be classified as either 'medium' category (detailed environmental assessment required) or 'high' category (detailed environmental assessment by an external technical agency required). It is expected that most PO Business Plans would be in the 'medium' category. The EMF provides for a Screening Tool and detailed sector-specific Technical Environmental Guidelines (TEGs) to aid in the assessment of SHG Livelihood Plans (for both 'low' and 'medium' categories) and PO Business Plans (for the 'medium' category). The assessment process ensures that appropriate mitigation measures are identified and are integrated in the design and implementation plans of both the SHG Livelihood Plans and the PO Business Plans.

31. Environmental supervision: A sample of 10% of VDCs and 100% of POs will be visited at six-monthly intervals by a team from the District Project Support Unit (DPSU) (for supervision of both VDCs and POs) and from the State Project Support Unit (SPSU) (for supervision of POs) to check if all safeguard requirements are met and to identify any issues that need to be addressed. The EMF includes roles and responsibilities at state, district, sub-district and village levels for EMF implementation, sampling procedure, guidelines for conducting the supervision, format of the supervision report and environmental performance indicators that have been integrated with the overall project indicators for monitoring and evaluation.

32. Environmental monitoring: Once every year, the State Project Support Unit (SPSU) will prepare a report of the environmental situation in the state including data and analysis of relevant parameters such as status of groundwater basins as well as a listing of relevant new legislation and regulations that have a bearing on the environmental performance of the project. The EMF will be suitably revised annually on the basis of this document by the SPSU.

33. Environmental audit: An external agency will be appointed by the SPMU to undertake an independent audit of the environmental performance of the project. Two such audits will be conducted during the project duration. In addition, the SPMU will conduct a process review of the environment management framework at the end of the first year of the project. The EMF presents details of sampling and a list of performance indicators to be used in the audit.

34. Social. Tribal Development Plan: Furthermore, based on the Social Assessment and learning from the DPIP I, the project has evolved a comprehensive Tribal Development Plan to achieve its objective on inclusion of the STs in project processes and activities as stakeholders, mainly through the processes of social empowerment and institution building.

35. Key elements of the Tribal Development Plan: In villages with populations from multiple social groups, the project will create provisions for guaranteed participation of members/representatives from the SCs and STs and women. This will also help in reducing possibilities of 'elite capture' of the public institutions. The project will develop specific strategy based on the information from the base line survey in the project districts.

36. The project shall be facilitating identification of activities/sectors where tribal communities would be able to participate effectively, especially relating to land and forest resource based options.

37. The project will have a phase wise start-up of the livelihoods related investments and for this it would identify prioritize and focus, based on the base line survey, the most needy and vulnerable groups among the SCs and the STs.

38. Supervision: A sample of 10% of VDCs and 100% of POs, as in case of environment supervision (refer point 25) will be visited at six-monthly intervals by a team from the District Project Support Unit (DPSU) (for supervision of both VDCs and POs) and from the State Project Support Unit (SPSU) (for supervision of POs) to check if all social safeguard requirements are met and to identify any issues that need to be addressed. The Tribal Development Plan includes roles and responsibilities at state, district, sub-district and village levels for their implementation and guidelines for monitoring performance indicators have been integrated with the overall project indicators for monitoring and evaluation.

39. The implementation, monitoring and success of the Tribal Development Plan will be facilitated and anchored by the Social Empowerment Coordinator at the SPMU. All PFT members working in the areas with more than 10% tribal population will be sensitized and provided with special need based training for skill building to enable them to work with the tribal communities with appropriate sensitivity and responsiveness.

40. Gender Action Plan: Furthermore, based on the Social Assessment and learning from the DPIP I, the project has evolved a comprehensive Gender Action Plan to achieve its objective on inclusion of the women mainly through the processes of social empowerment and institution building.

41. The Key elements of the Gender Action Plan: The Social Assessment has highlighted prevalence of gender based exclusion and marginalization in all communities, including the SCs and the STs. Among all social groups, women are subjugated, marginalized and excluded from access to basic services, have extremely restrictive mobility and most often their labor and hard work has no economic value. There is distinct and significant gap between men and women in terms of human development indicators, viz., literacy, education, and health and nutrition. The women from the SCs and the STs are most excluded and marginalized. The state of Madhya Pradesh shows up poorly on these indicators when compared with the national averages.

42. The project will have two pronged strategy to work for overall empowerment of women in its area. One would be to strengthen and bring in the required skill within the project team with focus at the DPMUs and the PFTs levels. Each DPMU will have a Gender Coordinator to facilitate and support gender focused activities and also monitors the progress being made by the interventions. The PFTs, on the other hand, will be capacitated to facilitate and create enabling environment that would ensure better results for activities on the ground. The project shall be making efforts to recruit and have more number of women staff in its DPMUs and the PFTs.

43. The project, based on the recommendation of the Social Assessment, shall be focusing on three core areas for women's empowerment – (a) targeting strategy and ensuring reach & coverage; (b) women's access and control over assets; and, (c) institutional support for enhanced participation in public decision making bodies, including the Gram Sabhas and the Panchayats.

44. Supervision: A sample of 10% of VDCs and 25% of POs will be visited at six-monthly intervals by a team from the District Project Support Unit (DPSU) (for supervision of both VDCs and POs) and from the State Project Support Unit (SPSU) (for supervision of POs) to check if all social safeguard requirements are met and to identify any issues that need to be addressed. The Gender Action Plan includes roles and responsibilities at state, district, sub-district and village levels for their implementation and guidelines for monitoring performance indicators have been integrated with the overall project indicators for monitoring and evaluation.

45. The project will develop a Learning Culture within DPIP to promote learning during the current phase of the project would be to have periodic reviews and reflections. A core team of experienced persons from government and the civil society would be created at the State level to provide overall guidance and facilitate learning processes.

46. The state government is revising the BPL Household Survey with the objective to identify and include the right and correct households who are poor and have been left out. The government has provided for concurrence of the Gram Sabha as mandatory condition before the lists are accepted by it. The other state programs on tribal development, women's empowerment, employment guarantee, primary education, primary health including nutrition of children and women are being implemented under the overall focus on equity and empowerment of the poor, marginalized and vulnerable communities. The grassroots level democratic institutions like the Gram Panchayats, Water Users Association, Village Development Committees and the likes have guaranteed spaces for participation of the SCs, STs and women. The MP DPIP II too has the strategy and necessary capacity for implementing its commitment for social empowerment. The project will have adequate human resources at the SPMU, DPMU and the PFT levels to ensure the project achieve its objectives under the safeguard policy. The Right to Information Act has provided people a strong instrument to hold the system accountable and responsible to them. Under the Act, the project will disclose documents and information on proactive voluntary basis.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people. During the course of project preparation, which builds on the previous DPIP I, there have been a series of consultations with the key stakeholders – various government departments (as nodal agencies for state sponsored development and welfare schemes), NGOs, community associations, various interest groups such as farmers and producer companies, activists, academia and researchers – and field visits. More specifically, the social assessment while adopting the participatory rural appraisal tools during community level consultations also engaged with them on developing village level social and resource maps. Further, the stakeholder and institutional analyses too were done through consultative processes with the key stakeholders. The project made efforts in ensuring participation and engagement of community people and their leaders especially from the SCs and STs.

48. A regional (23 September at Sagar) and a state level (6 October at Bhopal) disclosure workshop were organized with key stakeholders – various interest groups, project beneficiaries, civil society organizations, media as well as the government. Minutes and further details of these disclosure workshops/consultations were documented as part of the final drafts of the safeguard documents. Further, the key safeguards documents will be translated into local languages and sent to concerned block offices for further dissemination in the project areas/villages. These reports will be made available on-line. Free and informed consent will be taken from all participating stakeholders.

B. Disclosure Requirements Date

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other:

Was the document disclosed **prior to appraisal?**

Yes

Date of receipt by the Bank

01/09/2009

Date of "in-country" disclosure	01/09/2009
Date of submission to InfoShop	01/12/2009
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process:

Was the document disclosed **prior to appraisal?**

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of "in-country" disclosure

Date of submission to InfoShop

Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework:

Was the document disclosed **prior to appraisal?**

Yes

Date of receipt by the Bank

01/09/2009

Date of "in-country" disclosure

01/09/2009

Date of submission to InfoShop

01/12/2009

Pest Management Plan:

Was the document disclosed **prior to appraisal?**

Yes

Date of receipt by the Bank

01/09/2009

Date of "in-country" disclosure

01/09/2009

Date of submission to InfoShop

01/12/2009

*** If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources, 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 or Sector Manager (SM) 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? No

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

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues? Yes

Is a separate PMP required? No

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or N/A

SM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

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
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review the plan?	Yes
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Sector Manager?	N/A

OP/BP 4.36 - Forests	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	No

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
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 Nathan M. Belete	01/12/2009
Environmental Specialist:	Ms Priti Kumar	01/12/2009
Social Development Specialist Additional Environmental and/or Social Development Specialist(s):	Mr Kumar Amarendra Narayan Singh	01/12/2009
<i>Approved by:</i>		
Regional Safeguards Coordinator: Comments: Cleared.	Mr Frederick Edmund Brusberg	01/22/2009
Sector Manager: Comments: cleared	Mr Adolfo Brizzi	01/13/2009