

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
CONCEPT STAGE**

Report No.: AC2632

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 03/08/2007

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country: India	Project ID: P097985
Project Name: Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project	
Task Team Leader: Karin Erika Kemper	
Estimated Appraisal Date: January 3, 2009	Estimated Board Date: May 29, 2009
Managing Unit: SASES	Lending Instrument: Specific Investment Loan
Sector: General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (30%);General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (25%);Solid waste management (25%);General public administration sector (10%);Ports, waterways and shipping (10%)	
Theme: Other environment and natural resources management (P);Environmental policies and institutions (S);Other urban development (S);Biodiversity (S);Pollution management and environmental health (S)	
IBRD Amount (US\$m.):	30.00
IDA Amount (US\$m.):	60.00
GEF Amount (US\$m.):	0.00
PCF Amount (US\$m.):	0.00
Other financing amounts by source:	
<u>BORROWER/RECIPIENT</u>	<u>17.00</u>
	17.00

B. Project Objectives [from section 2 of PCN]

The project would address the national, state, and local levels. The development objectives of the proposed project would be to support the GoI and selected states to develop and implement an improved strategic management approach for India's coastal zones to preserve the long-term productivity of this highly-populated region for continued sustainable development and economic growth.

Specific performance indicators will be developed during project preparation. They are likely to include (i) existence of a functioning national coastal zone management institute, (ii) existence of functioning coastal zone management authorities in at least two selected states, (iii) at least 2 pilot activities applying integrated coastal zone management approaches are on-going and experiences well-documented for future scaling up, (iv) vulnerability mapping (flood prone zones, Environmentally Sensitive Areas [ESAs], and coastal stability - erosional and depositional coasts) carried out along xx km of coastline.

C. Project Description [from section 3 of PCN]

The project will have four components: (i) vulnerability and ecological mapping; (ii) institution building and strengthening at national level; (iii) development and implementation of state-level approaches to Integrated Coastal Zone Management; and (iv) project management.

Component I - Vulnerability and Ecological Mapping (US\$25 million)

This component would include flood and erosional vulnerability and Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) mapping and delimitation of different categories of coastal zones to be regulated for conservation and for protection against natural hazards. This would comprise delimitation and mapping of coastal ecosystems and ecologically sensitive areas; demarcation of hazard zones susceptible to natural disasters and flooding; and verification and pilot assessments before revised national delimitation is undertaken. It would also take into account forecast impacts of climate change as applicable.

Component II - National Institution Building and Capacity Strengthening (US\$15 million)

This component would include support to establish and operationalize a National Institute/Authority (tbd) for Sustainable Coastal Zone Management, capacity building and strengthening of this Institute as well as of MoEF, and to develop relevant regulations and institutional set-ups guiding the linkages between the Centre and the states in order to develop the nationwide approach to coastal zone management. In addition, the possibility of supporting two Regional Institutes for Sustainable Coastal Zone Management in different parts of India is going to be assessed during project preparation. This component will also be designed to actively link to the state-level institutional strengthening and capacity building in ICZM under Component III.

Component III - Development and implementation of state-level approaches to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (US\$70 million)

In this component, state-level approaches to ICZM would be developed and pilot projects would be implemented in specific geographical areas. Focus would be on 2 to 3 selected states.

During identification, Gujarat was selected. Orissa and West Bengal are candidates for participation in the project. It was decided that inclusion of all 8 Indian coastal states in the project would not be advisable due to the complexity of the proposed state-level activities. Rather, the selected states would present a number of issues to be tackled that could be used for lessons learned and future dissemination in other states. (In addition, the ADB has expressed strong interest in developing a coastal zone management project in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. While the MoEF has not yet made a decision in this regard, it has requested the Bank-financed project to take the lead on the overall ICZM framework so that other projects would fall within this umbrella and consistency be ensured.)

The component would thus focus on

- a. strengthening and capacity building of 2 to 3 state-level Coastal Zone Management Authorities (current state authorities function on a committee basis, mainly dealing with ad hoc concerns and without continuous institutional or physical presence), and their linkage with the national coastal zone management system (see Components I and II), and on
- b. demonstration investments in critical areas related to conservation of the coastal environment, which would test the practical application of the coastal zone management approach in those states, as advocated in the Swaminathan Committee Report. This would

include development of integrated CZM plans, for instance with regard to tourism and eco-tourism. The focus would be to develop and implement operational models for integrated coastal zone management that could provide lessons for scaling-up.

In Gujarat, such activities would likely focus on the Gulf of Kachchh, which presents a range of pollution-related challenges, due to concomitant presence of oil based industries, marine parks, fishing activities, urban areas, etc.

In Orissa, pilot initiatives could focus on the specific port developments, which take place in and adjacent to ecological sensitive areas, and where competition between local people's natural resource dependent livelihood needs and major economic growth initiatives is rising. The issues to be addressed in West Bengal would be similar to those of Orissa.

c. The pilot activities could also include conservation and restoration of mangroves, including a few particularly relevant ones as a natural protection to valuable economic infrastructure; support to developing medium and small-scale coastal tourism facilities and networks, with linkage to improve the economic earning opportunities of the poor, and complementary reform and institution building (e.g. preparation of integrated coastal zone management plans for a few areas, such as areas to be managed by panchayats).

Component IV - Project Management (US\$5 million)

Activities under this component would help ensure effective project management at national, state and district levels, information support, communications, and monitoring and evaluation. The project would be implemented by the MoEF and the State Level Coastal Zone Management Authorities. Harmonization with ADB and other agencies/organizations involved in the management of the coastal zone is being sought.

D. Project location (if known)

Based on the identification mission held in October 2006 and discussions with the MOEF, the selected locations will be in the states of Gujarat and Orissa (still to be confirmed).

E. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies [from PCN]

There is a capacity limitation, both at the centre and the state levels, along with weak interagency coordination and sensitive relationships between Centre and State agencies. In addition, due to the history of the regulatory approach to coastal zone management in India, there is very limited experience with proactive management of the coastal zone in the country's institutions. This may have an implication (?) application on the management of safeguard policies and associated risks of weak implementation of management plans. This aspect would be addressed by emphasizing on building a strong, multidisciplinary GoI project preparation team, at national and state levels. Preparation in this regard has been initiated by the MOEF. In addition, during project preparation, stakeholder involvement will be systematically drawn to gain from the existing expertise in the country. The Swaminathan Committee report makes specific recommendations on a number of reforms to facilitate conservation of ecosystems in the coastal zone, and at the same time promoting economic development and poverty reduction in the coastal areas - to be operationalized through a more strategic, decentralized but scientific preparation and implementation of a National Coastal Zone Management Program. Enhancing borrower capacity towards effectively integrating Environmental Management and Social Development issues related to the proposed National Coastal Zone Management Program would be an explicit focus of this initiative.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Ms Sonia Chand Sandhu (SASES)

Mr Shankar Narayanan (SASES)

II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies Triggered	Yes	No	TBD
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)	X		
<p>Environment issues in the context of coastal zone management, are generally cross sectoral in nature, ranging from impacts on land use to bio-diversity, wetlands, forests, water resources and induced impacts from development of port and harbour facilities, inland navigation, solid waste/ water collection / disposal, tourism interventions. These are exacerbated by conflicts between various agencies with respect to the economic interests associated with sector development. These conflicts can manifest themselves ecologically and economically, since the productivity of coastal and marine areas and their ability to recover from damage are often diminished by the effects of one development activity on another. Coastal and marine zones mostly encompass many different kinds of resources that are generally demonstrating (most parts of the world) a decreasing ability to sustain development. This is evidenced by (to name a few) increasing pollution, rising human health hazards, declining fisheries, spoiled beaches, conflicts between local cultures and tourists and displacement of groups which subsist on coastal zone resources. This trend can be reversed when the unique needs of the coastal zone are recognized and appropriately assessed. This project aims to approach coastal zone management in this holistic manner by way of robust assessments to balance development needs and optimize conservation of natural resources. An Environmental and Social Assessment will be conducted in this regard. This will be scoped per the requirements of the project design and location of investments (as they are determined). Social Analysis, an integral part of the Social Assessment, will also be carried out both at the local pilot levels and for the project in general in order to identify and mitigate any adverse social impacts, and to identify the possible opportunities to enhance the positive impacts of project interventions.</p>			
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)	X		
<p>Scope of assessment of natural habitats as part of the EA would be determined as locations of project investments are identified.</p>			
Forests (OP/BP 4.36)	X		
<p>Scope of assessment as part of the EA would be determined as locations of project investments are identified</p>			
Pest Management (OP 4.09)			X
<p>To be determined during the course of the EA and development of the project design.</p>			
Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)	X		
<p>Scope of assessment as part of the EA would be determined as locations of project investments are identified.</p>			
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)			X
<p>To be determined as part of the Environmental and Social Assessment and further development of project design and finalization of investments.</p>			
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)			X
<p>To be determined as part of the Environmental and Social Assessment and further development of project design and finalization of investments.</p>			

Safeguard Policies Triggered	Yes	No	TBD
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)			X
To be determined as part of the Environmental and Social Assessment and further development of project design and finalization of investments.			
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)			X
To be determined as part of the Environmental and Social Assessment and further development of project design and finalization of investments.			
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)			X
To be determined as part of the Environmental and Social Assessment and further development of project design and finalization of investments.			

Environmental Category: A - Full Assessment

III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

- A. Target date for the Quality Enhancement Review (QER), at which time the PAD-stage ISDS would be prepared: 09/17/2007
- B. For simple projects that will not require a QER, the target date for preparing the PAD-stage ISDS: N/A
- C. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing¹ should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS.
To be assessed and determined.

IV. APPROVALS

<i>Signed and submitted by:</i>		
Task Team Leader:	Ms Karin Erika Kemper	02/26/2007
<i>Approved by:</i>		
Regional Safeguards Coordinator:	Mr Frederick Edmund Brusberg	02/26/2007
Comments:		
Sector Manager:	Mr Bilal H. Rahill	03/01/2007
Comments:		

¹ Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in-country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.

