

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA6673

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 07-Mar-2014

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 07-Mar-2014

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	South Asia	Project ID:	P145054
Project Name:	Central Asia South Asia Electricity Transmission and Trade Project (CASA-1000) (P145054)		
Task Team Leader:	Sunil Kumar Khosla		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	23-Jan-2014	Estimated Board Date:	27-Mar-2014
Managing Unit:	SASDE	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Transmission and Distribution of Electricity (100%)		
Theme(s):	Regional integration (60%), Climate change (40%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	1170.00	Total Bank Financing:	526.50
Financing Gap:	173.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			134.50
International Development Association (IDA)			158.25
IDA Grant			368.25
Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund			40.00
US, Govt. of			15.00
Islamic Development Bank			250.00
Bilateral Agencies (unidentified)			31.00
Total			997.00
Environmental Category:	A - Full Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The objective of the project is to create the conditions for sustainable electricity trade between the Central Asian countries of Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic and the South Asian countries of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

3. Project Description

The Project would be comprised of the following three components and costs in parenthesis are inclusive of contingencies and exclusive of applicable taxes, Environmental and Social costs and Interest During Construction (IDC).

Component A: Construction of High Voltage Transmission Infrastructure (US\$945 million, of which Bank financing is US\$518.5 million). This component would include four subcomponents as follows:

Sub-component A1 – High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Transmission Line (US\$295 million, Bank financing- US\$216.5 million). Construction of about 750 km of 500 kV HVDC overhead transmission line to interconnect the electricity network of Tajikistan from the Sangtuda converter station, to the Pakistan network at the Peshawar converter station, and the Afghanistan network at the Kabul converter station.

Sub-Component A2 – HVDC Converter Stations (US\$385 million, Bank financing- US\$257 million). Engineering design, construction, and commissioning of three HVDC converter stations at Sangtuda (1,300 MW) in Tajikistan, Kabul (300 MW) in Afghanistan and Peshawar (1,300 MW) in Pakistan. The converter stations include specialized converter transformers, breakers, filtering equipment, inverters, controls, ground electrodes, and static and dynamic compensation equipment.

Sub-component A3 – High Voltage AC Transmission (HVAC) Interconnection between the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan (US\$200 million, Bank financing- US\$45 million) – This sub-component will finance the construction of about 475 km of kV HVAC overhead transmission line (about 450 km in the Kyrgyz Republic and 25 km in Tajikistan) to interconnect the network of the Kyrgyz Republic, at Datka s/s, with the Tajikistan network, at the Khudjand s/s.

Sub-component A4 (US\$65 million, Bank financing- US\$0 million) – Tajikistan grid reinforcement. This includes the construction of about 115 km of 500 kV line from Regar s/s to Sangtuda s/s and other parts of the network necessary, along with associated substation equipment to ensure transfer of Tajik and Kyrgyz export power to the Sangtuda converter station

Component B: Technical Assistance and Project Implementation Support (US\$30 million, Bank financing- US\$8 million). This component will finance the support for project implementation and technical assistance (TA) required to the four country-specific Project Implementing Agencies as well as for the IGC and IGC Secretariat. The component will be financed by donors through a multi donor trust fund (MDTF), which is being established specifically for CASA-1000.

Sub-component B1 – HVDC and HVAC Owner's Engineers (US\$12 million).

Sub-component B2 – Environment and Social Management Support (US\$4 million).

Sub-component B3 – Audits and Revenue Management (US\$4 million).

Sub-component B4 – Project Management Support (US\$4 million).

Sub-component B5 – IGC Secretariat Support (US\$4 million).

Sub-component B6 – Project Communications (US\$2 million).

Sub-component B7 – Capacity Building (US\$2 million).

Component C: Community Support Programs (US\$70 million for construction phase, Bank financing- US\$0 million.)

This component will develop and implement CSPs in each of the CASA-1000 countries during the project's construction period to create a more supportive environment for project implementation by improving livelihoods among the approximately 670 (largely poor) communities living along the CASA-1000 corridor. The CSPs will be predicated on a community driven approach – i.e. community-led decision making for identification and implementation of the selected schemes is a key principle for the programs. The IGC agreed to a mechanism to directly share the benefits of the project with these communities during the operation phase through continued funding of some of these activities.

The preparation and implementation of the CSPs will be phased, with the Afghanistan CSP activities being prepared first. CSPs for the other three countries will be prepared over the course of CY14 in readiness for implementation by mid-2015, to align with the construction phase of the transmission line. Under Component C, the Afghanistan program will be prepared and processed as a free-standing WB operation. The other country programs will be prepared and processed following requirements of different financing arrangements. The CSPs will be designed independently for each country to allow for tailoring to country-specific circumstances and to enable the incorporation of lessons from similar Community-Driven Development (CDD) projects. The World Bank-managed Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) will finance the Afghanistan portion of the CSP component at an estimated cost of US\$40 million. The MDTF being set up for CASA-1000 with donor support would be the main vehicle for funding of the planned CSP activities in the other three countries. The estimated cost, to be firmed up after detailed designs are completed, is expected to be US\$10 million for each country. The scope of each country component may have to be adjusted depending on the level of available funding. Specifically, in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, where the funding is limited, it is possible that commencement of the CSPs during construction may not be completely aligned with the construction phase; however, this should not have a significant impact on the project risks. The implementation and fiduciary arrangements would be finalized during preparation of the country specific CSP projects. The experiences and lessons learned from the construction phase CSP activities will be taken into account in designing the benefit-sharing mechanisms for the operational period of the project. Detailed designs for the operations phase benefit-sharing schemes will be finalized before project completion to avoid gaps in these community programs, including arrangements for annual planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

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

The HVDC transmission line is expected to commence at Sangtuda in Tajikistan and pass through Kunduz, Pul-e-Khumri, Kabul and Jalalabad in Afghanistan and terminate in Peshawar in Pakistan. The total length of the transmission line is estimated to be 750 kilometers of which about 16 percent passes through Tajikistan, 75 percent through Afghanistan and 9 percent through Pakistan. In addition, a 477 kilometer 500 kV transmission line is expected to be financed under the project to interconnect Kyrgyz Republic to Tajikistan. An Avian Risk Assessment study has identified five important bird areas (IBAs) in Tajikistan and Afghanistan (Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve, Imam Sahib, Salang Kotal, Kole Hashmat Khan and Jalalabad Valley) and one Ramsar site (lower part of Pyandj River) in Tajikistan along the alignment that is under consideration. No IBA or Ramsar site has been identified along the proposed alignment in Kyrgyz Republic and Pakistan. Security concerns in Pakistan and Afghanistan and presence or absence of unexploded land mines/ordnances in Afghanistan will be studied to assess potential safety concerns for communities/construction workers. Suitable mitigation measures are being incorporated in the proposed Regional

Environmental Assessment (REA) under preparation (see discussions under OP 4.01). There might be a need to critically analyze the location of the relevant HVDC Converter stations and the right of way in places passing through strategic areas, e.g., New Kabul City as well as the military installations in the vicinity of Kabul and coordinate with all relevant agencies in the country. Also, identification of a suitable location for HVDC converter station near Peshawar will be critical as the area is heavily populated.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

L. Panneer Selvam (SASDI)

Chaohua Zhang (SASDS)

Arcadii Capcelea (ECSEN)

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Mohammad Arif Rasuli (SASDI)

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Angela Nyawira Khaminwa (ECSSO)

Samina Mussarat Islam (SASDS)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The project is rated Category A because it involves greenfield construction of a long span of high voltage Overhead Transmission Lines (OTL), some of it through potentially sensitive areas.</p> <p>The Client prepared an original project-wide ESIA based on the prefeasibility study, summarizing potential impacts from construction of transmission lines (TL) within a 2 kilometer-wide corridor. The detailed design, including final routing/alignment of TL within this corridor, the exact location of DC-AC converter stations and tower footings, etc. will be defined later by the engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contractors, following detailed route surveys and considering the site-specific environmental and social aspects.</p> <p>Following the above, independent consultant firms were engaged: (1) to review and update the original ESIA, incorporating additional baseline data in the form of 6 m resolution satellite imagery for the entire CASA 1000 route to augment existing baseline information. This helped identify some sites along the route which present particular risks that will require further assessment; and (2) to carry out an Avian Risk</p>

	<p>Study to assess presence of ecologically sensitive hot spots along the proposed 2 km wide corridor and potential Avian risks.</p> <p>Further to the above and considering the fact that the project design is still at a relatively early stage (only overall specifications and a broad corridor defined, with the final designs to be completed as part of the construction contracts), it was agreed that a form of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) would be the most appropriate EIA instrument for this project. Therefore, another independent consultant was commissioned to prepare a Regional Environmental Assessment (REA) based upon the extensive information available from the above stated reports and other relevant documents. The REA covers all four countries and will serve as the basis for preparation of future country-specific ESIA's and site-specific plans (by independent consultants) during the implementation phase of the proposed project.</p> <p>Because the broad corridor of the TL is known and considerable site information is already available, the REA goes beyond the typical "Framework" type of document and includes detailed discussions on both substantive and process elements. On the substance side, REA elaborates elements such as: baseline data drawn from the original ESIA, the satellite images from 2011 and other relevant sources; identification of environmentally or socially sensitive areas ("hotspots") based on the available information and analyses (e.g. the Avian Risk Assessment, social assessments); analysis of alternatives; and general mitigation measures including applicable Environmental Codes of Practices (ECOPs) relating to construction/operation/ maintenance of high voltage TL.</p> <p>On the process side, the REA provides an outline (for each country) of implementation arrangements and the roles and responsibilities of all parties (e.g. construction contractors; independent monitoring/supervision consultants; environment and social development specialists/</p>
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		<p>consultants); measures to strengthen institutional capacities in each participating country to manage the environmental and social issues, procedures and processes for preparation of country and site-specific ESIA & EMPs.</p> <p>In summary, the final package of documents includes: (i) REA giving general information on the whole project area, guidance framework for preparing country specific ESIA and site-specific management plans; and (ii) four country-specific ESIA, site-specific management plans to be prepared by independent consultants in close coordination with EPC contractors. These country-specific ESIA will be prepared during implementation and approved by the respective national Governments, NTCs and the Bank.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>This project is not expected to cause significant impact to critical and natural habitats based on the nature of the project investments and the results of the original ESIA and the REA. However, the Avian Risk Assessment and Management study identified several Important Birds Areas and Ramsar sites within the project area that need to be considered during the detailed design phase and as part of country-specific environmental and social assessments to be prepared. Furthermore, during the construction phase (and potentially during the operations stage), there will be some cutting of vegetation for right-of-way maintenance and for access roads and other associated facilities. The construction and operation may also cause disturbance or increased pressures to fauna. All these would require developing relevant mitigation and monitoring activities as an integral part of the proposed country specific ESIA. Specific measures may include alternative alignments to avoid natural habitats, avian protection measures on cables and towers, prohibiting wildlife hunting, and minimizing impacts to habitats from operation and maintenance of lines, among other potential measures.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	<p>Forest Policy is not triggered because the proposed project is not expected to impact on the health and quality of forests or affect the rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forests or</p>

		aim to bring about changes in the management, protection, or utilization of natural forests or plantations. Also, the REA and satellite images of the proposed alignment corridor confirm that there will be no significant impacts on natural or critical forests. However, the proposed project might require tree cutting during construction and maintenance of the right of way. The proposed country-specific ESIA's will assess any potential impacts from tree cutting on NH at a more local scale and suitable measures would be included in the country-specific EMP's to avoid or minimize impacts on NH, if any are identified in the project area.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The OP 4.09 is not triggered as the project will neither finance the procurement of fertilizers/ pesticides nor create conditions which may lead to increased use of pesticides. The current practices for maintenance of the right of way of the transmission line and facilities have been reviewed for each country with respect to the use of pesticide or chemicals. The four countries have confirmed that no chemicals or pesticide would be used for that purpose.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/ BP 4.11	No	The initial screening of the route has not revealed any important Physical Cultural Resource (PCR) from a national and global perspective. The final routing and alignment of the transmission line will be detailed in the country-specific ESIA's and will avoid damaging PCR if any, or restricting access to them. Special precautions will be detailed in the country-specific EMP's as part of OP 4.01 (see above) with specific mitigation measures and provisions for the use of chance find procedures, if encountered.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	Communities in the project area in the four project countries, both within and along the transmission lines corridors, do not fall under the definition of indigenous people as stated under OP 4.10 (paragraph 4 in defining indigenous peoples). Therefore, OP 4.10 is not considered triggered under this project. However, considering the unique characteristics of the ethnic groups in the project areas, particularly the tribal communities in Afghanistan and Pakistan, the project has carried out desk research as well

		as some field surveys to identify these communities and understand their socioeconomic conditions, unique cultural and institutional systems. These are summarized in the various field reports and the Social Impact Assessment. The client will ensure effective consultations with these communities of different ethnicities, and ensure culturally appropriate benefits for these communities. Necessary mechanisms and measures will be incorporated into the project design to ensure their participation, mitigation of any possible adverse impacts upon them and benefit-sharing arrangements under the project.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>OP 4.12 is triggered due to the potential need for land acquisition related to the various components of the transmission system; the existence of physical structures that might have to be removed; and the possibility that affected settlements might have to be physically relocated.</p> <p>Because the precise locations of the tower footings and alignment of the transmission lines are not yet determined, the exact scope of the impacts cannot be determined until the technical designs are finalized. Also, since the relevant national policies, laws, institutions and conditions differ in each country, separate Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Frameworks (LARPF) have been prepared as a condition of World Bank appraisal to guide the land acquisition/resettlement planning process. Based on the LARPFs for each of the four countries, specific Resettlement Plans and/or Land Acquisition Plans will be prepared as required when precise details of transmission line locations (alignment, locations for pylons, substations and other structures) are available.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not be financing any new dam construction or making any modifications to existing dams. The assets financed under the project are not expected to be at risk for extensive damage in case of dam failure.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Only existing summer surplus will be utilized under the CASA-1000 project. No additional generation capacity will be required or built for the project. The existing operation modes of the hydropower plants and/or quantity of water being

		released are not expected to change from the current practices. The legal documents to be agreed upon with the clients may incorporate covenants to address this aspect as appropriate.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	None of the project components will be located 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 proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The project involves green-field construction of about 1,200 Km of high voltage Overhead Transmission Lines (OTL), crossing four countries with potential adverse environmental and social impacts that in some cases might be significant due to the fact that proposed civil works will be implemented in/or in the vicinity of environmentally sensitive areas. The environment and social assessment work conducted during the Feasibility Study screened and selected a corridor within which the OTL will be constructed. The subsequent ESIA supplemented this work by the inclusion of country-specific assessment work that sought to identify if there were any site-specific 'show stoppers' due to sensitivities. This subsequent work also developed a range of measures to mitigate potentially adverse effects and manage project implementation, as part of an ESMP that was developed. A special (independent) Avian Risk Assessment and Management study focusing on avifauna revealed that there were some inherent risks to birds, generally considered to be at a local level, but which required further evaluation through field study. This work also discovered that there were several sites in proximity to the TL routing that were of strategic importance to seasonal migration of birds due to the habitat type. Consequently, further detailed field work will be undertaken as part of the individual, country-specific ESIA's that are scheduled to be undertaken by the national ESIA Consultants.

Construction related impacts are likely to be short term and site specific and can be mitigated by applying internationally recognized best construction practices. Typically such impacts are related to aspects such as: (a) location, establishment and operation of the construction camps; (b) construction of about 3000 towers required to support the OTL in four countries; (c) routing and construction of the many access roadways required throughout the length of the project; (d) soil resource management and the need for erosion control; (e) presence of physical cultural resources in the project area of influence; and (f) a range of security issues (including unexploded ordnance and land mines), particularly associated with the on-going conflict in Afghanistan and associated security issues in parts of Pakistan' tribal regions.

The REA presents an analysis of potential downstream hydrological impacts from the project and concludes that the proposed CASA 1000 project does not envision any change to the current operational regimes of the Nurek and Toktogul dams, which would result in changes in downstream flows. This analysis is based on information available from the feasibility study and other studies in the region, as well as from the public domain. The basic premise for the CASA-1000 project is that the Central Asia countries have existing (in the Kyrgyz Republic) or potential (in Tajikistan) surplus of clean energy in summer from their existing hydropower plants without new generation, which is supported by the analysis of past exports and spillage of water, that could be used to offset shortages in South Asian countries, particularly Afghanistan and

Pakistan. The summer surplus is primarily linked to the operation of the Nurek and Toktogul reservoirs, which regulate the releases in the Vaksh River (Tajikistan) and the Naryn River (Kyrgyz Republic) respectively.

Also, the project is not expected to cause significant impact to critical and natural forests as it will not include any plantation activity, commercial harvesting or harvesting conducted by small-scale landholders or local communities. Furthermore, during the construction phase (and potentially during the operations stage), there will be some removal of vegetation for right-of-way maintenance and for access roads and other associated facilities, impacts of which will be studied by the proposed country-specific ESIA's.

Social surveys were carried out among representative samples of the communities along the proposed transmission line corridor in the four project countries. The surveys provided an ethnic and socioeconomic profile of the communities, reviewed the overall status of development in the project areas. As part of the surveys community consultations were conducted on general development priorities as well as potential and perceived adverse social impacts of the project. The surveys showed that the potential project area, in all countries, is mostly rural with a low population density. Other characteristics of the communities include high agricultural dependency, limited access to energy during the winter time, and mixed access to basic social services. It is anticipated that the project will finance investments such as towers, sub-stations, and access roads, which will require the involuntary acquisition of land, restrictions to use of land both temporarily and permanently, possible loss of crops and assets. It is not expected that land taking will be significant as the broad project area is mostly rural and sparsely populated. Impacts on economic crops are expected due to height restrictions under the Transmission Line. There may be some impacts on community infrastructure.

Considering that the alignment of the corridor is yet to be finalized, country-specific Resettlement Policy Frameworks (RPFs) have been developed in line with the relevant legal policies in the respective countries and the World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement to guide future detailed resettlement planning and implementation. The frameworks describe the overall possible impacts, project policies including its entitlement policies, resettlement planning, institutional and implementation arrangements, including grievance redress and monitoring mechanisms. The draft RPFs have been disclosed in local languages. Field surveys also reflect that the ethnic communities in the project areas do not fall under the definition of indigenous peoples as per World Bank OP 4.10 and therefore this policy is not triggered under this project.

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

The broad conclusion of the REA and previously conducted ESIA studies is that overall E&S adverse impacts are considered to be limited and of low to moderate nature, due to the lack of protected areas and the general avoidance of heavily populated communities as well as there being sufficient flexibility to adjust the TL and infrastructure to avoid any 'local' sensitive features that might be encountered. Potential indirect long term impacts are likely to be positive as the proposed project would help Pakistan and Afghanistan to meet their electricity demands from a hydro source which otherwise to have been met from other fossil fuel based thermal power sources or several back-up diesel generation sets.

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

The REA includes analysis of several alternatives for their potential environmental and social

impacts, results of which guided the initial selection of alignment and location of towers and other key infrastructure facilities. These include: No Project option; Alternative Projects; Different alignments or sections of alignment for the OTL; different locations of towers and other key infrastructure, within operational constraints; and different construction methods, timings and other construction-related modifications, including those needed for minimizing potential avian risks. In short, the environmental and social impacts are not expected to be significantly adverse, given the flexibility to adjust infrastructure siting and align the OTL to avoid sensitive features. Further, detailed field work will be undertaken as part of the individual, country-specific ESIA that are to be carried out by the independent ESIA Consultants in close coordination with the EPC contractors.

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.

Potential project environmental impacts will be addressed by applying REA which summarizes potential primary impacts from construction of transmission lines within a broader corridor of two km width, and follows a framework approach with detailed guidance for preparing country specific ESIA's and several specific Management Plans by independent EA consultants that would meet the requirements of respective national laws and applicable Safeguards Policies of the World Bank. These Plans and the country-specific RAPs will form the basis for the borrower to address safeguards policy issues and potential environmental and social impacts.

The NTCs in the four countries have varying capacity for the implementation and planning of activities described above. Where these capacities will become challenge in effectively carrying out safeguards implementation, the country specific ESIA's will recommend capacity enhancement measures both in terms of providing human resource and training to effectively implement environmental and social safeguards. Besides, Management approach recommends: Project Environmental Officer – for each NTC; Environmental Supervisor/Officer – for each EPC (main contractor); Independent Environmental Monitoring Consultant (IEMC) – for 3rd party independent monitoring.

As envisaged in the REA, the NTCs have overall responsibility for environmental and social performance of the Project and specifically responsible for: (a) supervising and managing all aspects of Project preparation and construction; (b) coordination with local authorities to facilitate the participation of local communities and projected affected persons during Project preparation and implementation; (c) ensuring that the requirements of World Bank safeguards policies (and other IFI lender requirements) as well as national environmental laws and regulations are met and that all measures set out in the respective country-specific ESIA/EMPs/Site-specific Plans; (d) ensuring that Project commitments of the construction contractors are fulfilled, including the detailed development of Project level specific environmental and social management plans; (e) reporting on-going status of EMP implementation to the World Bank and other lenders as appropriate. Furthermore, the NTCs are in charge of coordinating the design activities that will be done by the EPC contractor for selecting the exact location of TL and its components, as well as of hiring and supervising the independent Consultants to conduct detailed ESIA studies.

The NTC's Environmental Officer will be responsible for overall coordination of EMP implementation in each country and will have the authority to monitor and stop construction works if in his/her opinion there is/may be a serious threat or impact to the environment or local communities caused directly or indirectly by the construction operations and will be in regular liaison with the wider Project team, including the World Bank Task Team.

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

A variety of consultations have occurred to date, commencing at the project identification stage and through into the Feasibility Studies, which included preliminary environmental studies and social screening. Following this phase, a round of consultations were initiated when IEL were commissioned to undertake the ESIA. The NTCs/ Ministries in each of the four countries were invited and assisted to conduct consultations on the ToRs for the ESIA. A web site has been established for the Project <http://www.casa-1000.org>, making the project available for web users across the participating countries.

The draft safeguard instruments have been disclosed in all four countries in English and in Russian (in Tajikistan and in Kyrgyz Republic) and local languages in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The instruments have also been made available in hard copies in public locations in relevant capital cities, regional/provincial/district headquarters in the proposed project area. Section B below summarizes the disclosure for each document per country and appropriate language. The documents have been also disclosed in the World Bank InfoShop at the time they have been disclosed in-country. The draft REA Summary has been distributed to SECPO on November 15, 2013. In December 2013 and early January 2014 consultations have been undertaken in capital cities and in regional centers in the proposed project areas. The objective was to undertake inclusive consultations and engage with the relevant Government Ministries and Departments, local and regional authorities, the NGO sector, Project Affected Communities (PACs) and Project Affected People (PAPs) and interested parties. Overall the safeguards documents have been accepted by participants. Following the consultations on the draft REA and RPFs, the documents have been revised. The lessons learned and made recommendations will be incorporated into the individual country-specific ESIA and RPFs and the country-specific ESIA Consultants would build on them to address the site specific aspects, including land take, potential resettlement, socio-economic impacts, access to work sites, employment aspects and the like.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	11-Nov-2013
Date of submission to InfoShop	13-Nov-2013
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	20-Nov-2013

"In country" Disclosure	
Afghanistan	25-Nov-2013
<i>Comments:</i> Language of documents: English, Dari and Pashtu Place of disclosure: Ministry of Energy and Water website < http://mew.gov.af/en > Date and location of consultations/public hearings: January 7, 2014 in Kabul; January 8, 2014 in Jalalabad; January 11, 2014 in Kunduz.	
Kyrgyz Republic	15-Nov-2013
<i>Comments:</i> Language of documents: Kyrgyz, Russian Place of disclosure: Ministry of Energy and Industry website < http://www.energo.gov.kg/site/index.php?act=view_cat&id=28 > Date and location of consultations/public hearings: December 18 in Bishkek; December 20 in Batken.	
Pakistan	11-Nov-2013
<i>Comments:</i> Language of documents: English, Urdu Place of disclosure: NTDC website < http://www.ntdc.com.pk/CASA_1000.php > and Ministry of Water and Power website < www.mowp.gov.pk > Date and location of consultations/public hearings: December 23 in Peshawar; December 24 in Islamabad	
Tajikistan	13-Nov-2013
<i>Comments:</i> Language of documents: Place of disclosure: Date and location of consultations/public hearings: December 4 in Dushanbe; December 6 in Khudjand; December 9 in Kurgan Tyube	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	11-Nov-2013
Date of submission to InfoShop	13-Nov-2013

"In country" Disclosure	
Afghanistan	25-Nov-2013
<i>Comments:</i> Language of documents: English, Dari and Pashtu Place of disclosure: Ministry of Energy and Water website < http://mew.gov.af/en > Date and location of consultations/public hearings: January 7, 2014 in Kabul; January 8, 2014 in Jalalabad; January 11, 2014 in Kunduz.	
Kyrgyz Republic	15-Nov-2013
<i>Comments:</i> Language of documents: Kyrgyz, Russian Place of disclosure: Ministry of Energy and Industry website < http://www.energo.gov.kg/site/index.php?act=view_cat&id=28 > Date and location of consultations/public hearings: December 18 in Bishkek; December 20 in Batken.	
Pakistan	11-Nov-2013
<i>Comments:</i> Language of documents: English, Urdu Place of disclosure: NTDC website < http://www.ntdc.com.pk/CASA_1000.php > and Ministry of Water and Power website < www.mowp.gov.pk > Date and location of consultations/public hearings: December 23 in Peshawar; December 24 in Islamabad	
Tajikistan	13-Nov-2013
<i>Comments:</i> Language of documents: Place of disclosure: Date and location of consultations/public hearings: December 4 in Dushanbe; December 6 in Khudjand; December 9 in Kurgan Tyube	
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	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Sector Manager (SM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
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 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input 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:	Name: Sunil Kumar Khosla	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Regional Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Francis V. Fragano (RSA)	Date: 06-Mar-2014
Sector Manager:	Name: Ranjit J. Lamech (SM)	Date: 07-Mar-2014