



Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet Restructuring Stage

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA

Project ID P143988	Project Name Electric Power Project
Task Team Leader(s) Sunil Kumar Khosla	Country Myanmar
Approval Date 24-Sep-2013	Environmental Category Partial Assessment (B)
Managing Unit GEE02	Is this a Repeater project?

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (IN USD MILLION)

Total Project Cost 140,000,000.00	Total Financing 140,000,000.00
Financing Gap 0.00	

Financing Source	Amount
International Development Association (IDA)	140,000,000.00
Total	140,000,000.00

2. PROJECT INFORMATION

Current Project Development Objective

Increase the capacity and efficiency of gas-fired power generation in Myanmar and strengthen the institutional capacity of relevant agencies.



3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project comprises financing for (a) construction of a combined-cycle gas-fired power plant (CCGT) at Thaton, Mon State; and (b) technical assistance and capacity building activities to support construction of the plant and broader energy sector analysis and planning. Power plant construction activities are described further in Section II.A.1.

The project is being restructured due to the need to trigger OP 4.12, which was not triggered at the time of appraisal. At appraisal, it was assessed that all investments and other project interventions would occur at the existing site within its perimeter, with no associated investments such as transmission and distribution network, water supply, or road works. However, during finalization of the contract in 2015, it became apparent that the new plant would require construction of a pipeline of about five kilometers in length to supply water from Donthami river to the plant. The need for this water supply results from the winning bidder's design, which requires more water than would otherwise be available at the site. As such, the need for this pipeline was not foreseen in the ESIA/ESMP prepared for the project in 2013. Additional facilities associated with the pipeline include a new floating water pump in the river, a new pump house next to the river, and new aboveground electricity distribution lines to follow the route of the pipe from the pump house to the plant.

4. PROJECT COMPONENTS

Component 1: CCGT Power Plant (US\$ 130 million).

The main component of the proposed project is the design, supply and installation of a combined the Thaton gas turbine (GT) station capacity into a new CCGT power plant. The selection of the plant is based on two main considerations: (a) the severely constrained availability of gas supply allocation in the domestic gas market; and (b) the age and condition of existing GT stations. The existing Thaton GT station is located near the country's main gas-pipeline, which runs through the Mon State, and the reliability record of gas supply in Thaton is significantly better than in other GT stations considered as alternative project locations. Also, the existing GTs in Thaton are among the oldest in the country, experiencing increased number of forced outages and very low thermal efficiency (on average below 20 percent). Furthermore, the Thaton station has a relatively strong connection to the 230 kV power transmission network and it provides electricity to both the national grid and local communities in Mon State.

Component 2: Technical Assistance and Advisory Services (US\$10 million). This component will provide technical assistance (TA) and advisory services in two main areas. The first area of support is related to the capacity building for policy making and regulation in the power sector including, but not limited to: (a) development of National Electrification Program; (b) financial analysis and forecasting for power enterprises; and (c) economic valuation of natural gas in the domestic market. The second area of support is related to the capacity building for project implementation including: (a) owners engineer for the implementation of CCGT plant; (b) strengthening of procurement capacity and training on international procurement practices; and (c) improvement of financial management (FM) capacity and training in international FM standards and procedures; (d) environmental and social safeguards; and (e) implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at the project site.

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

The Thaton power plant site is located in a rural area approximately 5 km northeast of Thaton town, Thaton District, Mon State. The land is a relatively flat coastal plain. Flooding of the site is not reported; open drains



carry away excess water to the surrounding terrain with a seasonal water creek in the rainy season. The site water discharges (run-off water as well as domestic wastewater and water used for site cleaning) should not be a significant source of pollution, potential contamination should be prevented through the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in place. Land use surrounding the power station is primarily rubber tree plantations, with the exception of a tire factory adjacent to the east side of the site. A national road runs along the Project site at a short distance (some 1,500m) and is an important contributor to local noise levels. The current plant does not use water for cooling purposes, however the new plant requires external water supply provided through a new pipeline from the Donthami river, some 5 km from the plant. There are no perennial streams or rivers running through the site or close to it. Apart from the water supply pipeline and associated infrastructure (power supply line, pump house, floating pumps) all activities related to modernization and expansion are taking place within the existing power station compound ('brownfield development') which is situated on government land used for power generation since 1975 when the first two gas turbines were commissioned.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SPECIALISTS ON THE TEAM

Martin Fodor, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
Zeynep Durnev Darendeliler, Social Safeguards Specialist

7. SAFEGUARD POLICIES TRIGGERED

Safeguard Policies	Triggered	Explanation
Environmental Assessment (OP) (BP 4.01)	Yes	<p>The proposed project has been classified as category 'B' because the impacts that may occur during construction or operation of the project investment are limited, site-specific and mitigation measures can be readily designed. Most physical work is taking place within the existing brownfield location. During implementation the need was identified for two water supply pipelines (for cooling water and for worker housing water supply, 4.3 km and one 1.6 km respectively) drawing water from the Donthami river), associated electricity distribution line, pumphouse and floating pumps.</p> <p>The project will increase existing power generation capacity, and will have positive impacts by substantially increasing generation efficiency and by substantially reducing emissions and noise levels, while improving reliability and quality of electricity supply in Thaton. The project will have limited negative impacts on the environment. Many of the impacts are related to operation of</p>



the existing facilities which will reduce after commissioning of the new facilities. An Environment and Social Assessment (ESA) has been prepared including an Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to mitigate any potential impacts during construction and operation. Lack of institutional capacity for environmental and social protection is being addressed through the technical assistance (TA) component under the project. This TA includes support to develop and implement an Environment, Health & Safety Management System under the Project for the existing and new facilities of the power station, to address environment, health and safety considerations of future operations.

The task team conducted a labor influx risk review (April 2017). An estimated 144 Chinese and 20-70 Myanmar nationals would be working on the plant refurbishment for approximately 12 months. All laborers are registered with names and passports verified by government oversight, 8-9 local community security guards have been assigned for the workers camp, and camp management protocol for HSE and security exist with a 9pm curfew in place. The Grievance Redress Mechanism provides means for the community to raise and escalate concerns through alternative means, and for their monitoring and reporting by the Government.

<p>Natural Habitats (OP) (BP 4.04)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Project does not affect natural habitats. Works are concentrated at an industrial (brownfield) power plant site with that land use for at least the last 30 years. New water supply infrastructure follows existing linear infrastructure corridors and does not have appreciable impacts on natural habitats.</p>
<p>Forests (OP) (BP 4.36)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Project does not affect natural forests. Works are concentrated at an industrial (brownfield) power plant site with that land use for at least the last 30 years. New water supply infrastructure follows existing linear infrastructure corridors and does not have appreciable impacts on forests.</p>
<p>Pest Management (OP 4.09)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>There will be no procurement of pesticides or fertilizers, or any works within the project which would lead to the use or the increased use of</p>



		pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources (OP) (BP 4.11)	No	The project does not involving significant excavations, demolition, movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes; and is not located in, nor in the vicinity of, a physical cultural resources site recognized by the borrower; the cooling water pipeline is within the previously excavated corridor of another (tire factory) pipeline.
Indigenous Peoples (OP) (BP 4.10)	Yes	The policy is triggered because of the presence of IPs within the project’s area of influence. Since IPs represent the overwhelming majority of the potential beneficiaries and affected population in the Project influence area, no separate Indigenous People Plan was prepared. The relevant elements of the policy have been directly integrated into project design. See the Summary of Key Safeguards Issues for further information.
Involuntary Resettlement (OP) (BP 4.12)	Yes	At appraisal, it was considered that there would be no physical resettlement, land acquisition or loss of income associated with the project, and all construction-related activities would take place within the existing site. However, this policy is triggered given that the plant design agreed in 2015 requires external water supply with construction of a pipeline and associated facilities outside the boundary of the plant site. See the Summary of Key Safeguards Issues for further information.
Safety of Dams (OP) (BP 4.37)	No	The Project will not finance construction or rehabilitation of any dams, nor will it rely on the performance of an existing dam or a dam under construction, as defined in this Policy.
Projects on International Waterways (OP) (BP 7.50)	No	The Project site does not involve the use of or potential impact on any international waterway; Donthami river providing cooling water is not an international waterway.
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP) (BP 7.60)	No	The project is not in a 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.

Environment: In accordance with the requirement of a Category B project, an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) was carried out for the proposed project components at appraisal. An environmental and social management plan (ESMP) was prepared to determine mitigation measures, monitoring program and necessary institutional arrangements as well as capacity development.

The Project invests in construction of a new combined-cycle gas-fired power plant adjacent to an existing, old, simple-cycle gas-fired power plant dating from 1975, at a site in Thaton township, Mon State. The old plant's main facilities will not be dismantled under the Project. The old plant will be used up until operation of the new plant, and thereafter only in emergency situations or during periods of maintenance of the new plant. Typically, downtime of the new turbines for maintenance or disruptions, and hence the possibility that the old turbines will be used, is around two weeks per year. With the substantially higher efficiency and environmental performance standards of the new equipment (lower emissions to air, less waste consumption, much lower noise generation levels) and the introduction of an Environmental Health and Safety Management System, the investment will reduce environmental impacts and benefit the surrounding environment and local population. Natural gas fired power plants have low emissions of particulate matter and hydrocarbons, and sulfur dioxide (with the natural gas sulfur contents at 0.002%). The main air pollutant from natural gas is nitrous oxide (NO_x), emission of which are expected to be around 70% less in the new than the old plant. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per unit of electricity produced will be substantially reduced, although total CO₂ emissions will remain roughly at existing levels as the plant will continue to use the same amount of natural gas. Noise levels at the fence surrounding the site currently reach levels of 60-70 dB(A) and at places (main entrance) levels up to 80 dB(A). The noise levels from the new plant, in compliance with international standards, are expected to be reduced to between 50 (nighttime) and 55 dB(A) (daytime) at the fence of the site.

The World Bank Group Environmental Health and Safety General Guidelines (WBG EHS Guidelines) and World Bank Group Guidelines for Thermal Power Generation will apply to the project, and, where applicable, other international good standards such as relevant EU Directives, or US-EPA standards. Since appraisal, Myanmar has adopted national environmental safeguards requirements that also apply to the project.

Construction activities with the installation of the CCGT units cause emissions from construction equipment, airborne dust and noise, as well as small amounts of wastewater (washing water) and solid waste (inert construction waste). During the operational phase air emissions and noise levels will be determined by the specifications of the installed equipment, in compliance with WBG EHS Guidelines and international standards, which represent a substantial improvement in comparison to the current situation. Wastewater and waste generation are limited and largely unrelated to the core power generation process (cleaning and runoff water, wastewater, etc). Mitigation measures are included in the ESMP.

The ESMP complies with applicable Bank Safeguard Policies requirements' and applicable environmental, health, safety, and social standards. The ESMP includes mitigation measures, monitoring plans, institutional arrangements, capacity building and estimated costs for the mitigation measures and monitoring programs for both the construction and operation phases. The ESMP also specifies an Environment Health and Safety Management System to be developed during Project implementation.

The due diligence review undertaken as part of the ESA showed a lack of safeguards and operation procedures for workers' health and safety and environmental good practices. The Environment Health and Safety Management System will include health and safety measures that will substantially improve standards and practices to deal with



these issues for both the new and existing facilities in an adequate manner.

The ESMP implementation is progressing satisfactory, with moderate shortcomings regarding site organization related to work site congestion due to large deliveries of materials and large equipment pending installation, site hygiene maintenance, and worker safety practices. ESMP implementation is supervised regularly by the Client's international E&S consultancy as well as the Bank; in addition, Client's Owner Engineer is providing in-depth supervision and capacity building on workers' occupational health and safety during construction as well as design review from operational safety perspective, including Hazard and Operability Assessment (HAZOP). The capacity building element of ESMP is likewise delivered as planned, although the effectiveness is somewhat affected by limitations on number and qualifications of Client staff. The establishment of EHS-MS for Thaton plant is commencing following the agreed work plan of the international E&S consultant, and will be informed by the outputs of the in-depth safety work undertaken by Owner's Engineer.

The Safeguard Policy on Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09) has not been triggered because there will be no procurement of pesticides or fertilizers, or any works within the Project which would lead to the use or increased use of pesticides. The power generation facilities will use air cooling, therefore there are no discharges of cooling water (and therefore no possibility of cooling water discharge containing pesticides).

The Safeguard Policy on Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37) has not been triggered because the project will not finance the construction or rehabilitation of any dam, nor will it rely on the performance of an existing dam or a dam under construction, as defined in this Policy. The project site and its functional linkages (connection to the power grid, water supply) as well as the investments under the Project do not include any dams or impoundments.

Social: Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10). A Social Assessment (SA) was carried out as part of the ESA process in 2013. The closest habitation some 500 m from the site perimeter fence. Villages surrounding the proposed project site include two located about 1.5 km from the project site: Than Ban, with 150 households (400 persons); and Kyar Pan with 330 households (1,500 persons). A third village, Nyaun Wyne, is located 2 km from the project site, with 252 households. In addition 120 staff households are located next to the plant. The majority of the inhabitants in the three villages are ethnic minorities. In Than Ban, the Keren represent 90% of the population, while there is almost an even distribution among Keren (45%) and Pao (40%) in Kyar Pan. In Nyaun Wyne 80% belong to the Keren group.

The Indigenous Peoples policy is triggered because of the presence of Indigenous Peoples within the project's area of influence. The overwhelming majority (over 90 percent) of people in the Project's influence area are Indigenous Peoples and, therefore, a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) has not been prepared, but relevant elements of the policy have been integrated into project design and summarized in the PAD. In line with OP 4.10 requirements, this includes continued consultation to be carried out during the project implementation.

Broad community support (BCS) based on a process of free, prior and informed consultation has been documented in the 2013 Environment and Social Assessment (ESA) during project preparation and public consultations. The affected communities will benefit from significantly reduced noise and pollution in the project area. Also, communal facilities, such as schools and hospitals which are connected to the grid, will be provided with more reliable power supply. The improved power supply in the region should have indirect benefits including increased economic activities and job creation. Access to electricity has been a key concern of households without a grid connection in villages nearby the Thaton plant. Following the 2013 ESA, the Bank has provided technical assistance and support to the government to prepare sustainable technical options and to determine the cost and implementation arrangements, to prepare and accelerate rural electrification down to the village level, across the entire country, including Thaton. As part of the ongoing project, the Government developed and adopted a National Electrification



Plan with an aim to provide electricity access to all by 2030. IDA funding (CR.57270) of \$400 million was provided, under the National Electrification Project (NEP), to support the goal of universal access. The national electrification work is being implemented by the Government using several funding resources and different agencies. These come from Union and Regional Governments' budgets and in some case other funding partners. The project is under implementation and helping the Government's efforts to increase access through grid extension, off-grid solar home systems and development of mini-grids. As of November 2017, over 147,000 solar home and public systems, and eight solar mini-grids serving about 1,500 households, have been installed in States and Regions across Myanmar.

Grid extension work will begin in early 2018, with recent finalization of major equipment contracts. The current phase of NEP grid extension is financing medium voltage networks and transformers to villages that are close to the existing grid. Low voltage connections are then achieved through pooling of resources by village electrification organizations. The villages surrounding the Thaton power station have already received grid power. A comprehensive social assessment report and stakeholder consultation in the four communities adjacent to the Thaton plant, undertaken in September 2016, establishes current levels of electrification (a significant but uneven increase from 15 percent at Project appraisal to approximately 60 percent of households as of the survey period). As part of NEP's multi-year, phased roll out, the Bank is also working with the Government on options to support vulnerable households most at risk of being left out of the connection process. A Poverty and Social Impact Assessment (PSIA) undertaken in 2015 by the Bank explored barriers to household electrification in Myanmar, explained the current approach to village supported electrification, and identified those likely to be more vulnerable to exclusion from the benefits. NEP followed this up with extensive fieldwork, two extensive consultant guidance notes and a workshop in 2016 on inclusive electrification including recommendations for a 'power to the poor' style support for targeted subsidies or financing for vulnerable households. These proposals are under discussion with the Borrower. In this context, the communities near the Thaton plant will receive the same project benefits as all others under the NEP grid roll out, and the Bank will encourage the Government to prioritize such support to these communities.

OP 4.12 for Involuntary Resettlement, which was not triggered at appraisal, has been triggered by the need to acquire land for additional works related to the power plant, which became apparent during project implementation. At appraisal, it was assessed that all investments and other project interventions would occur at the existing site within its perimeter, with no associated investments such as transmission and distribution network, water supply, or road works. No other entity except the existing power plant is currently using the plant site land. The existing plant has been in operation since 1975. The due diligence review during Project preparation did not identify any legacy issues related to prior land use, and no issues were raised during the consultations. During finalization of the contract in 2015, it became apparent that the new plant would require construction of a pipeline of about five kilometers in length to supply water from Donthami river to the plant. The need for this water supply results from the winning bidder's design, which requires more water than would otherwise be available at the site. As such, the need for this pipeline was not foreseen in the ESIA/ESMP prepared for the project in 2013. Additional facilities associated with the pipeline include a new floating water pump in the river, a new pumphouse next to the river, and new aboveground electricity distribution lines to follow the route of the pipe from the pumphouse to the plant. While the pipeline route uses an existing transmission line right-of-way, it require use of land and remove of or damage to farm trees. These activities are now covered by an abbreviated resettlement action plan (ARAP) and supplemental environmental management plan (EMP), in accordance with World Bank Operational Policies 4.01 (Environmental Assessment) and 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement). The ARAP and EMP have been published by the client in country, and by the Bank.

In total, 5 households (comprising 23 people), and 1 military establishment, are affected by the right of way for the



water pipeline, with no structures affected and no physical displacement taking place. In total 70 betel leaf and rubber trees were affected. These have been compensated at replacement value as of March 2017 with a total value of 7,485,000 Myanmar Kyats (MMK) (equivalent to around \$5,500 as of 2017).

The affected households belong to the Keren and Bamar ethnicities. They were consulted individually and collectively during the preparation of the ARAP in a manner that satisfies OP 4.10's free, prior and informed consultation and this has been documented as part of the ARAP. The affected households have provided their support and ascent for the construction of the pipeline and the consultation and compensation processes. The EMP implementation is considered completed as there are no outstanding mitigation measures stemming from the pipeline works. Post construction monitoring, however, is expected to continue until commissioning.

A culturally appropriate grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established in consultation with potentially affected persons to address grievances by the affected communities and to ensure that any project related complaints are promptly addressed, and which includes alternative means to escalate concerns that cannot be addressed at the primary, local level. Information about the GRM has been published by the client in country, and by the Bank.

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

No irreversible and long term adverse indirect impacts are anticipated from the project activities. Control measures developed and implemented under the proposed Environmental, Health and Safety Management System will support proper management of waste and wastewater, as well as workers health and safety (including the introduction and routine application of safety working procedures; inspection; training; emergency plan; and personal protection equipment to prevent injuries, hearing damage, etc.).

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

Different power plant sites were considered and reviewed during appraisal, and the Thaton site was chosen based on minimizing environmental and social impacts.

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.

Environmental and social safeguards capacities and regulations in Myanmar are yet to meet international good practice. This applies to screening and reviewing of economic activities and new investments for potential environmental and social adverse impacts as well as regulating, monitoring and enforcing compliance to adequate standards. Technical assistance related to the capacity building for project implementation includes environmental and social safeguards and the implementation of the ESMP at the project site.

International reputable consultants have supported the client with the preparation of the ESA and ESMP. The ESMP includes environmental monitoring programs for both construction and operation phases.

Implementation of mitigation measures, including environmental, health and safety obligations during construction, are monitored in accordance with the ESMP. Control and mitigating measures and monitoring tasks of the ESMP related to the new investments during construction are the responsibility of the contractor as part of the Design-Supply-Installation (DSI) contract for these services.



A substantial part of the operational measures in the ESMP is being incorporated into the Environmental, Health and Safety Management System and will be the responsibility of the plant management on commissioning of the new facilities. The DSI contractor and safeguards consulting firm will support the development of the Environmental, Health and Safety Management System, which is to be at international certification standard and cover both existing and new facilities. The Project TA Component will also support the development of environment, health and safety system at the site and at the implementing agency to build relevant capacities and support monitoring of ESMP implementation, including beyond project closing, as well as the development and functioning of the Environmental, Health and Safety Management System. Project progress reports furnished by the implementing agency and contractors cover ESMP implementation and related environmental monitoring reports.

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

The key Project beneficiaries and potentially affected peoples include: the villages in the project influence area; and users of grid electricity as beneficiaries in Mon State and at the national level.

Project preparation included public consultations, as detailed in the ESA (which includes the SA) along with concerns expressed by the affected people, and how they were taken into account during the project preparation. Following completion of the social assessment, about 50 representatives from government, civil society and local stakeholders participated in a stakeholder workshop in Thaton. For national stakeholders, an NGO meeting took place in Yangon in May 2013. Several government entities were also consulted throughout the project preparation. During the public hearing in Thaton and the NGO meeting in Yangon in May 2013 the Project interventions and the results of the impact analysis of the ESA were presented and discussed. The Executive Summary of the ESA was disclosed in local language to the NGOs and the local stakeholders including the local communities in the Project area in July 2013 and published on the client's website on July 9, 2013. The integrated ESA report was published by the Bank on July 10, 2013.

During project implementation, public consultations were held in four communities in the vicinity of the power plant (Public Consultation Report May 2017) to raise awareness of the Project works, seek feedback on concerns, and disseminate a community grievance redress mechanism. The consultations identified concerns about potential health and environmental impacts, made recommendations for regular monitoring of relevant indicators, and for the maintenance of multiple communication channels with concerned stakeholders. The Public Consultation Report (along with documentation for the Grievance Redress Mechanism, Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan and supplement Environmental Management Plan) have been published by the client in country, and by the Bank.

B. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank

13-Jun-2013

Date of submission for disclosure

10-Jul-2013

For Category 'A' projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors



“In country” Disclosure

Country	Date of Disclosure
Myanmar	09-Jul-2013

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
11-Oct-2017	24-Oct-2017

“In country” Disclosure

Country	Date of Disclosure
Myanmar	17-Oct-2017

Comments

<http://www.moep.gov.mm/sites/default/files/ARAP%20and%20EMP%20%2811.10.2017%29.pdf>

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
10-Jul-2013	10-Jul-2013

“In country” Disclosure

Country	Date of Disclosure
Myanmar	09-Jul-2013

Comments

The overwhelming majority (over 90 percent) of people in the Project's influence area are Indigenous Peoples and, therefore, a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) has not been prepared, but relevant elements of the policy have been integrated into project design and summarized in the PAD. In line with OP 4.10 requirements, this includes continued consultation to be carried out during the project implementation.



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 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples

Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	No
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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)	Yes
Provide estimated number of people to be affected.	23

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)	Sunil Kumar Khosla	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor		
Practice Manager/Manager		