



## Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet Restructuring Stage

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Restructuring Stage | Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 08-Nov-2017 | Report No: ISDSR23315

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**Note to Task Teams:** The following sections are system generated and can only be edited online in the Portal.

## I. BASIC INFORMATION

### 1. BASIC PROJECT DATA

Project ID	Project Name
P145502	TECHNOLOGY CENTER SYSTEMS PROJECT (TCSP)
Task Team Leader(s)	Country
Michael Olavi Engman	India
Approval Date	Environmental Category
25-Apr-2014	Partial Assessment (B)
Managing Unit	Is this a Repeater project?
GTC06	

### PROJECT FINANCING DATA (IN USD MILLION)

Total Project Cost	Total Financing
400,000,000.00	400,000,000.00
Financing Gap	
0.00	

Financing Source	Amount
Counterpart Funding	200,000,000.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	200,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,000,000.00</b>

### 2. PROJECT INFORMATION



#### Current Project Development Objective

The Program's Development Objective (PDO) is to enhance the productivity of MSMEs by improving their access to technology and business advisory services as well as skilled workers through systems of financially sustainable Technology Centers (TCs).

#### Proposed New PDO

The PDO is to increase access to technology and skilled workers for micro, small and medium enterprises at technology centers.

**Note to Task Teams:** End of system generated content, document is editable from here.

### 3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

**Note to Task Teams:** The following sections are system generated and can only be edited online in the Portal.

### 4. PROJECT LOCATION AND SALIENT PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS RELEVANT TO THE SAFEGUARD ANALYSIS (IF KNOWN)

This project supports the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME), Government of India, in setting-up new and upgrading existing Technology Centers (TCs) in selected states. So far, 13 out of 15 new TCs have been identified - Bhiwadi, Durg, Rohtak, Vizag, Bengaluru, Baddi, Sitarganj, Greater Noida, Puducherry, Imphal, Bhopal, Kanpur and Ernakulam. The 18 existing TCs to be upgraded under the project are located at Aurangabad, Mumbai, Bhubaneswar, Jamsedpur, Kolkatta, Indore, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Hyderabad, Guwahati, Ahmedabad, Ramnagar, Agra (2), Meerut, Chennai, Firozabad and Kannauj.

Manufacturing has been recognized as an essential driver of economic development and has an important economic and employment multiplier effect. MSMEs play an important role in India's economic development and in the creation of productive jobs. The GoI's recently-announced National Manufacturing Policy includes an objective of creating 100 million additional jobs. However, constraints exist to growth and competitiveness of India's manufacturing sector, and especially for MSMEs. These bottlenecks include constraints to market access (including domestic markets), difficulties to access finance, infrastructure deficiencies, regulatory red tape, and difficulties for MSMEs to access technology (including green/environment friendly) and skills. The project aims to support industrial sectors including: (a) Electrical Systems Design & Manufacturing (ESDM); (b) Fragrances and flavors; (c) Leather and leather products; (d) Glass and Ceramics and (e) Tooling. The specific technological and environmental (including occupational health and safety) issues associated with each of these sectors are varied in nature. The TCs will most likely be set up in existing Industrial Areas of a State or on available government land with ample public transport infrastructure linkages (road, rail and air) so that they are easily accessible to all stakeholders including



trainees and industries. If successful, the project will directly lead to a marked improvement in the lives of many workers and graduates in industries, with significant positive spill-over effects to the rest of the economy, including some environmental (including occupational health and safety) benefits. Against this backdrop, the project aims to develop the technological and skill base of MSMEs in selected manufacturing industries, via upgraded and expanded Systems of specialized Technology Centers.

## 5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SPECIALISTS ON THE TEAM

Samuel Thangaraj, Social Safeguards Specialist

Neha Pravash Kumar Mishra, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

Sushmita Sarkar, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

## 6. SAFEGUARD POLICIES TRIGGERED

Safeguard Policies	Triggered	Explanation
Environmental Assessment (OP) (BP 4.01)	Yes	<p>Specific interventions (under Component 2) envisaged under the project such as creation of 15 new Technology Centers and upgrading of building and related infrastructure of the existing 18 Tool Rooms may have some potential adverse environmental impacts in the local context. Even though it is expected that the new buildings/blocks would be located within an existing industrial estate or on available government land elsewhere, planning, construction and operation of buildings would require appropriate integration of environment, health and safety measures to ensure that adverse environmental impacts are minimized and properly managed.</p> <p>Impacts pertaining to: (a) location (environmental and social features of the site and surrounding land-uses); (b) design (sanitation, water supply, drainage, solid waste arrangements, waste water management, ventilation, access, energy efficiency, material usage, fire safety, storage facility and natural disaster dimension); (c) construction and worksite safety management, including occupational health and safety of construction workers, public safety issues, management of borrow areas and debris/waste material; and; (d) operation/maintenance aspects of physical assets such as buildings, equipment/tools/machinery (such as sanitation</p>



and cleanliness/hygiene in the campus and its various facilities; waste management from workshop floor; e-waste management; water, noise and air pollution from generators and other workshop machinery etc.).would require attention. There is also an opportunity to improve the over-all environmental footprint by creating 'green buildings' or 'greener facilities' under the program.

On other project interventions pertaining to training/curriculum development and testing/developing prototypes the anticipated environmental impacts are not likely to cause any significant or serious damage to natural and physical environment. In fact, the Program offers opportunity to promote improved environmental performance of the selected industrial sectors and safer working practices through introduction of new/ appropriate technology (equipment/machines) and training.

OP 4.01 has been triggered to ensure that all major (like building infrastructure) and minor (tools/equipment/machinery, training and curriculum related) interventions are planned and designed to be environmentally sound by integrating appropriate principles and approaches into the over-all decision making process.

No physical interventions proposed under the project are expected to affect natural habitats. No civil works will be financed under the project in designated protected areas/wilderness areas/critical natural habitats. The environment screening tool will be used to ensure compliance in this regard. Therefore, OP 4.04 is not being triggered for the project.

OP 4.36 is not being triggered for this project as no interventions are envisaged in forest areas and therefore no conversion/degradation of this natural resource would occur.

OP 4.09 is not being triggered for this project as biological/environmental control methods or reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides is not envisaged. In case, such a need arises on account of selection of a specific trade/sector, the requirement is likely to be very limited. In such a scenario, the requirements under the pest management policy of the Bank will be built-in as

Natural Habitats (OP) (BP 4.04)                          No

Forests (OP) (BP 4.36)                          No

Pest Management (OP 4.09)                          No



		part of the over-all Environment Management Plan to be developed for the Technology Center/s in question.
Physical Cultural Resources (OP) (BP 4.11)	Yes	By and large, implementation of the project/program is not likely to affect religious structures of local significance. Screening and site verification protocols will help establish this. However, since civil works are involved, 'chance finds' at work sites is a likely impact that will have to be managed by incorporating appropriate provisions in the bidding/contract documents.
Indigenous Peoples (OP) (BP 4.10)	Yes	The existing TCs are not located in areas where local people have characteristics as described in OP 4.10. The new TCs will also not be located in such areas and this will be confirmed through social screening.
Involuntary Resettlement (OP) (BP 4.12)	Yes	Involuntary land acquisition and land purchase will not be done for any project activity. The facilities are likely to come-up on existing/available government lands that are free from encroachers and/or squatters. Availability of a site free from encumbrances has been built-in as a criterion in the site selection process by the MoMSME.
Safety of Dams (OP) (BP 4.37)	No	OP 4.37 is not being triggered for this project as there is no construction of new dams or activities that are concerned with safe functioning of existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways (OP) (BP 7.50)	No	OP 7.50 will not be triggered for this project as there are no interventions planned/proposed over or around an international waterway that could cause a potential conflict. There are also no activities that may affect the use or pollute such a waterway.
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP) (BP 7.60)	No	OP 7.60 is not being triggered as the project is not proposed in any disputed area.

## II. KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

### A. SUMMARY OF KEY SAFEGUARD ISSUES

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

The establishment of 15 new TCs and strengthening of 18 existing TCs is envisaged to be completed over a six-year period under the project. These facilities will focus on improving access to technology, providing skill up-gradation and offering advocacy support for specific industries with high growth potential. The TCs provide technical advisory support for entrepreneurs and workers while offering opportunities for technical skill development for the youth.



The long-term vision of this project is to ensure competitiveness of the MSME sector by further strengthening its linkages to the mainstream manufacturing sector in the country. The goal is to ensure easy access to high quality technology and holistic skill development and training across the industry value chain, geographies and functionalities.

**Environmental Issues:** While the project interventions would have an over-all positive impact on economic growth, skill development and job creation, specific interventions under Component 2 such as the creation of 15 new TCs and upgrading of building and related infrastructure of the existing 18 TCs may have some potential adverse environmental impacts in the local context. Even though it is expected that the new buildings/blocks would be located within an existing industrial estate or on available government land elsewhere, planning, construction and operation of buildings would require appropriate integration of environment, health and safety measures to ensure that adverse environmental impacts are minimized and properly managed.

Impacts pertaining to: (a) location (environmental and social features of the site and surrounding land-uses); (b) design (sanitation, water supply, drainage, solid waste and waste water management, ventilation, access, energy efficiency, material usage, fire safety, storage facility and improved resilience to natural disasters); (c) construction and worksite safety management, including occupational health and safety of construction workers, public safety issues, management of borrow areas and debris/waste material; and; (d) operation/maintenance aspects of physical assets such as buildings, equipment/tools/machinery (such as sanitation and cleanliness/hygiene in the campus and its various facilities, waste management from workshop floor, e-waste management, noise and air pollution from generators and other workshop machinery etc.) would require attention. There is also an opportunity to improve the overall environmental footprint by creating “green buildings” or “greener facilities” under the project.

On other project interventions pertaining to training/curriculum development and testing/developing prototypes, the anticipated environmental impacts are not likely to cause any significant or serious damage to natural and physical environment. In fact, the project offers opportunities to promote improved environmental performance of the selected industrial sectors and safer working practices through introduction of new, appropriate technology (equipment/machines) and training.

In view of the project’s potential impacts on the environment, the Bank’s OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment and OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources have been triggered, and the project is designated as Category B. With proper management, the project interventions are not likely to cause large scale, significant or irreversible damage to natural, physical or social environment.

**Social issues/impacts:** The extension/upgrading of existing TCs will take place within the existing complexes and do not require additional land. Negative social impacts (land acquisition and associated loss of land, income, livelihoods and full or partial displacement) are therefore unlikely. In case the extension of existing TCs requires additional land outside existing complexes, social screening will be conducted to assess whether the required land is free from any encumbrances and/or claims. However, establishment of new TCs may require the acquisition of land or transfers of government land. The availability of a site free from encumbrances has been built-in as a criterion in the site selection process by MoMSME. However, in the unlikely event of such a requirement for a specific site, the required processes have been built into the Social Management Framework to prepare resettlement instruments, as and if required.

The existing TCs are not located in areas where local people have characteristics as described in OP 4.10. The new TCs will also not be located in such areas and this will be confirmed through social screening.



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

By strengthening delivery mechanisms for MSMEs, the project is likely to contribute to increased economic activity, and hence environmental impact that is both positive and negative. Such environmental impacts may include issues pertaining to resource utilization (natural resources, energy, water etc.), pollution management, occupational health and safety. They need to be considered as the project seeks to strengthen delivery mechanisms and seeks to improve the capacity of the MSME sector, even though no direct physical investment would be made beyond the TCs under the project.

Further, some specific long-term environmental impacts are associated with the operation and management of the TCs. Appropriate water and sanitation facilities; water, noise and air pollution management; e-waste handling; recycling of materials and disposal of wastes are some of the issues that would require regular/continuous attention. However, such adverse impacts are not likely to be large-scale in nature. These can be avoided or minimized and the positive outcomes from the project can be enhanced substantially by putting appropriate institutional mechanisms, procedures and capacity in place. Considerations of environment, health and safety dimensions in the project design will help in ensuring the soundness and sustainability of such specific programs from an environmental perspective.

Social safeguards implementation of the project centers on due diligence site visits and undertaking of social screening to identify social risks. This process has worked well and will continue to be followed in the restructured project. The project has not had any adverse social impact so far. There was a site that had significant social risks – loss of land and livelihood of Non-Title Holders - and this site had been excluded by the MoMSME.

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

As part of the project preparation process for the original project, a selection/screening methodology was developed to allow for appropriate selection of states, clusters and trades that will finally find coverage under the program. This system of selection and elimination also includes environmental and social parameters such as availability of unencumbered land/site. This mechanism also allows for avoiding potential impacts on environmentally sensitive features/areas. Further, through the application of the Environment Management Framework, as and where required, building orientation/design alternatives (including green/greener elements) will be explored to consider site specific features/constraints.

The environment management and safeguards approach for the restructured project will also continue to focus on due diligence and environment screening while selecting and finalizing sites, integration of appropriate provisions in the DPRs and inclusion of EHS requirements in the bidding documents apart from management of environmental risks/issues during construction on lines similar to the parent project.

The TCs will be established only on available government land as far as possible and will not involve any change in land use in most cases as the land would be made available within existing/established industrial estates.

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.



Safeguard policy issues have been considered by carrying out environment and social assessments and by applying OP 4.01, OP 4. 11, OP 4.10 and OP 4.12, which has resulted in preparation of distinct safeguard instruments for the operation. The safeguard instruments, thus prepared for the project include: (a) Environment Management Framework (EMF) and; (b) the Social Management Framework (SMF). Specific details are given in the sections below:

#### Management of Environmental Issues and Risks.

**Environment Assessment.** A limited Environmental Assessment (EA) study was undertaken by the MoMSME for the project. The EA study provides an analysis of the potential positive and negative impacts of the three primary project activities that are relevant from the environmental management and safeguards perspective. These are: (1) creation of 15 new Technology Centers; (2) upgrading of 18 existing TCs, and (3) strengthening technological/technical/training capabilities. As part of the EA, the current capacity of the MoMSME and the existing Tool Rooms (as they are currently called) from an environmental management perspective was also reviewed.

The EMF developed as an outcome of this assessment provides guidelines for site selection, design, construction and maintenance of environment-friendly TCs in line with relevant legal and regulatory requirements of Govt. of India and the environment safeguard policies of the World Bank. The environment management process and tool for the project have been designed keeping in mind this varied scope of work, which includes setting-up of 15 new TCs; upgrading of 18 existing TCs, including building, supporting infrastructure/equipment and; technical assistance for technological and business needs support, including exposure of new technologies, providing access to cutting-edge equipment, developing and testing new products and patenting. Accordingly, to effectively plan, design and integrate environmental dimensions into the overall project preparation and implementation, an EMF was prepared during preparation of the original project drawing from a limited environment assessment exercise that was conducted by the MoMSME and experiences from the Bank funded Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP), currently under execution apart from other projects associated with/supporting the MSMEs in the country/region. The EMF was subsequently revised based on feedback from selected existing Tool Rooms/TCs, which are a part of the project.

The key elements of the EMF include: (i) a screening exercise to identify key issues (such as availability of unencumbered sites) and to consider those in the selection of sites for 15 new TCs; (ii) application and implementation of Codes of Practice for Design and Construction of Green/-er Buildings for the 15 new and 18 existing TCs; and (iii) mainstreaming/strengthening environment, health and safety dimensions in the operations based on the nature, need and scope of trades/sectors finally selected.

As part of training and capacity building activities, the project will support development of appropriate mechanisms to deal with issues of occupational health and safety. Further, based on the final selection of trades/activities (based on nature, need and scope), the project management unit will explore the opportunities for bringing in new technologies/materials that are cost-effective, efficient and yet environment friendly. The restructured project does not have any new component that is likely to have adverse environment impacts and, therefore, the project's existing EMF needs no further review and/or changes.

#### Borrower's Capacity Assessment

The key implementing agency for the project is the Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India. Through the Office of Development Commissioner, the Ministry operates ten tool rooms and eight technology development centers



(together referred as TCs). Several of these are set up through collaborations with German and Danish agencies as well as with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The TCs are largely self-sustaining centers that have been providing technical and vocational training programs to more than 100,000 trainees annually, including All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) approved certification. They also provide design and manufacturing support to entrepreneurs alongside technical consultancies. There is variance in the levels of training which is demonstrative of a wide spectrum of technical sophistication in training inputs. The evaluation studies of TCs have found a strong need to replicate the facility at more places. The studies also point to the need for technological up-gradation, improved training output and innovation in the business models of the Technology Centres, strengthening of workforce supply and to increase the capacities to train youth in India.

The project aims to establish 15 new TCs and strengthen 18 existing ones during the project implementation period. These facilities will focus on improving access to technology, providing skill upgradation and offering advocacy support for specific industries with high growth potential. The TCs will provide technical advisory support for entrepreneurs and workers while offering opportunities for technical skill development for the youth. It is also envisaged that these existing TCs will act as mother units and thought leaders to the sectors and space in which they operate. The long-term vision of this project is to ensure competitiveness of the MSME system by strengthening further their linkages to the mainstream manufacturing sector in the country. The activities under the project will focus on priority industries such as Tooling, Electronic System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM), Fragrances & Flavors, Leather and leather products and Glass & Ceramics, among others. The goal is to ensure easy access to high quality technology and holistic skill development and training across the industry value chain, geographies and functionalities.

To succeed, the proposed project requires strong private sector involvement in all the key decisions pertaining to the design and implementation. Also, involvement and timely coordination between MoMSME and other major stakeholders such as the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, the Ministry of Heavy Industry, the Ministry of Labor (DGE&T), Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, State Governments (through their Department of Industries), industry associations, representatives from the relevant business associations, industry leaders are required for strengthening the Indian MSME system.

While there is strong commitment and interest in the Ministry, there are institutional challenges and limitations in capacity to manage an ambitious project of this nature and scale. The institutional deficiencies/gaps exist in terms of staffing shortages, lack of up-to-date technical knowledge on various industrial sectors and lack of capacity to coordinate/bring together a large number of diverse stakeholders in a systematic and time-bound manner. There is a lack of quality information and understanding on what the key safeguard (environmental and social) issues, risks and opportunities are in the context of the MSME sector. In the light of the importance of the project, complexities involved in the operation and current limitations in institutional capacity, the preparation and implementation of the project requires strong technical, advisory, safeguards and management support from consultants/agencies with apt international experience and expertise to handle this program.

#### Management of Social Issues and Risks.

The restructured project does not have any new component or activities that are likely to have adverse social impacts and, therefore, the project's existing Social Management Framework needs no review and changes. The TCs are the implementing agencies at the state level and they do not have any structure and process for addressing social safeguard/management processes at present as the need for such a structure and process had not been felt at the TCs so far. Nevertheless, each TC will have a designated Nodal Officer for Social Development who will not



only be responsible for social safeguard process but also for social development aspects of the center such as gender, equity and social inclusion.

The Nodal Officer will be present working on extension activities of the center such as support to community based organizations such as self-help groups for sustainable sources of livelihood and income and corporate social responsibility programs. In case it is not possible for a TC to appoint a Nodal Officer from among its existing staff, the TC will appoint a social development consultant who will work with the Project Management Unit on aspects related to social safeguards and development. The designation of a Nodal Officer and/or appointment of a social development consultant has been completed on the basis of terms of reference approved by the Bank.

The Nodal Officers and social development consultants will undergo a series of training programs related to: (i) structure and process of social safeguards management; (ii) grievance redress; (iii) indigenous peoples development, where required; and (iv) gender, equity and social inclusion. The trainings will also focus on participatory planning, implementation and monitoring of SMPs/Social Safeguards Instruments such as Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) in case they are required in the future.

The Project Management Unit will also organize training programs for project affected families, vulnerable sections among project affected families, non-government organizations, civil society organizations and community based organizations on: (i) income generating programs; (ii) participation and grievance redress; (iii) access to technical/vocational programs provided by the TC to facilitate gender, equity and social inclusion.

The Project Management Unit will prepare a detailed plan for capacity building through a series of training programs and this includes the contents of training program, the methodology, the timeframe and the budget in consultation with the Nodal Officers, the social development consultants, the project affected families, NGOs, CSOs and CBOs based on focus group discussions with a view to identify the exact needs. This means the proposed specific capacity building programs are an outcome of a participatory process of training needs analysis within the broad framework outlined.

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

**Stakeholders:** The primary stakeholders include the intended target population or beneficiaries of the program being supported under the proposed operation: Indian MSMEs (specifically beneficiary MSMEs availing services of these centers, especially from auto, plastic, electronic, aerospace, consumer durables and other general engineering sector); larger firms (who are a part of the value chains); as well as students and workers at the TCs. The secondary stakeholders include officials from MoMSME, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Department of Science and Technology, National Skill Mission, the Regional/Sectoral Industry Associations representing MSMEs, trainees, the regional/national level academic and vocational training institutions.

**Consultations:** Stakeholder participation is central to design and implementation of the project and provides for information sharing, consultation and collaboration measures. A consultation framework has been laid out in the EMF and SMF to ensure proper consultation and participation of stakeholders at the various stages of project preparation and implementation.

In accordance with applicable Bank policies, consultations at the local or TC level) so far have been carried out as part of the limited environment and social assessment process. The public consultation process has indicated that the stakeholders strongly support the proposed project. The feedback/inputs from these field based discussions have been primarily used for preparing the EMF and SMF of the project. Additionally, at the national level, stakeholders from the line ministries (such as Science and Technology and Ministry of Labour and Employment),



industry associations, cluster leaders, academia and officials from the National Skill Mission were consulted on December 2, 2013. Consultations in the field as well as the national level are expected to be a regular feature of the project and will add value to the decisions being finally made to support and execute the project, including on issues related to mainstreaming environmental and social dimensions into the project design and execution.

Once the detailed plan preparation process for the various sites is initiated, specific inputs on site selection, design of the facility, technological choices and other such matters are also being sought.

**Disclosure.** The Environment and Social safeguard instruments (EMF and SMF) prepared for the project have been disclosed in the government website (<http://dcmsme.gov.in/tcsp.html>). The same have been disclosed in the Bank's Infoshop. The executive summary of the documents has been translated in Hindi and made public through MoMSME's website. Further, the documents, including the executive summaries, are available at the office of the Development Commissioner, MoMSME, and all existing TCs for reference and use of interested stakeholders.

## B. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

### Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank 02-Dec-2013	Date of submission for disclosure 10-Dec-2013
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For Category 'A' projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors

### "In country" Disclosure

Country India	Date of Disclosure 06-Dec-2013
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### Comments

### Resettlement Action Plan/Framework Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank 02-Dec-2013	Date of submission for disclosure 10-Dec-2013
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### "In country" Disclosure

Country	Date of Disclosure
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India	06-Dec-2013
Comments	

### Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

Date of receipt by the Bank 02-Dec-2013	Date of submission for disclosure 10-Dec-2013
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"In country" Disclosure	
Country India	Date of Disclosure 06-Dec-2013
Comments	
Process and requirements pertaining to OP 4.10 have been integrated into the Social Management Framework itself. There is no stand alone IPDP/framework.	

## 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
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 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes

### OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples

Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate)	No
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been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?

**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
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	No
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	

**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

**III. APPROVALS**



Task Team Leader(s)

Michael Olavi Engman  
Shihab Ansari Azhar**Approved By**

Practice Manager/Manager

**Note to Task Teams:** End of system generated content