

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

Report No.: PIDISDSA20639

Date Prepared/Updated: 22-Dec-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	India	Project ID:	P155617
		Parent Project ID (if any):	
Project Name:	Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project (P155617)		
Region:	SOUTH ASIA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	19-Dec-2016	Estimated Board Date:	09-Mar-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Agriculture	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s):	Republic of India		
Implementing Agency:	Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Services (ARIAS) Society		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
Borrower			50.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			200.00
LOCAL BENEFICIARIES			20.00
Total Project Cost			270.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):			
Other Decision:			
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Agriculture and allied sectors remain the largest sector of Indian economy as a source of livelihood. Its share in GDP decreased from 19 percent in 2004-05 to 14 percent in 2013-14. However, with about 68 percent of India rural labor force dependent on agriculture for livelihood, the sector continues to play a vital role through its multiplier impact on the economy. Also, growth in agricultural output is characterized by fluctuations; each high growth period is followed by a phase of low growth. The annual average growth rate of the agriculture sector was 5 per cent between 2004-05 and 2007-08, but fell to 3 per cent between 2008-09 and 2013-14. During the same periods, the economy grew at an annual average of 9 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively.

Agriculture has resurfaced as one of the top concerns of the Government of India (GoI), as reflected in recent initiatives by the government. These include emphasis on doubling farm incomes, maximizing efficiency in the use of water and other natural resources, a more integrated and efficient national agriculture market, and crop insurance, all indicative of the governments focus on farmer welfare. The government recognizes that transforming Indian agriculture from a traditional food security orientation to a modern food system requires four inter-related and strategic shifts, namely (i) a shift away from food grain production targets towards diversification into high value horticulture and livestock products; (ii) a shift away from focus on physical productivity (yields) towards resilience and stability of agriculture production to deal with the effects of climate change and short term weather anomalies; (iii) a shift from a focus on on-farm production towards value addition in the post-harvest segments of the food value chains; and (iv) a shift away from a calorie focused production structure towards nutrition sensitive agriculture. Towards this, GoI has launched a number of initiatives and programs to revitalize agriculture and allied sectors. These include National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) to transform Indian agriculture into a climate resilient production system; setting up the National Agriculture Market (NAM) through the Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF); agribusiness development through Venture Capital Assistance (VCA); and creation of modern infrastructure and efficient processing facilities through mega food parks and integrated cold chain facilities. These changes will lead to development of efficient agriculture commodity value chains; help move people from farm jobs to near-farm jobs; and enable farmers to realize better prices for their produce.

Led by the changes in consumers food baskets, India agri food marketing system is poised for a profound transformation, and food processing is emerging as a sunrise sector. The agri food marketing system is changing from ad hoc transactions towards coordinated systems like cooperatives, producers associations and contract farming. Public policy has been proactive in facilitating this transformation. To foster the growth of food processing sector, the central and state governments have taken important policy initiatives, such as deregulation of food industry, enactment of an integrated food law, de-monopolization of agricultural markets, reduction in excise duties on manufactured food products, and priority sector lending to food industry to strengthen agriculture industry linkages. These proactive facilitations have seen food processing sector grow at a compound annual growth rate of 8.4 percent.

Sectoral and institutional Context

In Assam, agriculture and allied sectors are the principal occupation of vast majority of rural population in terms of employment and livelihood. About 90 percent of states population lives in rural areas and is mostly dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. Agriculture and allied sectors directly or indirectly support more than 75 percent of the population, providing employment to about 50 percent of the workforce. While the average operational holding in India is 1.10 hectare, Assam farming families are predominantly small and marginal (85 percent) with an average land holding of only 0.63 hectare.

The recently concluded Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project (AACP) was instrumental in increasing on-farm productivity and diversification of agriculture in the state. AACP has laid the foundations for the transformation of Assam agriculture by shifting the focus from rice production towards diversification into high value agriculture production (vegetables, spices, fish, dairy, etc.). IEGs review of the projects ICR concluded the project outcome as Satisfactory and the risk to development outcomes as Negligible. The EIRR for the project was estimated at 24.7 percent, which is a significant achievement as the project was implemented when the agricultural sector in Assam passed through a stagnant phase during the first half of implementation. At project completion, the total number of direct project beneficiaries reached 565,745 exceeding its target by 38 percent. These interventions were heavily skewed towards the most disadvantaged sections of the state and around fifteen percent of direct project beneficiaries were women. Supported by AACP and other initiatives by Government of Assam (GoA), high value horticulture has seen a significant growth. The annual growth rate of production of fruits, spices and vegetables was 19.2, 6.4 and 72.2 percent respectively in the last decade, with Assam contributing significantly to national production in commodities like ginger, banana, pineapple, eggplant, etc. This shift towards higher value products offers opportunities to increase the contribution of agriculture to Assam growth.

Diversification to high value commodities (vegetables, spices, fish, dairy, etc.) opens up significant opportunities to farming communities of Assam, along with associated challenges for this transformation. There is a need to reorient policies and institutions to support a shift from production targets to income growth through diversification to high value agriculture, higher productivity of crops and livestock through technology and innovation, better post-harvest management and higher value addition. To achieve this, Assam would need to: (i) promote greater infusion of technology, good supply chain practices and market intelligence to enhance efficiency; (ii) harmonize agriculture marketing regime in the state and support development of alternative marketing options for farmers; (iii) facilitate development of organized Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), both for value addition and job creation; and (iv) address the growing food safety concern that is exposing consumers and producers, to food safety and human health risks.

The financial sector in Assam is less developed than other parts of India and major efforts are needed to support development and access to financial services, particularly for medium and long-term financial capital. Assam Credit Deposit ratio in the banking sector is 50.5 percent compared to the national average of 77.9 percent. The share of agriculture sector in the total credit portfolio of the banking sector is substantial at nearly with 22 percent but with a relatively high gross non-performing loan ratio of 8 percent. Likewise, while the Indian private equity/venture capital (PE/VC) industry is large and has rapidly grown in the past decade, it is barely active in Assam; only four investments PE/VC, including two in agribusiness could be identified.

Assam agriculture sector is highly vulnerable to climate variability and the sustainability of agriculture and allied sectors in the state will require improved and long term resilience against climate change risks. Assam, given its unique physiography and climate vis-a-vis its location in the North Eastern Himalayas with Brahmaputra flowing through the state, experiences recurrent floods and droughts. Currently more than 50 percent of the paddy growing areas are prone to various abiotic stresses, including flooding, submergence and drought. Exacerbation of climate change induced hazards is likely to increase uncertainty of agriculture production system in the

state, and needs to be addressed within the developmental plans of the state.

Food safety remains a critical issue with potential impact on public health, food security, and trade competitiveness. Food safety risks impacts the whole food supply chain starting from input supply to the farm to the consumer. The present underdeveloped value chains, in Assam are not only long and inefficient, but also expose consumers and producers, to food safety and human health risks. A survey of milk in Guwahati revealed that 88.6 percent of samples contained antibiotic residues. Addressing food safety concerns will require: (i) strengthening capacity to relevant agencies to enforce food safety rules and standards; (ii) promoting adoption of good agricultural, manufacturing and hygiene practices (from production to distribution); (iii) greater collective actions; and (iv) some targeted investments.

Assam has a strong tradition of women involvement in agriculture, especially their participation in the prioritized value chains of the project. While their participation is high in the on-farm sectors (i.e. production), their participation rates in post-harvest, value additional activities are lower. Women access to opportunities in post-harvest parts of the value chain would gender mainstreaming across the value chain, promoting women friendly technologies, evolving new or modifying existing technologies as appropriate to farm women, and through women focused technology dissemination

Assam is pursuing a multiple-pronged strategy of promoting policy reforms, institutional changes, and investment programs, to address these challenges. The GoA recognizes that creating conditions for agriculture based rural transformation in the long term would require: (i) a shift away from a focus on on-farm production towards value addition in the post-harvest segments of agriculture value-chains; (ii) a focus on productivity towards resilience of agriculture production systems in order to deal with the effects of climate change; and (iii) creating the necessary conditions for the emergence of a dynamic, gender sensitive agri-business and enterprise sector in Assam.

To encourage the growth of the agriculture sector, Assam recently launched a transformative agricultural development strategy, namely the Chief Minister's Samagra Gramya Unnayan Yojana (MSGUY). The MSGUY, with an outlay of US\$4.5 billion (INR 300,000 million) for a five year period, aims to double the farm income in the state, thus transforming the sector into a stable source of growth and broad-based economic development. The MSGUY primarily focuses on specific agriculture and allied sectors including high value agriculture, livestock, fish, silk, food processing, and logistics; thus making this project the nucleus of a much larger government agribusiness and rural transformation program. The MSGUY is complemented by other significant policy changes, including enacting the Assam Ease of Doing Business Act, 2016 for simplifying regulatory burdens on business; delisting of fruits and vegetables from the Assam State Agriculture Produce Marketing (APM) Act, thus paving way for the development of alternative marketing arrangements in the state. The state is in the process of further amending the Assam Agriculture Produce Marketing Act to enhance and expand available marketing channels and outlets to farmers.

Three World Bank Global Practices - Agriculture, Trade and Competitiveness, and Finance and Market - are collaborating on the Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project to ensure that the Assam initiatives benefit from innovations and global knowledge. During implementation, this collaboration would be further strengthened to support GoA initiatives on creating an

enabling investment climate for agribusinesses and other enterprises; and using IFCs Business Edge tool kits for agribusiness MSMEs. Furthermore, the project is collaborating with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) centers namely International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), WorldFish (WFC), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), and World Vegetable Center (AVRDC/WVC) as well as Wageningen University and Research Center (as part of the MoU signed between the Government of the Netherlands and the World Bank).

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase value-added and improve resilience of selected agriculture valuechains, focusing on smallholder farmers and agro-entrepreneurs in targeted districts of Assam.

Key Results

The Key Project Indicators (KPI) will be:

(a) Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services (number), of which female (percentage).

Value add measured by:

(b) Increase in quality as measured by price premium of commodities sold by beneficiaries in the selected value chains;

(c) Share of selected commodities sold through new marketing channels.

Resilience measured by:

(d) Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (gender disaggregated).

D. Project Description

The project would support value addition in production and post-harvest segments of selected agriculture value chains; stimulate establishment of new small and medium agri enterprises; facilitate agribusiness investments through inclusive business models that provide opportunities to small holder farmers to actively participate in the value chains, and support resilience of agriculture production systems in order to better manage increasing production and commercial risks associated with climate change in the targeted districts. The project would adopt a production and enterprise cluster strategy within the targeted value chains, to generate economies of scale, promote vertical and horizontal links between local agricultural enterprises, enable diffusion of innovations, leverage network externalities, and channelize public support for services and infrastructure. By adopting a production and enterprise cluster approach, the project would enable all the value chain participants to develop competitive and innovative products that meet market demands rapidly and successfully. By simultaneously intervening along multiple dimensions of the growth nexus (business environment, key infrastructure, access to basic services, local governance), the project aims to remove key constraints to business development and strengthen the platform for growth in agriculture and allied sectors. By doing so, it will contribute to the key aspects of the GoI, GoA and the Bank CPS strategic objectives related to faster and broader agriculture sector growth and inclusive development.

The production and enterprise cluster approach adopted by the project is based on the twin principles of integration of actions/interventions, and cooperation of actors within the different

segments of the targeted value chains for mutual benefit. It is expected that the cluster benefits will be realized at three levels: individual (producer, agri-enterprise), commodity/value chain, and the wider economic development in Assam, which is closely intertwined with the development of the States agriculture sector.

Component Name

Component A: Enabling Agri Enterprise Development

Comments (optional)

The objective of this component is to enable investments in agri-enterprises, improve investment environment and promote investment, reduce business and transaction costs, facilitate access to finance for agribusiness MSMEs. This would be achieved by: strengthening the newly established Assam Bureau of Investment Promotion (ABIP) to market investment opportunities in the state and provide promotion, facilitation and aftercare services, for stimulating investment in agribusiness; setting up Enterprise Development and Promotion Facility (EDPF) to foster and accelerate growth of agro-processing sector; to provide risk capital and technical assistance to agribusiness MSMEs with high growth potential; and setting up sector stewardship councils.

Component Name

Component B: Facilitating Agro Cluster Development

Comments (optional)

The objective of this component is to enhance competitiveness of agri enterprises in specific geographic clusters, and upgrade infrastructure for agricultural trade, in these clusters to enable producers and other value chain participants to access new markets. This would be achieved by: mobilizing agri enterprises, into Industry Associations (IA), and building their capacity; supporting development of and financing for Agro Industrial Development Plans (AIDPs); providing a range of Business Development Services to scale up agri enterprises in the selected clusters; and upgrading and modernizing warehouses, agricultural wholesale markets and rural periodic markets in the cluster, including improving link roads.

Component Name

Component C: Fostering Market-led Production and Resilience Enhancement

Comments (optional)

The objective of this component is to enable producers of the priority value chains, in the targeted clusters, to take advantage of the rapidly changing market demand, and enhance resilience of agriculture production systems for increasing production and managing risks associated with climate change. This would be achieved by: introduction of improved production technologies, and climate resilient solutions; facilitation of collective-action by producers by supporting the establishment of farmer producer organizations; improving value realization at the farm level through improved cleaning, grading and packing of produce through Common Service Centers ; facilitating better input and output market linkages; and facilitating access financial services and their responsible use by producers.

Component Name

Component D: Project Management, Monitoring and Learning

Comments (optional)

This component will ensure effective implementation of the project activities, and monitor and

evaluate project implementation progress, outputs and outcomes, building on implementation experience of AACP. The component will support: (i) establishment and operations of a Project Coordination Unit (PCU), which will oversee and coordinate activities of the implementing agencies of the project; (ii) establishment and operations of Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in the respective implementing agencies; and (iii) setting up a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the project, including a project management information system, and contracting an external M&E agency to monitor project activities and impact.

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

The project will be implemented in 16 districts of Assam and will support identification and development of enterprise and production clusters . The project districts are Nagaon, Sonitpur, Barpeta, KarbiAnglong, Kamrup, Dhubri, Golaghat, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Darrang, Cachar, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Goalpara, Morigaon and Nalbari (undivided districts as on April 1, 2016). The project districts will cover most of the state, and would comprise of critical landscape features, ranging from hills and mountains on the one hand and floodplains and wetlands on the other. Several natural features, wetlands and Beels, floodplains, forests and rivers and streams are expected to be present in or near project locations. The state is rich in biodiversity which is widely distributed both within the protected areas and outside of it. Water quality in Assam has often come under scrutiny for presence of natural fluorides, iron and arsenic and is likely to be in some of the project areas. The project will support development and upgrading of agriculture infrastructure, like common service centers, access roads, select warehouses, rural haats, and wholesale markets. Land will not be acquired for any sub-projects. Most of the works will be on land available with the entity or rehabilitation of existing structures. There may be limited impact on squatters and encroachers who belong to Schedule Tribe, Schedule Caste and other vulnerable groups, with intervention to upgrade rural roads. Proposed agri-infrastructure development under the project could potentially have adverse impacts on natural features, such as, wetlands, if not sited and built appropriately. The risk of adverse impacts on natural wetlands are possible if siting of new infrastructure and upgrading of existing one is not done properly and disposal of construction waste are dumped in these wetlands.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Anupam Joshi (GEN06)

Mridula Singh (GSU06)

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The project will be fully integrated in the GoA administration and implementation is designed to promote the use of existing GoA structures at state and districts level. Where institutional capacity is limited and special skills are required, the project will acquire outside expertise, including international technical assistance and consulting services. The project will put particular efforts into institutional coordination across departments.

Overall management and coordination will be the responsibility of the Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agriculture Services (ARIAS) Society. This society is an existing State-level registered autonomous body under the Government of Assam (GoA), which has satisfactorily completed two

World Bank financed projects . The Society is controlled by a Project Guidance Council (PGC), chaired by the Chief Secretary, GoA; and a Governing Body (GB), chaired by the Agriculture Production Commissioner, GoA. The day-to-day executive control is with the State Project Director, who heads the Project Coordination Unit (PCU).

Coordination of the day-to-day project implementation, planning and scheduling, procurement management, financial control, as well as reporting and monitoring will be the responsibility of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) of the ARIAS Society. The PCU will be responsible for: (i) assisting the implementing agencies in preparing annual work plans and budgets; (ii) actions for approving annual work plan by GB/PGC, authorization of expenditures by implementing agencies, financial control, procurement management, monitoring progress of project components, preparing quarterly and other progress reports, evaluating performance and providing feedback to the implementing agencies; (iii) ensuring the financial reports are available, audited, and submitted to the World Bank within the stipulated time; (iv) undertaking procurement of high value and complex goods, works, non-consulting services and hiring technical experts, and key consultants, as needed, for project implementation, monitoring, and technical evaluation; and (v) providing timely and quality resources as well as technical assistance to the state-level Project Implementation Units (PIUs) of the implementing agencies and also to the District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC).

Eight Project Implementing Units (PIUs) have been setup within the project implementing departments. These are Department of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce, Fishery, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Public Works (Roads), Cooperation, Handloom, Textiles and Sericulture, and Panchayat and Rural Development to oversee the implementation of their specific activities. These PIUs will be responsible for preparing, implementing and monitoring their respective annual work plans. A nodal officer has been appointed by each department to effectively liaise with the PCU. Besides the nodal officer, each PIU will be supported by procurement, finance, safeguards, and technical specialists, as needed.

To ensure coordination and review of project implementation progress at the district level, a District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC), has been established. The DLCC is headed by the Deputy Commissioner, with Additional Deputy Commissioner (Development) as member secretary and comprises of all district level implementing agencies, lead banks, as members along with two or three support staff. The DLCC supported by the project, will have the responsibility to: (i) ensure that the project beneficiary selection criteria is consistently adhered to by all the implementing agencies; (ii) monitor progress of project activities at the district level; (iii) resolve cross cutting implementation issues; (iv) avoid duplicity of project activities with other schemes; and (v) maximize convergence of complementary activities.

Implementation capacity will be strengthened by effective collaboration and technical assistance. The project will collaborate with both national and international institutions for training, technical backstopping and setting up Centers of Excellence. Internationally reputed agencies will be engaged as consultants to support specific value chains.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Given a wide coverage of market linked infrastructure and support for increasing agricultural

		productivity, an Environmental Assessment has been completed covering a sample of 7 districts covering central, upper and lower Assam, hill districts and Barak valley. Proposed activities might potentially have some adverse impacts and would require mitigation. This policy is therefore triggered.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The State has a widespread network of naturally occurring wetlands (beels) that could be at risk due to proposed infrastructure. This policy is triggered for ensuring mitigation of potential impacts through project supported infrastructure and other agricultural investments.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project is unlikely to bring any management changes to the State forest resources that are governed under a robust national law.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The project does not support procurement of pesticides. However, there is likelihood of use of pesticides and other agrochemicals once project investments are realized. The project would update and promote the wider use of the Pest Management Plan and Integrated Pest Management Plan that was developed under previously Bank funded project namely the Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project (AACP).
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project will not impact any physical, cultural and/or religious sites and will be implemented in areas where agriculture is already practiced.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	The policy is triggered. The tribal population is dispersed across the 16 districts identified for clusters development, and is likely to positively impact tribal communities. A social assessment was carried out and a Indigenous People Development Framework (IPF) has been prepared in consultation with the Tribal people. While the exact locations of cluster development is yet to be identified, the IPF will guide the investments to ensure that the Tribal community is able to access benefits
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	The policy is triggered. Private land will not be acquired for any infrastructure facilities. However, upgradation of rural roads may have limited impact on squatters and encroachers. Following the assessment of rural roads developed under central schemes, a Resettlement Policy Frameworks (RPF) has been prepared. It covers process and procedures to (i) minimize impact; (ii) screening provisions to identify the affected; (iii) transect walk with

		community to finalise alignment; (iv) transparent land donation, if required; (v) mitigation measures.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not support construction, refurbishment and replacement of equipment etc. of any dams. It also does not support rehabilitation of existing or building any new irrigation schemes originating from existing dams in the State.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project will not have any impact on international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Project activities do not fall in any disputed areas.

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>If sites are not selected carefully, project investments could have adverse impacts on natural features such as choking of wetlands due to dumping of construction debris, increased pollution due to higher use of agrochemicals and pesticides, risk to human health due to food safety issues and proper hygiene, improper disposal of construction debris and solid waste etc. However, given careful site selection and the wider distribution of investments across several parts of the State, any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts are not anticipated</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p> <p>These are unlikely to have any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in project areas, especially the project is likely to result in crop diversification making farmers switch from rice to other cash crops, which would reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p> <p>Use of energy efficient devices (lighting/heating) and promotion of renewable energy mix through solar power was considered and has been accepted. As a design principle, the project will support climate resilient and environmentally optimized road, market and warehouse designs such as use of alternative materials (e.g. flood accumulated local sand deposits, fly ash, etc.), renewable energy sources (solar), bio-engineering measures for erosion control (to provide green cover and serve as carbon sinks).</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>The borrower has completed the Environmental Assessment and prepared an Environment Management Framework, which covers, amongst others, screening checklist, guidelines on site selection, land preparation, construction activities, transport etc. It also provides a list of potential impacts and their mitigation measures. The Borrower has good capacity to implement the measures suggested. It recently completed the Bank funded Assam Agriculture Competitiveness Project for which the environment safeguards were rated as Highly Satisfactory. The Borrower has the required experience and is familiar with Banks safeguards requirements, including conducting of independent audits of implementation of mitigation measures. The Borrower has contracted</p>

<p>additional technical resource in the form of an Environment Expert to support the project implementation. The Borrower has undertaken the social assessment and prepare the IPF, RPF, and Social Management Framework (SMF) that includes gender action plan, citizen feedback and grievance management system that builds upon the lessons learnt from the recently completed Bank funded Assam Agriculture Competitiveness Project. The Social Management Unit (SMU) and the respective line departments has in-depth knowledge of Banks Operational Policy. The SMU and line department has enhanced its capacity to support implementation and monitor the safeguard instruments and SMF.</p>
<p>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</p>
<p>The key stakeholders include farmers, farmer producer organizations, and entrepreneurs, especially in the MSME segment in the targeted districts. Smallholder farmers account for over 70 percent of the rural population and make up for the vast majority of the states poor. The consultation process has been carried out at three levels (state level, district level PIU Officials and Beneficiaries). The concerned stake holders of the consultation have been involved well in advance through respective PIUs. Two rounds of consultations were carried out during the course of environmental assessment. The first sought views from the stakeholders on the environmental and social issues and the ways these could be resolved, and the second to provide feedback to the stakeholders that their views have been taken care in the project. The procedure for conducting stakeholder and public consultations with relevant consultation formats/ questionnaires/ checklists has been prepared and enclosed with the EMF, which acts as a guide for conducting consultations at any stage of the subproject implementation. The Social management framework (SMF) includes a communication and community engagement plan for the planning and implementation of sub-projects. Mechanism for Citizen feedback including social audit has been developed.</p>

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	30-Nov-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	06-Dec-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
India	30-Nov-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	30-Nov-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	05-Dec-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
India	30-Nov-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	30-Nov-2016

Date of submission to InfoShop	05-Dec-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
India	30-Nov-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	30-Nov-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	06-Dec-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
India	30-Nov-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:	

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP 4.09 - Pest Management	
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	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"/>]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected? Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input 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) Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<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

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

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VI. For more information contact:

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VII. Approval

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<i>Approved By</i>		
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Martien Van Nieuwkoop (PMGR)	Date: 22-Dec-2016
Country Director:	Name: Hisham A. Abdo Kahin (CD)	Date: 23-Dec-2016