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

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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 31-Mar-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSA19764

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Project ID	Project Name	Parent Project ID (if any)
India	P160379	Innovation in Solar Power and Hybrid Technologies	
Region	**Estimated Appraisal Date**	**Estimated Board Date**	**Practice Area (Lead)**
SOUTH ASIA	20-Jul-2017	26-Oct-2017	Energy & Extractives
Lending Instrument	**Borrower(s)**	**Implementing Agency**	
Investment Project Financing	Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited	Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to demonstrate large-scale innovative renewable energy technologies in India.

Components

Component A: Investments in Innovative Technologies (Estimated Cost: US$398 million of which IBRD Loan: US$150 million; CTF loan: US$28 million; and CTF Grant: US$20 million)
Component B: Technical Assistance and Institutional Strengthening of SECI (Estimated Cost: US$2 million of which CTF Grant: US$2 million)

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	200.00
Clean Technology Fund	50.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	150.00
Total Project Cost	**400.00**

Environmental Assessment Category

A - Full Assessment

Have the Safeguards oversight and clearance functions been transferred to the Practice Manager? (Will not be disclosed)
No

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

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

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. India's power sector is undergoing sustained growth to continue to fuel economic growth and meet the needs of its population. India's annual gross domestic product growth rates averaging above 7 percent led peak power and energy demand to grow at 4.9 percent and 5.3 percent annually, respectively since 2008. Energy demand will continue to grow rapidly, contributing about a quarter of the increase in global energy demand by 2040. An ambitious power generation capacity expansion effort is underway, with installed capacity exceeding 300 GW in 2016 and expected to rise to 1,076 GW by 2040. Significant gains have been made in expanding electricity access, from 56 percent of the population in 2001 to over 80 percent in 2016.[1]

2. Despite these achievements, reliable grid electricity supply remains a challenge. It is estimated that about 250 million people are without grid connections, and of these, around two-thirds reportedly choose not to connect because electricity supply is unreliable. Heavily indebted distribution companies (Discoms)[2] are unable to afford network investments and adequate power purchases to allow them to provide reliable supply. Households and agricultural consumers face unreliable supply and load shedding. Industrial and commercial enterprises have invested in expensive, inefficient, and polluting diesel backup generation and incur associated coping costs.

3. India's per capita electricity consumption is expected to grow in the coming years. India is currently the world's third largest consumer of electricity; however, per capita consumption, at 1,090 kWh, is only one-third of the global average. Significant growth in electricity demand is expected due to rising incomes and rapidly urbanizing population. Combined with the expansion of access, this poses challenges for the already vulnerable system and the Government of India's (GOI) goal of providing 24×7 power for all.

4. The power sector is heavily reliant on coal. Coal consumption in power generation and industry is expected to continue to grow significantly, making India the world's largest source of growth in coal use over the next decade. Around 60 percent of India's electricity generation is coal-fired (192 GW) and about 50 GW coal-fired capacity is expected to be installed by 2020. An ambitious program to increase renewable energy (RE)-based generation capacity to 175 GW by 2022 is also underway. RE (excluding large hydropower) currently accounts for around 15 percent of power generation capacity. However, even if India achieves its target of 40 percent non-fossil-fuel-based generation capacity by 2030, this will only contribute to 25 percent of energy supplied.

5. In this context, renewable energy has a critical role to play. India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), as declared in Paris at the Conference of Parties (COP 21), includes the goals of expanding its RE, energy efficiency, forestry, urban, and pollution reduction programs. In its NDC, India has made several commitments, including to (a) adopt a climate friendly and cleaner path; (b) reduce its carbon intensity by 33–35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level; and (c) achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil-fuel based energy resources by 2030, among others.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

6. A combination of investments in networks, additional clean energy generation capacity, and energy efficiency is critical for India in meeting its NDCs while curbing thermal generation and therefore greenhouse gas (GHG) emission

[1] IEA (International Energy Agency). 2016. "World Energy Outlook."

[2] Annual and cumulative financial losses by public Discoms are about US$15 billion and US$66 billion, respectively.

growth. In generation, the development of India's RE has grown significantly over the past decade, with the implementation of major policy and regulatory measures for harnessing RE resources. As of January 2017, India had successfully added more than 50 GW of grid-connected RE (excluding 44 GW in large hydropower capacity).[3] The major contributor to this achievement has been wind power (29 GW), followed by solar power (9 GW), bio-power (8 GW), and small hydropower (4.3 GW).[4] Together, wind and solar power constitute nearly 80 percent of this added capacity. The rate at which this capacity addition has occurred is commendable, considering that total RE installed capacity was just 7.7 GW less than a decade ago (2007 figure).[5]

7. Solar and wind power are likely to continue as the dominant share of RE in India for the foreseeable future. Their growth trajectory over the last decade and present level of installed capacity clearly indicate significant potential for both categories. This potential is also reflected in the GOI's 2022 target of 175 GW, which envisages 160 GW coming from solar (100 GW) and wind (60 GW). Recognizing the potential of solar energy to contribute to India's energy security, and taking advantage of falling solar photovoltaic (PV) prices, which increases the likelihood of more quickly reaching grid parity, the GOI enhanced cumulative solar targets from 20 GW to 100 GW in June 2015 under the National Solar Mission (NSM).[6]

8. However, scaling up stand-alone solar and wind plants faces major constraints, including land scarcity, variability of supplied energy, and underutilized associated facilities especially evacuation infrastructure. Land acquisition requirements for stand-alone solar and wind projects are estimated at about 5 acres per megawatt (MW) and 8–10 acres per MW, respectively.[7] If investments are made only in stand-alone projects, then to achieve 175 GW RE targets by 2022 will require huge amounts of land, usually in contiguous areas, which is difficult to access in a densely populated country like India.

9. RE sources of generation follow a set generation pattern, for instance, solar power is generated only during the daytime while the wind power generation is generally maximum at night. Also, RE generation varies from season to season, for instance, highest capacity utilization factor (CUF) for solar generation has been recorded in the summer months (March to June). Furthermore, the utilization factor of their respective evacuation infrastructure as well as of the related infrastructure (such as access roads, right-of-way, manpower) is also low for stand-alone RE projects, which increases capital as well as operating costs of such projects. Given this and with a targeted increase in the share of RE, the grid integration cost in terms of variability as well as utilization is expected to be much higher for such projects.

10. India has made tremendous progress in stand-alone solar and wind installations in the last seven to eight years. Because of large-scale deployment of wind and solar plants, capital costs and related power purchase agreement (PPA) tariff have fallen significantly. Solar, which was not considered a bankable technology in the early years of launch of NSM, is now funded by commercial banks purely on project finance basis. However, innovative technologies such as energy storage and floating solar are still considered risky by commercial banks, making it difficult to mobilize private investments in such projects.

[3] For details, refer to http://www.cea.nic.in/reports/monthly/executivesummary/2017/exe_summary-01.pdf.
[4] For details, refer to http://mnre.gov.in/mission-and-vision-2/achievements/.
[5] Comptroller and Auditor General of India, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/audit_report_files/Union_Civil_Performance_Renewable_Energy_Report_34_2015.pdf.
[6] The NSM was launched on January 11, 2010, by former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.
[7] On a footprint basis, however, the land acquisition requirements for wind are much lower.

11. As solar-wind hybrid systems are co-located on the same piece of land, it improves the generation profile of the hybrid plant on increased power generated per unit piece of land as compared to stand-alone RE plants. Further, the complementarity of solar and wind electricity-generation patterns provide an opportunity to improve utilization of the associated evacuation infrastructure while providing greater balance in the energy supply.[8] Addressing the variable nature of the RE sources of generation plays a vital role in maintaining grid stability especially in light of the 175 GW RE targets of the GOI. Several Indian states are blessed with excellent wind and solar resources, together offering ideal sites for implementing utility-scale RE hybrid projects. To date, hybrid projects in India have been limited to small-scale and off-grid ones. Existing installations include a few kilowatt projects, while tendering for a 2.5 MW project at Rangreek in Himachal Pradesh state is currently underway. To increase the uptake of hybrid technologies, the GOI recently issued a draft policy on hybrid systems that targets achieving 10 GW of generating capacity by 2022 through hybridization of solar and wind power projects.[9]

12. Given the variable nature of RE, energy storage is becoming increasingly important. While RE penetration up to 15–20 percent is relatively easy to integrate into the grid, higher levels may cause challenges. With significant wind and solar capacity addition expected in coming years, the grid will continue to face severe transmission capacity constraints and stability issues. As noted in the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) 'Assessment of the Role of Energy Storage Technologies for Renewable Energy Deployment in India' report, Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID), the central transmission utility (CTU), estimates that it would need 20 GW of flexible generation, including super critical thermal generators and energy storage solutions, to take care of peak load requirements by 2017. The report further notes that the power sector in India is facing stability issues caused by an increasing share of RE in the grid. Several Indian states which have a high level of grid-connected RE capacity (such as Tamil Nadu with about 44 percent) suffer from transmission capacity constraints. This translates into a significant portion of power (between 30 percent and 50 percent in many cases) not getting evacuated during peak generation, resulting in loss to the system as well as to the generators. While transmission capacity is being augmented to take care of evacuation needs, it has been slow. Moreover, an increase in the RE mix is likely to put further pressure on the system. Energy storage can be used as an option for reducing 'backdown' of generation and also reducing or postponing transmission capacity expansion. Electricity storage can help with load shifting to meet peak demand, grid stabilization, improved generation efficiency, and better utilization of transmission capacity. However, though the energy storage solutions still do not meet the financial viability test, with falling prices and enhanced performance, storage is expected to gradually become competitive. With the launch of India's Smart Grid and Electrical Vehicle initiatives by the GOI, along with the promotion of on-site solar energy and rural microgrids, energy storage is fast evolving into a critical component of the country's energy strategy. Such initiatives focus on addressing the issues related to standards, regulation and policy, engineering design, process methodologies, technology selection, and so on for storage solutions.

13. With regard to floating solar PV technology, it can help ease pressure on land resources by placing the power plant on water bodies. Preliminary studies suggest that utilization of just 10 percent of India's water bodies would allow for the development of about 300 GW of floating solar PV generation capacity.[10] This technology will not only reduces demand for land, in case of hydropower dams but can also help optimize the utilization of existing evacuation infrastructure. Additional advantages of the technology include lower cleaning requirements and potential positive externalities by reducing evaporation, controlling algae growth, and providing shade to fish and other marine life. To

[8] A study conducted by the Reiner Lemoine Institute and Solarpraxis AG concluded that combining wind turbines and PV systems results in generating up to twice the amount of electricity across the same surface area, while shading losses caused by wind turbines amount to just 1–2 percent.

[9] For details, refer to http://mnre.gov.in/file-manager/UserFiles/Draft-Wind-Solar-Hybrid-Policy.pdf.

[10] According to a preliminary assessment of Renewable Energy College, Kolkata.

date, the uptake of floating solar technologies in India has been modest, with installations ranging between 10 kW and 100 kW. At present, India has no utility-scale floating solar plants. The GOI is also promoting floating solar technology by initiating work on screening of potential sites for establishment of such plants in various states.

14. To scale up the development of innovative and demonstrable solar energy technologies, the GOI formed the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) in 2011 as one of the key implementing agencies (IAs) for taking forward implementation of NSM. Recently, SECI's mandate was broadened to cover the entire gamut of RE sources. As a Central Public Sector Utility (CPSU) dedicated to the RE domain, with the twin objectives of technology and market development, SECI is responsible for finding appropriate technological and market-based solutions to overcome constraints currently faced by the RE sector. Through the proposed project, such innovative technologies will be demonstrated at a scale to showcase the anticipated benefits from such technologies while addressing financing challenges by proving the concept and hence likely to mobilize future private sector investments. The project is part of the US$1 billion engagement sought by the GOI from the World Bank in the RE sector.[11]

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Note to Task Teams: The PDO has been pre-populated from the datasheet for the first time for your convenience. Please keep it up to date whenever it is changed in the datasheet.

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The Project Development Objective is to demonstrate large-scale innovative renewable energy technologies in India.

Key Results

15. The following indicators will be used to track progress in achieving the PDO.

(a) Cumulative installed capacity of 300 MW
(b) RE power generation (in megawatt hours [MWh])
(c) GHG emissions avoided

D. Project Description

A. Project Components

16. The proposed project aims to support the GOI to promote large-scale deployment of innovative technologies in the RE sector, including solar-wind hybrid systems, integrated energy storage for solar and wind, and floating solar PV

[11] During their July 2014, January 2015, and June 2016 meetings, Prime Minister Narendra Modi and President Jim Yong Kim discussed World Bank financing for solar projects in the country. In particular, the GOI requests have been received for three other World Bank engagements to support (a) the establishment of grid-connected rooftop PV (US$648 million) and (b) shared infrastructure for solar parks (US$200 million, in two phases).

panels. SECI will be the borrower as well as the implementing agency (IA) for the project. The proposed project will have two components.

17. **Component A: Investments in Innovative Technologies** (Estimated cost: US$398 million, including US$150 million from the World Bank, US$48 million from the Clean Technology Fund - CTF [CTF loan in the amount of US$28 million and a proposed CTF grant in the amount of US$20 million[12]], and US$200 million from SECI). This component will finance the following:

(a) **Large-scale solar-wind hybrid power plant(s), potentially with short-term energy storage, with a cumulative capacity of about 230 MW.** Such subprojects are expected to improve power generated per unit piece of land while reducing the variability of the generation from stand-alone RE plants. The first site of estimated capacity of 150 MW has been identified near Ramgiri District in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Finalization of the exact land coordinates as well as solar and wind resource assessments along with technical due diligence of the site is underway. Prefeasibility studies for solar-wind hybrid plants at a few other potential sites are also underway.

(b) **Stand-alone plants for solar PV with storage, with a cumulative capacity of 50 MW.** Because such technology is not yet commercially viable, the project will demonstrate the benefits expected out of storage solutions and hence is a step toward opening up the market for private sector investments. Based on the technical as well as financial due diligence, duration of energy storage for the identified subprojects will be decided.

(c) **Large-scale floating solar PV power plants with a cumulative capacity of about 20 MW.** The first sites being explored for such investments are located in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The sites identified in these states have an estimated potential of 10 MW each. As this technology is not yet commercially viable, the project aims to prove the concept by locating such subprojects at sites where there is existing associated infrastructure such as reservoirs of the operating dams and/or sites where there are externalities such as high evaporation loss (in case of irrigation dams) and/or where the land is either not available or too expensive. This approach will ensure that the subproject is sustainable.

18. The investments under the project are expected to crowd-in private investments in these technologies by proving the concept, creating the enabling environment (by engaging and informing the decision-making process of the policy makers as well as regulators), and showcasing the anticipated benefits while providing the lessons learned to replicate the experience. The project will also bring out approaches for successful implementation of such technologies through suitable risk mitigation strategies and prudent project design and implementation, not only within India but also in other countries.

19. While the proposed technologies will contribute to long-term scale-up and cost reduction of RE, they will require initial subsidies. Storage technologies in particular will require grant financing in early stages of introduction to the

[12] For determining project costs, it is assumed that 50 MW PV with 1 hour storage (50 MWh) will be installed. At an installed cost of battery of US$400 per kWh, a grant of US$20 million will be required to set up the storage part of the energy storage project.

Indian market. Floating solar will also require concessional financing to help achieve investments at scale, which will help drive costs down.

20. **Component B: Technical Assistance and Institutional Strengthening of SECI** (estimated cost: US$2 million from the CTF grant). This component will finance the following activities:

(a) Capacity building and institutional strengthening to enhance SECI's core competencies (across functions such as human resources, project management and monitoring, procurement and contract management, financial management [FM]) that will enable it to maintain sustainability of the investments made under the project;

(b) Support in developing a pipeline of subprojects through supporting prefeasibility studies, site identification, social and environmental assessment, techno-commercial studies, and other preparatory activities;

(c) Developing policy and regulatory proposals to support scale-up of innovative technologies.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

21. SECI will be the borrower as well as the IA for the project. SECI was established in 2011 with a mission to promote and commercialize cleaner sources of energy and specifically solar energy in the country. In June 2015, SECI was converted from a Section 8 company[13] (a not-for-profit organization) to a Section 3 company, under the Companies Act 2013, while expanding its scope from solar energy to include non-solar RE. This change has laid the way for SECI to become a self-sustaining organization involved in investing, trading electricity, and consultancy in the area of RE.

22. SECI is an IA for multiple schemes of MNRE such as the 680 MW grid-connected solar PV project under Phase-II Batch-I of NSM (commissioned), 2 GW Phase-II Batch-III, and 5 GW Phase-II Batch-IV; rooftop solar PV program; solar parks; CPSU scheme; and canal top/bank scheme. SECI also acts as an offtaker of solar power under Phase-II Batch-I and subsequently sells the power to state Discoms on pooled basis under long-term power sale agreements (PSAs). SECI also recently commissioned a 10 MW solar power plant in Jodhpur, Rajasthan. Further, SECI provides consultancy services to CPSUs/government entities that are keen to set up solar power projects. SECI has also entered into a number of joint ventures (JVs), mostly on equal partnership, with various state nodal agencies (SNAs), for the development of the solar parks.

23. SECI has been mandated to own 1,000 MW of solar projects in the country. As mentioned above, SECI commissioned its 10 MW solar project in Rajasthan in March 2016 from which it is selling power to NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVNL) under a 25-year PPA at a fixed tariff of US10.8 cents per unit (or INR 7.04 per unit). SECI is planning to upgrade this plant to a solar-wind hybrid plant. It is also in the process of developing a pilot project of 2.5 MW on solar-wind hybrid in Rangreek, in the state of Himachal Pradesh. SECI recently also invited a tender for a 100 MW project with short-term storage in the state of Andhra Pradesh. It so far has no presence in floating solar, given that there are only a few small installations in the country ranging from 10 kW to 100 kW. The proposed project builds on

[13] Formerly called Section 25 as per the Companies Act 1956.

lessons learned from these pilot projects being constructed/tendered in India either through SECI or otherwise. The project also takes into account the international experience in implementing the storage (California - United States of America, United Kingdom); floating solar (Japan, California - United States of America, United Kingdom); and hybrid technologies and floating solar experience (Japan, Maldives, United Kingdom, and so on).

24. The direct lending to SECI (and not routed through a financial institution) will help contain the transaction costs and be more hands-on with regard to issues such as project and technical design, procurement strategy, implementation support, and transferring lessons learned for a wider application across the national boundaries. However, as SECI is a relatively new organization and will need to be strengthened to deliver its mandate, the proposed project is designed to provide necessary support. Further, the MNRE will provide the overall policy guidance to open up these market segments for further investments. These plants will be grid-connected, and the state Discoms and bulk consumers will purchase the electricity generated from these plants based on a pre-agreed PPA. As the Discoms also play a vital role here as an offtaker of the power purchased from the investments, the financial fragility of such concerned companies will be an important factor while making investments in any of the identified subprojects.

25. SECI, in consultation with the World Bank, will carry out detailed subproject assessments (across FM, safeguards, procurement, and technical aspects). SECI will take the lead in preparing and consolidating progress reports, financial statements, and Interim Unaudited Financial Reports (IUFRs).

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

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

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Gaurav D. Joshi,Parthapriya Ghosh,Pyush Dogra

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project activities will have impacts on the environment that need to be analyzed. Depending on the proposed configuration of installation and operation, as well as site conditions, this would need to be adapted to the conditions of the selected sites since all sites are not currently known.

Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04		
Forests OP/BP 4.36		
Pest Management OP 4.09		
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The project sites would have some cultural properties which might get impacted. In addition, there is also possibility of chance-finds as project activities would include excavation and earthmoving.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	Since sub projects will be spread all across the country, some locations may have presence of indigenous population.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	While the government plans to prioritize the use of state-owned unproductive land for innovative solar and hybrid technologies, resettlement of communities settled on government land may be required. Additionally, there is a possibility for acquiring private land for substation in case of new construction or augmentation of capacity of the existing ones.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	No project activities will be undertaken in disputed areas.

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:

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

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

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

B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission to InfoShop	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors

"In country" Disclosure

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission to InfoShop

"In country" Disclosure

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission to InfoShop

"In country" Disclosure

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

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

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples

Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?

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

If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

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

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

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?

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?

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Surbhi Goyal Gevorg Sargsyan

Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:		
Practice Manager/Manager:		
Country Director:		

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