



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 21-Mar-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA22779



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Pakistan	Project ID P163924	Project Name Pakistan Hydromet and DRM Services Project (PHDSP)	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region SOUTH ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date 14-Mar-2018	Estimated Board Date 21-May-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Economic Affairs Division	Implementing Agency Pakistan Meteorological Department, National Disaster Management Authority	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To strengthen Pakistan’s public-sector delivery of reliable and timely hydro-meteorological and disaster risk management services to user departments and communities.

Components

Hydro-meteorological and Climate Services
Disaster Risk Management
Contingent Emergency Response Component

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	22.00
International Development Association (IDA)	188.00
Total Project Cost	210.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue



Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- 1. Over the last two decades Pakistan has made considerable progress in reducing absolute poverty and improving shared prosperity, but most of the population remains poor or vulnerable.** Between 1991 and 2011 the number of people with an income below \$1.25 per day was more than halved;¹ and between 2002 and 2011 the percentage of the population below the national poverty level fell from 34.7 to 13.6 percent.² Nonetheless, nearly three-quarters of the population remain poor or vulnerable.
- 2. A key dimension of vulnerability in South Asia is exposure to hydrological and meteorological (hydromet) hazards including storms, floods, and droughts.** Across South Asia, the number of disasters has quadrupled over the past four decades, causing over 800,000 deaths and US\$80 billion in damages³—equivalent to an estimated 2–6 percent of GDP—and slowing economic growth and poverty reduction.⁴ Climate change is expected to have an adverse impact on Pakistan, as it ranks 7th on the climate risk index⁵. It continues to be one of the most flood-prone countries in the South Asia Region (SAR); it suffered US\$18 billion in losses between 2005 and 2014 (US\$10.5 billion from the 2010 floods alone), equivalent to around 6 percent of the federal budget.⁶ Hydromet hazards have been coupled with rapid population growth and uncontrolled urbanization, leading to a disproportionate and growing impact on the poor.
- 3. Agriculture in Pakistan is severely exposed to climate and weather-related risks. The sector contributes 22 percent of GDP and 13 percent of national exports, employs 45 percent of the labor force, and is hugely reliant on irrigation—accounting for 95 percent of total national water use.** Irrigation underpins national food security and is critical to the livelihoods of the rural poor. Increasing food demands as well as water demands from other sectors means that water scarcity issues are becoming more and more challenging for Pakistan. To maximize the economic value of its relatively scarce water resources, Pakistan needs to greatly improve water management (on all scales, from the level of the basin to the farm) through interagency coordination and greatly improved water data and information exchange. The productivity of other key economic sectors—such as transport, disaster risk management, energy, and aviation—are also compromised by inadequate weather, water, climate and information services.

¹<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/886791468083329310/Pakistan-Country-partnership-strategy-for-the-period-FY2015-19>

² Ibid.

³ Not including indirect losses.

⁴ World Bank Program Brief: South Asia Regional Program on Hydromet, Climate Services and Resilience (2017).

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/region/sar/brief/south-asia-hydrological-and-meteorological-hydromet-resilience-program>

⁵ Global Climate Risk Index 2017 <https://germanwatch.org/en/download/16411.pdf>

⁶ World Bank (2015) *Fiscal Disaster Risk Assessment Options for Consideration: Pakistan*. Chapter 1, page 2.

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/21920>



4. **Regional and international collaboration is important for helping Pakistan provide better weather and climate information services.** World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Members establish data-sharing arrangements and operational guidelines, implement best practices, and share capacity building efforts. International and regional collaboration, however, depends on continued investment at the national level in a meteorological observational network, major computing infrastructure, and research and development, as well as on regional investment and collaborative efforts in downscaling global data products to regional and national application.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

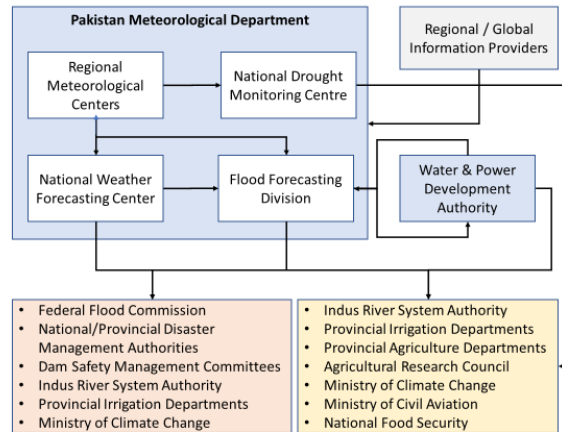
5. **Being one of the most climate-change vulnerable countries in the world and recurrently affected by catastrophes, Pakistan's economy is under additional strain from prevailing and likely future threats by extreme weather and water events being exacerbated by climate change.** However, to maintain and build on its recent development gains, strengthening climate change adaptation and preparedness to natural hazards, improving the provision and access to weather, water and climate-related information is critical. Improved development and delivery of hydromet information services and early warnings can make important contributions to economic productivity while also enhancing community resilience to natural hazards. Climate-resilient development requires stronger institutions and a higher level of observation, forecasting, and service delivery capacity; these could make a significant contribution to safety, security, and economic well-being.⁷
6. **The modernization of national metrological and hydrological services will be crucial to help the national and provincial disaster management authorities, which are its most important stakeholders, to improve early warning systems and the level of planning and preparedness for, and response to disasters.** This approach has been adopted by nearly all governments who recognize the importance of a strong partnership between their National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and disaster management authorities in the delivery of services, in particular, the last-mile connectivity which is central to the provision of weather, climate and hydrological services.
7. **The PMD, within the Cabinet Secretariat (Aviation Division), has primary responsibility for generating accurate and timely hydromet data, products, and services in Pakistan.** PMD's main objectives are to provide meteorological services for aviation; public weather services; early warning services (cyclones, storms, floods, GLOFs, heat waves); agro-meteorological services; climatological services; geophysical and seismic services; marine meteorological services. The PMD National Weather Forecasting Centre (NWFC) is responsible for public national weather forecasts. The PMD's Flood Forecasting Division (FFD) in Lahore is responsible for storm and flood forecasting as well as river flow forecasts and water availability outlooks. Although responsibility for hydrological information services resides with PMD, the Pakistan Water & Power Development Authority (WAPDA) and provincial Irrigation Departments (PIDs) operate most hydrological observation networks. Multiple federal and provincial government agencies

⁷Upgrading all hydro-meteorological information and early-warning systems in developing countries has been estimated to have the potential to save 23,000 lives annually and provide US\$3–30 billion per year in economic benefits—see Hallegatte (2012). "A Cost Effective Solution to Reduce Disaster Losses in Developing Countries: Hydro-meteorological Services, Early Warning, and Evacuation." Policy Research Working Paper 6058, World Bank, Washington, DC.



are key stakeholders of PMD’s information services. The Federal Flood Commission (FFC), which is responsible for development and maintenance of flood protection and control systems in the country is dependent on PMD’s information services.

Figure 1: Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Dependencies of the Pakistan Meteorological Department and Stakeholders



- PMD aspires to move towards a service-oriented organization, focused on diverse stakeholder information needs.** PMD currently generates 1–2 day weather forecasts, 3–5 day outlooks, and 24-hour hydrological forecasts. This is insufficient to meet the needs of stakeholders who require information for short-term operations (including more actionable forecasts and warnings) and for medium- to long-term planning, particularly in the context of increased climate variability. PIDs require hydromet information to better manage irrigation water distribution; provincial agriculture departments (PADs) need monthly weather outlooks tailored to 19 agricultural zones. WAPDA requires better hydrological forecasts to guide reservoir management and hydropower operations, and the Indus River System Authority (IRSA) requires improved river flow forecasts to inform inter-provincial water allocation. The Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority needs improved and more automated hydromet services, including forecasts, for flight operations. The Ministry of National Food Security and Research requires forecasts to develop agro-meteorological and water resources–related information services for its stakeholders. A well-functioning PMD equipped with modern infrastructure, tools and technologies will be able to respond to these requirements.
- In order to achieve this desired transformation, a new business model for PMD is required which focuses on end-user needs and recognizes the private sector as a strategic partner.** Recognizing that cultural change in institutions is slow, the proposed project represents the first phase of a planned long-term engagement on hydromet modernization.⁸ The proposed project needs to lay a strong foundation that can be developed over time. PMD must develop and own a clear, long-term strategic framework based on a solid theory of change that will guide its business and coordinate donor investment and that will be supported by a Concept of Operations (CONOPS). The CONOPS is based on user requirements and prepared in coordination with users and stakeholders to ensure the viability of the concepts presented.

⁸ Modernization of the US National Weather Service took over 10 years and US\$4.5 billion. See Rogers & Tsirkunov (2013) Weather and Climate Resilience-Effective Preparedness through National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, World Bank; and GFDRR & JMBSC (2016) Modernization of Meteorological Services in Japan and Lessons for Developing Countries.



10. **Private sector hydromet and climate-related opportunities in Pakistan could increase PMD revenue and expand service delivery and infrastructure.** Public private partnership (PPP) arrangements could complement and enhance PMD's functions by developing revenue-generating activities or sales of value-added information to supplement operation and maintenance costs during and after project implementation. The most promising of these opportunities are in agriculture and aviation. PPPs will be critical for the range and specificity of information products and their market penetration. Furthermore, automatic weather stations (AWSs) could be installed on telecommunication masts owned by those companies, minimizing the need for PMD to acquire land, minimize O&M costs and other overheads.
11. **The relationship between PMD and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) will serve to demonstrate to other stakeholders across the hydromet value chain the benefits of working together to bridge the gap between the producers and users of meteorological and hydrological services for the protection of lives and economic assets from hydromet hazards.** Up until the 2005 earthquake, Pakistan's DRM mechanisms focused on reactive strategies. The Government's first shift to an ex-ante risk management approach was in 2006 through the introduction of the National Disaster Management Ordinance which later led to the NDMA Act 2010. A comprehensive disaster management system has since been established under the NDMA Act of 2010 and institutional mechanism at the national, provincial and district levels have been put in place in the form of NDMA, PDMA and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs). NDMA in consonance with provisions of NDMA Act 2010 and in-line with the DRR Policy formulated a 10-year comprehensive National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP, 2012 - 2022) outlining ten priority areas and 118 specific interventions and projects for implementation over the next ten years. The NDMP also includes critical infrastructure requirements for flood management under the National Flood Protection Plan (NFPP) by the FFC.
12. **The NDMA was established in 2007 and is mandated at the federal level to formulate and enforce policies for the prevention of national disasters; coordinate efforts with various government ministries and international organizations.** Constituted under the NDM Act (2010), the PDMA were also established to strategize management and response to natural disasters at the provincial and local levels. Given the nascence of the DRM institutions and their critical role in disaster management, fixing capacity weaknesses and gaps in the present DRM system warrant high priority. There are also significant variations in the development, efficiency and expertise of disaster management institutions, and the services they deliver, in various regions/provinces. While institutional structures have been put in place, human resource and institutional capacities are lacking in most of these authorities.
13. **In view of the vulnerability of country to multiple disasters and climate-related risks, strengthening of Disaster Risk Management system in Pakistan is considered very strategic in assisting the Government to achieve its national and global commitments,** especially the Five-Year Development Plan of the Government of Pakistan (GoP), SDGs, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) which among many other things, emphasize upon disaster-specific resilience in light of risk-informed development. This ensures that top-down and bottom-up approaches need to be adopted in supporting the Government of Pakistan in implementing its DRR policy and NDMP of 2012-2022.



C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

To strengthen the Pakistan's public sector delivery of reliable and timely hydro-meteorological and disaster risk management services to user departments and communities.

Key Results

14. **PDO achievement progress will be measured through the following indicators (further elaborated in Section VII).** The improvement in hydro-meteorological services and products as well as the quality and access to these services by PMD will be measured by PDOs 1 and 2 respectively. PDO 3 will measure the capacity to deliver enhanced DRM information and services.
- PDO 1: Improve weather forecasting: This indicator will measure the *Improvement in Weather Forecast Skill (of 24-hour public weather forecasts for mean temperature)*.
 - PDO 2: Increased satisfaction of departments and communities with PMD services. This indicator will *assess the users and stakeholders' satisfaction with forecasts and warning services provided by PMD*.
 - PDO 3: Increased capacity to deliver DRM services to user departments and communities: This indicator will *measure existing tools and mechanisms at NDMA used for delivery of DRM services to user departments and communities. Through project interventions, more sophisticated tools and mechanisms will be put in place to enhance delivery of DRM services*.

D. Project Description

Project Components

15. **The project has three main components and will be implemented over a period of five years.** Project activities are listed below and detailed in Annex 1.

Component 1: Hydro-meteorological and Climate Services (Total US\$106 million): The component will include the following sub-components:

Sub-Component 1.1: Institutional Strengthening, Capacity Building (Total US\$6.0 million, of which IDA Regional Funding US\$2.0 million).

- Institutional strengthening and development of a legal and regulatory framework (US\$1.40 million).
- Capacity building and training of PMD and main stakeholders (US\$4.15 million).
- Outreach and public education, awareness raising, marketing (US\$0.45 million).

Sub-Component 1.2: Modernization of the Observation Infrastructure, Data Management and Forecasting Systems (Total US\$86.7 million of which IDA Regional Funding US\$20.0 million).

- Technical modernization of the observation networks (US\$58.5 million).
- Modernization of PMD data management, communication, and ICT system (US\$12.3 million).
- Improvement of the weather forecasting process, including numerical weather prediction system (US\$3.2 million).



- Improvement of hydrological forecasting system, including flood modeling system (US\$1.2 million).
- Expansion and refurbishment of PMD's operational facilities (US\$11.5 million).

Sub-Component 1.3: Enhancement of the PMD Service Delivery & Building Partnerships with the Private Sector (Total US\$9.3 million, of which IDA Regional Funding US\$3.0).

- Introduction of Public Weather and Hydrological Services (water resources, disaster risk management (DRM), agriculture, irrigation, media, civil aviation, transport, health, energy, etc.) (US\$1.7 million).
- Strengthening of end-to-end early warning system (EWS) including a regular post-event review process (US\$1.0 million).
- Introduction of impact-based forecast and warning services in support of operations of DRM and other stakeholders (US\$1.6 million).
- Development of Agriculture and Climate Advisory Service (ACAS), including drought monitoring (US\$2.5 million).
- Creation of the National Framework of Climate Services (NFCS) (US\$1.5 million).
- Strengthening Services for Aviation (US\$1 million).

Sub-Component 1.4: Project Management, Systems Integration, Monitoring and Implementation Support of PMD (Total US\$4.0 million).

- Assessment of existing systems and design of an optimum composite observation network, forecasting and service delivery processes (weather, climate, and hydrological) (US\$2.0 million).
- Project management, monitoring, reporting and evaluation (US\$1.0 million).
- Operations and maintenance (O&M) costs (US\$1.0 million).

Component 2: Disaster Risk Management (Total US\$82 million): The component will consist of the following sub-components:

Sub-Component 2.1: Legal Policy and Institutional Strengthening (Total US\$ 40 million).

- Advisory services to strengthen the existing legal disaster risk management framework and policy (US\$ 0.5 million).
- Institutional Strengthening for DRM (US\$ 4.5 million).
- Strengthening of Disaster Risk Financing Mechanisms (US\$ 2.0 million).
- National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) local and Community Response (US\$ 20.0 million).
- Strengthening of Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USAR) (US\$ 7.0 million).
- Multi Hazard-Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (US\$ 4.0 million).
- Analytics and Research on Hazard Impacts (US\$ 2.0 million)

Sub-Component 2.2: Infrastructure for Resilience (Total US\$ 35 million).

- National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) (US\$ 14.0 million).
- National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) (US\$ 5.0 million)
- Communications, Mobile Command Centers and Systems (US\$ 9.0 million)
- Development of Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) (US\$ 2.0 million).



- Investment Framework and pilot activities for resilience infrastructure in the Federal Capital (US\$ 5.0 million).

Sub-Component 2.3: Project Management, Monitoring and Implementation Support of NDMA (Total US\$ 7 million).

Component 3: Contingent Emergency Response Component (Total US\$ 0 million): This component will support preparedness and rapid response to climate and natural disasters, emergency, and/or catastrophic event as needed. The provisional zero cost for this component will allow for rapid reallocation of credit proceeds from other components under streamlined procurement and disbursement procedures. Please refer to Annex 1 for more information on the CERC component.

Project Cost and Financing

16. **The total cost of the project is US\$210 million, which will be financed through an IDA credit of US\$188 million equivalent with counterpart funding estimated at US\$22 million.** IDA funding will include national IDA (in the amount of US\$163.0 million equivalent) as well as regional IDA (US\$25.0 million equivalent). The regional IDA will finance activities that contribute to regional resilience and/or have a regional dimension. This primarily relates to component 1. GoP financing will support twinning operational support, vehicles, high performance computers, architectural and supervision consultant, the system integrator, equipment for national disaster response force, gender mainstreaming and part of NDMA and PMD's project management and O&M. Separate budget and accounts will be kept for counterparts funding.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

17. The activities and investments under the project will be implemented through two federal entities. The project envisages the use of existing government structures for implementation. Component 1 focusing on hydro-meteorological and climate services will be implemented by the Pakistan Meteorological Department, while National Disaster Management Authority will be responsible for implementing Component 2 focusing on disaster risk management in the country. These federal entities would establish dedicated PIUs to assist in the implementation of the project activities. Both Implementing Agencies (IAs) will be responsible for appointing a Project Director (PD) and hiring of key staff and consultants for respective PIUs as per project requirements. A close linkage between the IAs would be ensured through connectivity of the early warning system.
18. The IAs through their respective PIUs would have responsibility for project implementation including, but not limited to, reporting, knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, social and environmental management, procurement, financial management, audit and disbursements, as well as coordination with the line agencies and the Bank. The PIU will be adequately resourced with skill sets and competencies required for project implementation and monitoring. The PIUs would be created and adequately staffed within one month of project effectiveness.



- 19. **Project Operations Manual:** The project will be implemented according to the guidelines and procedures outlined in the Operations Manual (OM), which should be adopted by project effectiveness and reviewed periodically. The documents will lay out roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders and provide details of project processes and project cycle.
- 20. **Communications:** The project will support the Implementing Agencies in developing and implementing an internal and external communications strategy during project implementation. The communication functions for the project will be housed at PMD and NDMA, respectively.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The Project will establish new meteorological and other related structures across the country. The location of these installations is expected to be on government owned land and may be in remote areas with low population densities. Some interventions also relate to upgradation of existing installations for which year 1 construction sites have been identified and ESMPs prepared, where as other sites will be selected during project implementation. In case there is any small scale and localized resettlement impact as outlined in the ESMF/RPF, it will be managed through specific ESMP/RAP. A radar installations for Chitral district is also planned, which is home to the Kalash, the only Indigenous People in Pakistan. The project site, however is located at a significant distance from the valleys where these IP reside and earn their livelihoods. The radar will most likely be installed within the premises of the local office of the Pakistan Meteorological Department, situated within the Chitral Airport, which is at least 40 KM from the nearest Kalash inhabited valley. Therefore, no impacts are foreseen to the IP of Kalash.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Rahat Jabeen, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
Babar Naseem Khan, Social Safeguards Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project environmental safeguard category has been assessed as B. The categorization is predominantly due to project activities of modernization of the observation infrastructure, data management systems and forecasting which involves the installation of Automated Weather Stations (AWS), radars, expansion refurbishment of



PMD facilities, modernization of the seismic monitoring and tsunami warning systems, and modernization of the meteo-oceanographic monitoring system. Project activities may cause adverse environmental and social impacts which are likely to be small scale, localized, and reversible in nature. The locations for some new radars and AWS will be identified during project implementation. In this regard, an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) and Management Framework (ESMF) has been cleared by the Bank and disclosed by the client. Additionally, two ESMP for Islamabad and Lahore have also been cleared by the Bank and disclosed by PMD/Bank.

Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project does not involve any interventions which can impact on physical and cultural resources present in the project areas. But the ESMF under 4.01 discussed chance find procedure. as per policy guidelines of OP4.11.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	Radar installations are planned for Chitral district, to be installed within the premises of the local office of Pakistan Meteorological Department. This is situated within the Chitral Airport, which is at least 40 KM from the nearest IP inhabited valley. OP 4.10 has not been triggered.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Land will be required for new installations. This is expected to be government-owned land and likely to be located in remote areas. Therefore, impacts on resettlement are not expected to be at a large scale.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	



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:

Environmental Safeguards issues and their impacts have been assessed as low and temporary in nature.

Environmental safeguard issues mostly relate to the installation and upgradation of some infrastructure related to the information and service delivery for Hydrometeorology and Disaster Risk Management across the country. Impacts relate to limited construction activities within the premises of PMD and NDMA offices and locations. The project has developed an ESMF and ESMPs (for identified sites) with mitigation measures related to the construction, health and safety of the laborers. With regards to social safeguards, there are no significant impacts anticipated due to the design of activities under the project. Small plots of land are required, to build radar installations, buildings, etc. which are expected to be government owned. However, OP 4.12 has been triggered so as to deal with any private land acquisition if required. In case of encroachment on public lands, OP 4.12. would be applied. With respect to Indigenous People, there are no impacts anticipated. A project site is located within the Chitral Airport, which is at a significant distance from the three Valleys where the Kalash population reside and earn their livelihoods.

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

From an environment perspective, there are no potential and indirect impacts envisaged in relation to project activities. There are positive social impacts and outcomes anticipated in the long run due to installation of radars, and early warning systems, as improved forecasting will contribute to enhanced disaster preparedness and response.

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

The potential impacts of the project have been assessed as low risk and localized therefore the ESMF and ESMPs have outlined appropriate mitigation measures to minimize temporary adverse impacts. Analysis of alternatives has been included as part of the ESMF.

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.

An ESMF has been prepared by implementing agencies to serve as a roadmap outlining the prerequisite environmental and social screening and assessments that are needed for all physical interventions of the Project, as per the Bank's OP 4.01. Furthermore, the borrower has assessed the type of civil works that could negatively impact natural habitats and forests, particularly in the environmentally sensitive areas of the country. Limited civil works will be required during installation of equipment, upgrades, while construction of field offices and research centers would also take place. In this case, the ESMF includes an Environmental and Social Management Plan, which consists of environmental screening and monitoring checklists for standard civil works. While two ESMPs for year 1 construction activities have already been prepared and disclosed, more site specific ESMPs would be prepared prior to the initiation of different civil works in specific locations and would require approval from the World Bank Group. The Project's ESMF has been approved and disclosed by the Bank on March 15, 2018 and disclosed nationally on March 19, 2018.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

Key stakeholders have been identified in the ESMF, and consultations have been carried out with them. Key



stakeholders include the technical staff of PMD and NDMA involved in the data processing and distribution of information among user departments such as agriculture and irrigation. The NDMA will also provide risk information and early warnings to disaster prone areas in the country. Safeguard instruments, including an ESMF/RPF, two ESMPs/RAPs have been cleared by the Bank and disclosed by the client. Urdu versions of the Executive Summaries are also being disclosed. Further, citizens feedback and beneficiaries engagement would remain a key annual exercise during the project life. Consultations will also be undertaken where other ESMPs are prepared and implemented.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
12-Mar-2018	15-Mar-2018	

"In country" Disclosure

Pakistan
19-Mar-2018

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
12-Mar-2018	15-Mar-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Pakistan
19-Mar-2018

Comments

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 Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

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

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Haris Khan Ditte Marie Gammelgaard Fallesen William Young
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Approved By

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Practice Manager/Manager:	Jie Li	20-Mar-2018
Country Director:	Melinda Good	21-Mar-2018
