

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA2210

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 11-Feb-2013

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 29-Mar-2013

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Nepal	Project ID:	P132289
Project Name:	Kali Gandaki A Hydropower Plant Rehabilitation Project (KGAHPRP) (P132289)		
Task Team Leader:	Pravin Karki		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	31-Jan-2013	Estimated Board Date:	14-May-2013
Managing Unit:	SASDE	Lending Instrument:	Specific Investment Loan
Sector:	Hydropower (100%)		
Theme:	Other economic management (70%), Water resource management (30%)		
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	31.11	Total Bank Financing:	27.26
Total Cofinancing:		Financing Gap:	0.00
Financing Source		Amount	
BORROWER/RECIPIENT		3.85	
International Development Association (IDA)		27.26	
Total		31.11	
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Objectives

The objective of the proposed project is to improve the reliability of power supply of Kali Gandaki A Hydropower Plant through rehabilitation and safety measures and to and improve the response capacity of Nepal in case of an emergency.

3. Project Description

Background

Kali Gandaki A Hydropower Project (Kali Gandaki A) is a 144 MW run-of-river plant with six hours of daily peaking capacity, located on Kali Gandaki river in Syangja. The dam is located below the confluence of Kali Gandaki and Andhi Khola rivers. The plant was largely funded by the ADB and commissioned in 2002 at a cost of US\$453 million. Today it is the largest hydroelectric power station in Nepal, and it supplies nearly 50% of NEA's total annual electricity generation which represents a quarter of the country's total annual electricity generation. Kali Gandaki A is unique of its kind in Nepal offering both by its large capacity (144 MW) and its peaking capacity (6 hours). This important plant is currently facing: low availability of generation capacity from erosion and cavitation leading to severe damage to its power generation equipment and safety management issues.

Severe Damages to Power Generation Equipment. Severe damage was found at critical plant equipment, including the main inlet valve, guide vane, and turbine runners caused by both erosion and cavitation. The erosion is caused by increased sediment concentration dominated by quartz particles in the water passing through these parts of the power generation units. Reduced efficiency of the sediment handling facilities at the headworks was identified as a significant cause of this increase in sediment concentration. In addition to erosion, the electro-mechanical equipment is affected by cavitation caused by decrease in the tail water level. The damage from erosion and cavitation is increasing, in turn reducing generation efficiency (2-3%) and reliability, and threatening the safety of the plant. For example in 2011, the production was recorded as 848 GWh, 8% lower than the maximum achievable production under the corresponding hydrological conditions. Expert advisers concluded that civil works at the headworks and tailwater areas are needed to address these issues. They also recommended that electro-mechanical equipment be retrofitted to avoid more severe damage and to enhance the performance of the equipment against silt erosion. Special coatings of turbines were also recommended.

Sediment issues at Kali Gandaki. Both Kali Gandaki and Andhi Khola rivers lie in the middle mountains, a physiographic region of Nepal where increased erosion and sedimentation takes place. Sediment transport is a natural phenomenon in the Himalayas. Young Geology causes high sediment loads in the rivers during the monsoon season which carry increased sediments and floating debris to the plant. The abrasive sediment particles in high concentrations (above permitted limits) are transported into the flow passage of the power generation units, causing severe damage to the turbines. Unless sediment management is improved, wear and tear of the machinery will continue to be significant, and require unnecessarily long and frequent unscheduled shutdowns of the power generation units for repairs, subsequently further reducing the availability of this critical plant. In 2011, the maximum power delivered per unit was 46.4 MW, 3.3 % lower than the 48 MW installed.

Floating Debris. As with suspended and bedload sediments, transport of floating debris in the rivers is a natural phenomenon. Emerging towns and increasing population along the Kali Gandaki and Andhi Khola rivers introduce greater quantities of solid wastes including plastic and paper that contribute to the clogging of the intakes at Kali Gandaki. Poor control of the floating debris chokes the intake screen and reduces the efficiency of the sediment settling basins by introducing accelerated flows. The trash rack raking machine cannot keep up with the debris accumulation and operations must be stopped regularly to clean the screen, manually and/or via back flushing. For example in the summer of 2012, NEA engineers had to back flush the settling basin, resulting in a 13-hour plant shutdown and a generation loss amounting to 2 GWh or about US\$174,000 when calculated at 8.7 cents per kWh. The loss amounts to a staggering US\$ 796,000 when considering diesel-based self-generation at 40 US cents/kWh. Only data from 2012 is presented here because extensive data from earlier years is not available due to two reasons: 1) NEA's automatic data recording systems are

malfunctioning , and 2) in 2012 NEA decided to collect detailed information for a comprehensive analysis.

The original designers of the plant had recommended continuous monitoring of sediments and shutting down the plant when the concentrations exceeded 10,000 Parts Per Million (PPM). This has never been practiced in Kali Gandaki simply because the country is always suffering from a power deficit and cannot afford to close the plant during periods of high sediments during the summer months. Physical model testing was performed to assess the performance of headworks and sedimentation handling facilities, based on which, modifications to the headworks and the sedimentation handling facilities will be conducted under the project to improve the performance of the settling basins.

Cavitation. During maintenance, the dismantled runners, wicket gates and plates on the machine shop's floors show typical wearing due to cavitation rather than the action of sand alone. Field measurements have confirmed that the cavitation problems exist mainly due to the lowering of the tail water level under the action of water release at the exit of the power house. This issue cannot be left unaddressed as it causes important vibration in the powerhouse which can damage all the equipment. Therefore the project will physically increase the level of the tailwater to restore the suction head and pressure on turbine runners to the design levels by installing a concrete sill at the junction with the river bed. This simple solution causes a head loss of 1 meter which is compensated by an expected turbine efficiency gain of 2 to 3% and a decrease in maintenance frequency. Indeed, the runner must be repaired every year or two whereas experts estimate that combined with hard coating, the repairs could take place every fifth year. The observed cavitation causes vibrations that can negatively affect several important equipment including the runners, the wicket gates, guide bearings, thrust bearings. It could lead to ultimate destruction of these parts if the problems are neglected.

Safety Management Improvements. Kali Gandaki A was funded through ADB and major international firms designed and constructed the project. The team's assessment of the dam suggested good quality construction works and no evidence of structural concern. However the team identified the need to re-establish a satisfactory dam safety management. Adequate instruments need to be re-installed and properly maintained and staff trained in monitoring the instruments regularly. For NEA to regain control on dam safety management, the rehabilitation project will assist NEA in creating a central cell to house amongst other things technical archives of Kali Gandaki and other projects. NEA will also implement priority non-structural measures such as an emergency preparedness plan and an instrumentation plan with the assistance of a consulting firm. The proposed project will address three safety concerns at Kali Gandaki A. First, the Main Inlet Valves (MIV) that function as safety devices for the power plant are eroded and need repairs. Sediment deposition in the lower part of the valves hinders complete closure of the MIVs and headwork modifications proposed by the project will help reduce sedimentation in the MIVs. Secondly, the project will address some dam safety management issues consisting mainly of improper maintenance and lack of use of dam instrumentation. Lastly, the deficient control systems will be fixed in the plant to provide the operators with the emergency information necessary to maintain the plant.

The need for an Operation Manual. Since the construction of the plant in 2002, the draft Operation Manual was not finalized. The draft manual clearly stated that "Sediment Management on [Kali Gandaki A] is one of the key elements in the project operation" and recommended sediment management strategies such as regular flushing, and shutdown of the plant when sediment concentrations reached threshold values. The plant has always been run according to the instructions

of the Load Dispatch Center (LDC), which dispatches the electrical power supplied to the consumers, works towards maintaining balance between demand and supply, and tries to minimize power interruptions. This process is designed to meet consumer demand rather than to reflect plant conditions, such as sediment levels. As long as Kali Gandaki remains under pressure to generate regardless of its operating conditions, ensuring proper maintenance, safety and efficiency at Kali Gandaki A will continue to be compromised. The project will be completed in 2016. By that time new generation capacity is expected to come online. The project provides a good opportunity for the World Bank team to help the GoN, the LDC and NEA agree on optimal operating rules of Kali Gandaki in the medium and long term, based on the recommendations of the consulting firm hired for the project.

Project Components

Component A: Civil Works will address the main items related to civil works and will consist of the following sub-components.

- Headworks modifications. Under this sub-component, modifications will be made to the headworks including the intake and the settling basins.
- Improving Dam Safety & Instrumentation. Under this sub-component, instruments installed in the project will be repaired and others added as necessary to meet state of the art requirements. An operation and maintenance manual will be prepared which will include an instrumentation plan. Real-Time sediment monitoring instrument will be installed.
- Maintenance Works. Under this sub-component, maintenance of the headworks and the powerhouse areas, including the stabilization of the slope in the headworks area and the modifications to the tailrace to address cavitation.
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Component B: Electro-Mechanical Works. This component consists of mechanical and electrical works divided into two sub-components.

- Mechanical Works. Under this sub-component the mechanical parts in the powerhouse and the intake will be repaired and upgraded.
- Electrical Works. The electrical works will repair and upgrade the control system of the power house and the dam.

Component C: Technical Assistance and Capacity-Building. This component consists of the following four sub-components.

- Consulting Firm (Consulting Services for Dam Safety, Civil & Electro Mechanical works). Under this sub-component, technical advisory services will be provided to NEA through a consulting firm, for overseeing all the three components of the Project. The consultant will also provide the detailed technical design, held NEA with implementation and procurement, and help prepare the Operation and Maintenance Manual, Emergency Preparedness Plan and the Instrumentation Plan (IP).
- Asset Management. Under this sub-component technical assistance will be provided to NEA to improve and upgrade their asset management systems.
- Safeguard Implementation. This sub-component will provide technical assistance to NEA in implementing the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), Community Support Program and the Vulnerable Community Development Plan, including monitoring and evaluation.
- Capacity-Building. This sub-component will provide training to increase NEA's capacity in

asset management, sediment management, safeguard implementation, and operations and maintenance of specialized fields of electro-mechanical equipment and safety instruments.

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

The existing Kali Gandaki A Hydropower Plant is located approximately 180 km west of Kathmandu. The project was designed as a run-of-river type hydroelectric plant on the Kali Gandaki River, near the confluence with Andhi Khola river, with an installed capacity of 144 MW at a net head of 115 m utilizing a rated discharge of 142 m³/s to generate about 840 GWh of electric energy per annum.

The existing headworks are located near the villages of Mirmi, Andhi Muhan and Harmichaur, downstream of the Andhi Khola confluence. The reservoir extends upstream to Set Beni at the confluence of the Seti Khola. The powerhouse is located underground except for the control building. During the dry season (Nov-May), the reservoir level is kept at 524 m and drawdown to generate max power of 144 MW. Power generation is reduced during the infilling. During the wet season (June-Oct) the reservoir is kept at a lower elevation of 518 m to minimize build up of sediments in the reservoir area. Based on continuous monitoring during the monsoon, the plant is to be shut down when the sediment concentrations reach 5,000 ppm. In reality real-time sediment monitoring instruments to measure sediment concentrations are not available in the plant. About 13 km downstream of the existing dam is dewatered section, after which a main tributary joins.

The Kali Gandaki basin is sub-tropical to temperate with hot (max 40 degrees Celsius) and wet summers and cool winters (10 degrees Celsius). The basin is situated in the midland of the lower Himalayas. Most of the basin is hilly and deeply incised with elevations between 400 m and 1600 m in the project area. The sediment transport capacity of the Kali Gandaki river is quite high, especially during the monsoon.

The Kali Gandaki River is inhabited by Snow Trouts in the upper reaches, Mahseer in the middle reaches and the River Carp and Catfish in the lower reaches. Out of a total 128 species of fish reported from the Gandaki River system, 57 species were collected from the Project area.

As per the project completion report prepared by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the project concept evolved as a result of increased environmental and social concerns at international and national levels. Environmental considerations were taken into account during the pre-feasibility and feasibility studies. Further site investigations, design changes and project optimization, reviews and recommendations by a Panel of Experts and ADB staff provided basis for detailed environmental studies and formulating mitigations measures. Some design parameters were changed or modified and additional studies have been conducted regarding environmental impacts during the detailed engineering design and planning phase. Important provisions and modifications were made to minimize and to mitigate and the adverse impacts as follows:

- The dam height was carefully selected to ensure that the water storage level did not inundate the religious “Holy Stone” and the Seti Beni Market at the end of the backwater zone upstream.
- To sustain the aquatic and wildlife in the reduced flow zone below the diversion dam the result of model studies recommended a riparian release of 4 m³/s water from the dam during the dry season and an additional 2 m³/s would be provided during religious events.
- The locations of project sites including the transmission line alignment and substations were carefully sited to protect major settlement, school, hospital and cultural, religious and

environmentally sensitive area.

- Provision of 1 % investment from the project net revenues for rural electrification program of surrounding areas of the project.
- Allocation of US\$ 4.3 million for environmental measures excluding in built contractors costs.

The proposed Kali Gandaki A Hydropower Plant Rehabilitation Project is located within the project area of the existing power plant. Therefore, it will not occupy additional or new land area. No new additional ancillary facilities, such as access roads, camps, and transmission lines will be required. The proposed rehabilitation: i) will not change the original dam height, ii) will not increase the water level in the upstream reservoir, and iii) will not reduce the minimum water release that was established during the original project. Hence no new impact on forests, and land-use is expected from the proposed rehabilitation works.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Drona Raj Ghimire (SASDI)

Parthapriya Ghosh (SASDS)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01	Yes	OP/BP 4.1 is triggered because the rehabilitation activities, although small scale and confined to the existing plant area, activities may have moderate adverse impacts on natural environment, human health and safety.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	Habitat (OP/BP 4.04) is triggered because project will support fish trapping and hauling program as an enhancement measure although rehabilitation activities will not have new or additional impacts on fish or natural habitat.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/ BP 4.11	Yes	Physical Cultural Property (OP/BP 4.11) is triggered because the project is implementing measures to protect and enhance the temples at Seti Beni and Rudra Beni.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	There are indigenous communities in the project area. Consultations were carried out with them during the preparation stage and a VCDP has also been prepared.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	The policy is not triggered as Social Impact Assessment carried out shows that proposed project is not expected to have any land acquisition or involuntary resettlement issues. However, it identified some outstanding issues

		and certain recently emerged issues. Project has prepared Social Action Plan in consultation with the community to address the outstanding issues.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	Although the proposed rehabilitation project does not involve any dam rehabilitation works, the dam safety policy is triggered because the proposed rehabilitation project includes a component on preparing a dam safety plan, including an emergency preparedness plan and instrumentation plan.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	OP/BP 7.50) triggered because the dam is located on the Kali Gandaki River which is a tributary to the Ganges, an international river. However, the rehabilitation work is unlikely to make substantial change in the river water quality and/ or quantity that might affect downstream user. Hence, a request for exception to the notification requirement under OP 7.50 is being sought from the Regional Vice President, SARVP.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is not located in a disputed area, nor is the project area likely to become one in the foreseeable future.

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the Restructured project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>The Project is not expected to cause any significant environmental and social safeguard impacts. Consisting largely of rehabilitation work, the proposed project consists of physical activities that will be mostly restricted to the existing plant facilities and its immediate surroundings. There will be no land acquisition and involuntary resettlement expected as a result of the civil works proposed. Possible social impacts could be more related to the contractor's construction operations, such as noise, dust and public health issues. There are indigenous communities in the project areas. They may be affected with these impacts. Broad consultations were carried out with them to understand their attitude towards the proposed project, assess possible impacts in designing the necessary mitigation measures. The indigenous community is represented by Bote, Magars and Newars. A Vulnerable Community Development Plan in consultation with the community has been prepared to address the issues raised by the vulnerable communities.</p> <p>The moderate potential environmental impacts of the activities under the proposed rehabilitation project includes: temporary increase in flow release below the dam during construction, improper waste disposal during implementation, air and noise pollution during the construction, and variations in the water quality due to changed flushing regime during operation phase. The proposed rehabilitation works will take place within area already occupied by the existing power plant. Most of the measures identified for mitigation of construction period impacts likely to be</p>

caused by the proposed project will be the responsibility of the contractor. These measures will be included in the bidding documents and monitored during the implementation.

Though there are no adverse impacts due to the proposed project, the SIA revealed that there are certain outstanding issues that include: (i) release of 2 m³/s of water from the dam during the important cultural and religious festivals as per the EIA provision to facilitate the people downstream of headwork to take 'holy bath' in the Kali Gandaki River; (ii) transfer of ownership of land and houses to Bote families; (iii) transfer of ownership of Bote School to the School Management Committee; and (iv) extension of existing siren warning system to cover at least 13 km dewatered stretch at Rudrabeni to warn and inform the people regarding the emergency and/or sudden release of water downstream of dam and associated risks during operation. The outstanding environmental issues include: insufficient environmental flow and additional flow for religious purposes, landscape restoration at the former contractor camp (in Mirmi) and disposal site of the original plant (at Thulobagar), continued support for the fish hatchery and fish trapping and hauling program, and strengthening of the siren warning system.

Some issues emerged recently and include the need for protection work at Setibeni Holy Stone and for maintenance of resettled Bote houses and the school. During the implementation of the original project, suitable protection structure of gabion filled walk way around the holy stone of height more than 12 meters was provided that enabled access to the Sheela (Holy Stone), particularly during the peaking operation when the water level reached 524 m elevation. However, the holy stone has been suffering from current scouring from underneath and its concrete base may fall away in the foreseeable future. Due to a recent flood, the protection work carried out earlier has been completely destroyed. The community requested support for further repairs. The project will protect, enhance and will develop mechanism for the management of this holy site in consultation with the community. The second issues regards maintenance of resettled Bote houses and school. These houses were constructed ten years ago to resettle the affected Bote (Fisherman) families. Due to lack of resources, the Bote community could not maintain the houses and the school. As a goodwill measure the Project will renovate the houses and the school building. To ensure that Bote families are able to maintain their houses in the future, the project is providing them with subsidized boats for boat transportation for a sustained income.

Newly emerged environmental issues include: sedimentation impacts and water level at Seti Beni, landslide on the access road to dam, catchment area watershed management, and water boat transportation safety and pollution.

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

No long term impact

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

The proposed project is largely of a rehabilitation nature with limited impact. The proposed works will consist of headworks modifications to address the floating debris and suspended sediment problems and increase the effectiveness of the settling basins. The electro mechanical works consist of repairs of the machines.

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.

The implementation of EA/EMP, SAP and VCDP will be the responsibility of the Project Manager who will be assisted by ESSD. ESSD will set up a social cell at the project level. The social cell of ESSD will comprise of one Social Development Officer (SDO) with adequate experience of hydro projects. The SDO will be assisted by two social mobilizers. ESSD will hire these mobilizers from a pool of locally qualified persons. One of the mobilizer will be a woman. For day to day operations, the SDO will directly report to the Project Manager. The Social Cell will be responsible for planning and designing of project information campaigns, group based and individual income generating activities, and community mobilization for implementation of SAP. As and when required, the social cell will hire the services of local NGOs or firms for the implementation of project information campaigns, poverty alleviation and income-generation activities, especially the formation of self-help groups (SHGs).

An Environmental Management Unit (EMU) will be established within the proposed rehabilitation project site office under the technical supervision of the ESSD of NEA. EMU will carry out regular/ day-to-day monitoring and data recording and prepare monthly briefs for joint review at site by the project management, contractor and EMU. ESSD will visit the project site every three-month for internal monitoring and reporting. NEA will also engage an external agency for external evaluation twice during the project implementation (during mid-term and at the end of the project implementation). EMU will immediately report to the Project/NEA ESSD, if there is any issue that needs immediate attention or intervention.

The ESSD/ Social Cell staff will coordinate with relevant department for the delivery of these activities. The success of implementation will largely depend on staff's liaison with the community and other concerned government agencies. Other involved agencies are expected to collaborate with the Project, based on instructions from the KGA HPP. These arrangements have to be made during the first month of Project implementation in order to set up the various committees and implementation mechanisms required for the project. The role of the social cell and specifically of SDO will be that of a facilitator. The SDO will work as a link between the Project and the Community. They will educate the community on the need of the Project, on aspects relating to community development measures and ensure that help is extended to the community as per the SAP finalized in consultation with the community.

Assessment borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures:

The primary responsibility of coordinating work related to social and environmental safeguards will rest with the Project assisted by the Environment and Social Studies Department (ESSD). The project will establish an Environmental Management Unit (EMU) and a Social Cell. The EMU and the Social Cell will be staffed with specialized social and environment professionals either hired from the market or on deputation from ESSD. ESSD over a period of time has acquired skill and experience to address social and environmental safeguard issues. Currently ESSD is working on several Bank funded projects. An Environmental and Social Specialist each from ESSD will be posted at the project site to monitor the implementation of environmental and social safeguards mitigation measures. The specialists will be responsible for generating monthly progress reports. The midterm and end term evaluation of implementation process will be carried out by an independent agency.

Proposed Rehabilitation project will support orientation/ training to the site staff.

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

Public Consultation, Participation and Disclosure (PCPD) program was developed and implemented taking into account the various areas of influence that were identified during initial part of the SIA study. Based on these recognized areas of influence, KGA HEP stakeholders comprise of following groups:

- Communities/families/ individuals who will be benefited by the Project;
- Government agencies at the district and regional level;
- Local Government Bodies (VDCs and DDCs); and
- Political party representatives and NGOs operating in the Project area;

The project undertook consultation with the community at four different locations. The issues discussed include (i) employment opportunities; (ii) protection work at holy stone and banks of Rudrabeni temple, (iii) rural electrification; (iv) extension of siren warning system to the dewatered stretch; (v) release of additional 2 m³/s of water; and (vi) transfer of land ownership to Bote families and school. Though the proposed works at the head works of the KGA HEP will not have any adverse social impacts, the project will continue to consult the community especially on community support program. Following consultation mechanism is proposed during the implementation of the proposed rehabilitation works in the KGA HEP:

Upstream area at Setibeni Bazaar

The local people at the Setibeni Bazaar will be closely consulted during the implementation of the proposed maintenance works for Setibeni Sheela. Moreover, platform for cremation will be constructed in consultation with the local people of the area. A committee comprising local key persons and the project officials will be formed for proper implementation of the proposed programs.

Downstream Area at Rudrabeni

The famous religious site of Rudrabeni Shree Ram temple is located at downstream area (about 13 km from the dam) just before the Badigad tributary. The area holds significant importance for performing the final ritual that has been impacted due to low flow of the river. The local key persons and the priest of the Rudrabeni temple need to be consulted for maintenance works of bank protection in the area.

Head works Area

The Bote Community is the marginalized indigenous community residing at the head works area. They need to be consulted for the implementation of maintenance works for the resettled houses and the Bote school prior to the implementation of the works. Consultation will also be required for the land transfer issue .

Disclosure: The safeguard documents (SIA, SAP and VCDP, EA and EMP) were disclosed in country on February 3, 2013 and were disclosed in Bank's infoshop on 02.05.2013. The executive summary of the safeguard documents (EA, EMP, SAP and VCDP) has been translated into Nepali language and disclosed in the country (on NEA's website www.nea.org.np) and will also be displayed in the project affected area. Hard copies of the safeguards documents will be placed at the project office and respective VDCs. A copy will also be placed at the contractor's project office.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	05-Feb-2013
Date of submission to InfoShop	05-Feb-2013
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Nepal	05-Feb-2013
<i>Comments:</i>	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	05-Feb-2013
Date of submission to InfoShop	05-Feb-2013
"In country" Disclosure	
Nepal	05-Feb-2013
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples	
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Sector Manager?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams	
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader:	Pravin Karki	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Regional Safeguards Coordinator:	Name: Sanjay Srivastava (RSA)	Date: 11-Feb-2013
Sector Manager:	Name: Jyoti Shukla (SM)	Date: 29-Mar-2013