

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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 23-Feb-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24200

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country India	Project ID P166745	Project Name National Rural Economic Transformation Project (Additional Financing to the National Rural Livelihoods Project)	Parent Project ID (if any) P104164
Parent Project Name National Rural Livelihoods Project	Region SOUTH ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date 23-Feb-2018	Estimated Board Date 20-Apr-2018
Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) DEA	Implementing Agency National Rural Livelihood Mission

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The project development objective is to establish efficient and effective institutional platforms of theruralpoor that enable them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial andselected public services.

Components

Component 1. Institutional and Human Capacity Development
Component 2. State Livelihood Support
Component 3. Innovation and Partnership Support
Component 4. Project Implementation Support:

Financing (in US\$, millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	500.00
Total Financing	500.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

Total World Bank Group Financing	250.00
World Bank Lending	250.00

Total Government Contribution	250.00
Environmental Assessment Category	
Partial Assessment (B)	
Decision	

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **India continues to be one of the world's fastest growing large economies and has experienced a substantial decline in poverty.** The Indian economy registered gradually rising growth from 5.5 percent in 2012-13 to 8 percent in 2015-16. This was supported by robust private consumption, a resilient services sector, and some revival in industrial activity. Since the 2000s, India has made remarkable progress in reducing absolute poverty. Between 2004 and 2011, poverty declined sharply from 38.9 to 21.6 percent at the international poverty line (\$1.90 PPP/day). With over a 100 million people escaping poverty, the pace of poverty reduction in India exceeded that of the developing world as well as that of Middle Income Countries (MICs) in this period. High economic growth, rapid rise in rural wages, greater rural-urban integration and increase in non-farm activity, especially construction, were the key drivers of poverty reduction. Since 2011, robust economic growth may have aided further reduction in poverty. However, trends in the construction sector and rural wages suggest that the pace of poverty reduction may have moderated.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

2. Agriculture continues to be important for rural Indians and there are 68 percent of the rural population dependent on it for livelihoods and about 49 percent of the labor force works in the agricultural sector but paradoxically it contributes only around 10 to 11 % to National gross domestic product (GDP). The Government of India's new agenda of "Doubling Farmer's Income", which not only emphasizes upon productivity enhancement, intensification and diversification but also on agri-processing, Agri-logistics, resource use efficiency, agriculture marketing and sustainability could possibly transform the Indian Agriculture. The opportunities in the agribusiness sector and local level primary value addition are growing with the changing consumer basket and increasing urbanization and demand for diversified and nutritious foods. Small producers have the opportunity to directly participate in this value chain if they are organized and provided with appropriate infrastructure, technology and information support.

3. Non-farm economy, in recent times, has emerged as an important livelihoods source in rural India. A shift away from agriculture toward nonagricultural wage employment and reduced reliance on agricultural income has become evident. Non- farm activities contributed 65% rural income in 2016-17 (Chand, 2017). Diversification into non-farm interventions (both self-employment and wage employment) marks the shift from low-productivity jobs to high productivity and it is an important pathway for poverty reduction and employment generation. Non-farm rural jobs are predominantly in manufacturing, services (including public administration, education, health, community, other personal or household services) and trade and transport (including wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants, transport, storage and warehousing and communication).
4. The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India launched the National Rural Livelihood Mission in 2011 as its flagship program to enhance rural livelihoods and reduce rural poverty in the country. The world bank supported National Rural Livelihoods Project provided intensive support to the launch and scale up of the NRLM over the last 7 years. The National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) has now been scaled up to o all 29 states of the country. The intensive approach successfully demonstrated by NRLP in around 500 blocks is now being implemented across nearly 2500 blocks across 29 states through the NRLM program. A total of 45 million rural women are currently part of Self-Help Groups and they have cumulatively leveraged nearly 25 billion USD of financing from commercial banks since the launch of the NRLM program in 2011.
5. Ministry of Rural Development has subsequently launched two critical programs that aim to leverage the National Rural Livelihood Mission and scale up efforts to enhance agriculture incomes and on-farm incomes for the rural poor namely the Mahila Kisan Sashiktikaran Program (MKSP) and the Startup Village Entrepreneurship program . The Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) is launched as a sub-component of the Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-NRLM to improve the status of women in agriculture, who constitute 33% of the total agricultural labour force, and enhance economic opportunities available to them. The program exclusively focus upon small and marginal farmers, sustainable agriculture practices and vulnerability reduction. Community Resource Persons (CRP) are identified as best practitioners (locally named as Pashu Sakhi, Krishi Sakhi etc.) and are instrumental in promoting farm sector livelihoods (agriculture, animal husbandry and NTFP), through community to community sharing and learning – as a “proof of concept”. The ‘Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme’ (SVEP) launched by Government of India in 2014-15 aims to promote and support existing rural entrepreneurs by providing bouquet of business development services including entrepreneur capacity building, seed & growth capital along with handholding support for business development. Currently, the programme is being implemented in 47 Blocks across 14 states with support of 5 technical support agencies. Results from SVEP and other world bank supported programs to promote SMEs will inform the scaling up of enterprise development initiatives to be taken up under NRETP (NRLP-AF)
6. The Government of India has recently launched Mission Antyodaya to improve the well-being of 10 million households from 5000 economic clusters (covering around 50,000 Gram Panchayats) by addressing multiple dimensions of poverty through convergent actions under wide range of existing development schemes and following a saturation approach. The movement of Panchayats away from poverty will be tracked through a mobile based application i.e. “Panchayat Darpan” using a set of indicators having differential weightage scheme. In a list of 24 indicators, 30% weightage has been provided on GP level Infrastructure development; another 30% on Human Development outcomes and rest 40% weightage has been given to livelihoods promotion. Mission Antyodaya further accelerates economic transformation process building on the NRLP outcomes

7. One of the central lessons learned during the last seven years of implementation of NRLM has been that while investments in building institutional platforms of rural poor households is a critical foundation for sustainable poverty reduction, it is not sufficient unless these institutions are engaged in higher level production systems and have better market interface. Integration of core social mobilization and leveraging of financial resources have been adequately demonstrated. The next level challenge is to leverage social capital into economic opportunities and crowd in private investments; and engage with more commercial partnerships to integrate rural households into higher-level income opportunities. Therefore, one of the main thrusts of the NRETP (NRLP- AF) will be to develop value chains using end-to-end investments in selected commodities and facilitating access to finance to support enterprises in agriculture and allied sectors, thus contributing to productivity and profitability. The proposed project will build on existing investments and institutional capital to bring further income increase and inclusive growth in rural areas.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

1. To establish efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor that enable them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial and selected public services.

Current PDO

2. To establish efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor that enable them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial and selected public services.

Key Results:

3. The PDO indicators for the additional financing are:
 - 60% of SHGs[#] federated into Village Organizations.
 - 40% of SHG members* report reduction in high cost debt
 - 50% of SHG members report 30% increase in asset.
 - 20 % increase in income of households that have accessed technical and financial services¹

D. Project Description

Project Beneficiary:

1. The proposed NRETP (NRLP AF) intends to support 100 districts from the existing 13 NRLP States towards high end technical assistance and investment support towards deepening and scaling up of the economic transformative initiatives that were introduced as part of dedicated funds under NRLP.

¹ Define technical and financial services that will be provided/considered

Additionally, it would support to the Mission Antyodaya program that intends to further accelerate economic transformation in selected areas, building on the NRLP outcomes.

2. While MoRD through their own increased budget allocation would continue to saturate and bring remaining rural poor into the fold of women SHGs, the specific investments under additional financing will work with targeted households that are already part of SHGs and would focus on strengthening of existing network (higher level federations i.e. VO and above) of community organizations of women having potential to be mobilized into producer groups and producer organizations and transit to next generation economic initiatives like high value agriculture including market access, enterprise and skills development etc. MoRD will directly reach out to over a million households through these initiatives. The project will support around 50000 individual enterprises; and around 100,000 youth will be trained and placed with in formal job markets using the resources available under DDUJY and other skilling & entrepreneurship program of the Government of India.

Project Component

3. *Component 1: Institutional and Human Capacity Development*

This component will continue to finance technical assistance consultancies, human resources, training and development of training material/approaches. Financing under this component will endeavor to place skilled professionals to work with NRLM at the national, state and district levels. As mentioned in the section on rationale, the TA will be focused on helping the National and State teams transition to a new phase of the NRLM that involves greater focus on economic initiatives such as high value agriculture and value chain development, enterprise and skills development. Given that experiences from these initiatives are relatively nascent, the additional financing support will emphasize sourcing of technical support from agencies (Public, Private and NGOs) with the requisite technical expertise in rural enterprise development. National, regional and international experiences and skills may be sourced for this objective.

4. In addition, a new sub component focused on providing technical assistance for Mission Antyodaya will be introduced. Specifically, as part of this sub component:
 - a. TA will be provided for Mission Antyodaya at the national, state and district level.
 - b. Support under this sub-component will be for 13 NRLP states and nearly 100 districts in those 13 states. The 100 districts with the highest intensity of the NRLM implementation will be selected for the project. These districts will be the districts with the highest amount of mobilization and capitalization (both the catalytic capital from NRLM and the finance from commercial banks) and the possibilities of having transformative economic potential. Additionally, and as far as possible, the project will strive for coordinated technical or investment support with the blocks and panchayats selected under Mission Antyodaya and those under NRLP.

5. *Component 2. State Livelihood Support*

The activities to be financed under this Component will remain essentially the same but with further refinements to focus on the next generation institutional and investment support as described above in the rationale. Sub component 2.1 (State Rural Livelihoods Support) will remain the same but district level support will be focused on 100 districts that will be selected for project coverage under this NRETP (NRLP AF). Under sub component 2.2 (Institution Building and Capacity Building) financing will be oriented towards the mobilization of the producer groups and producer organizations. Under sub component 2.3 (Community Investment Support) the focus would be on financing community

organizations mainly towards enterprise and skill development initiatives. The quantum of financing under sub component 2.4 (Special Programs) will be significantly scaled up and most of this financing will be focused on scaling up initiatives like high value agriculture including market access, enterprise and skills development etc. that were introduced under the dedicated funds under this sub-component during the project restructuring undertaken in January 2016.

6. **Component 3. Innovation and Partnership Support:** There is no change in the activities to be financed under this component. The component will continue to finance pilot initiatives and technical assistance consultancies that support innovative livelihoods activities in agriculture, livestock, youth employment, among others, for rural poor households. Learning and documentation of experiences from these initiatives will be emphasized.
7. **Component 4. Project Implementation Support:** There is no change in the activities to be financed under this component. This component will continue to strengthen the National Mission Management Unit for effective project management at the national level, finance the Monitoring and Evaluation activities and ICT initiatives. Learning and documentation of experiences under the economic transformative investments and institutional strengthening programs will be emphasized.

E. Implementation

1. **Institutional and Implementation Arrangements:** The MoRD through National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS)/National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) will be responsible for overall technical assistance, guideline formulations, National level partnerships, coordination, monitoring, supervision and release of funds to thirteen participating States. At the State level, the project will be implemented by the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) set up under NRLM as per the agreed framework detailed out in Project Implementation Plan (PIP). Each participating States will carry out a diagnostic study of pro-poor agriculture value chain and potential of cluster based enterprise development based on which they will prepare their Annual Action Plan (AAP) or multi-year State Perspective and Implementation Plan (SPIP).
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**F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

The additional finance would cover about 100 districts in the current 13 states. The states are spread across different agro climatic zones with varied natural and geographical features ranging from wet and humid to dry and deciduous as well as include some coastal areas. All the states have previous experience in implementing NRETP (NRLP AF) supported livelihood activities in varied agro climatic zones. There is also prior experience of working in different geographies and with environmental and social setting of the rural areas, which are primarily agrarian. The expected locations influenced by additional financing are likely to be similar to those covered under the ongoing NRETP (NRLP AF), and therefore, poses no significant risks of potential cumulative and localized significant adverse environmental impacts. Livelihood activities would continue to centre around the sustainable use of natural resources, where these are available at project locations. NRETP (NRLP AF) NRETP (NRLP AF) The additional financing will be spread across 100 Districts in 13 high poverty states. The states and project areas were identified based on their high incidence of rural poverty and socioeconomic backwardness as well as higher concentration of marginalized population groups such as scheduled tribes (indigenous peoples) and scheduled castes. States like Bihar and UP have substantial population of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Other Backward Castes (OBC) who are more vulnerable and marginalized compared to general population. On the other hand, states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and parts of Rajasthan, MP, and Maharashtra are dominated by tribals. Within these geographies, the NRETP (NRLP AF) will prioritize districts/blocks with higher levels of social mobilisation and financial capitalization, which will overlap with pockets of higher tribal and marginalized populations.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Anupam Joshi, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

Varun Singh, Social Safeguards Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	



Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No

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 proposes to scale-up the existing livelihoods promoted through dedicated special funds. The livelihoods include various use of natural resources and linked processes, such as, Agriculture, Dairy, Small ruminants, Fisheries, Non-Timber Forest Produce (lac culture, hill broom, tamarind etc.). The project will also support Non-farm enterprises including small processing units and value addition. The project has been consciously promoting special initiatives for environmental sustainability of livelihoods such as community managed sustainable agriculture, fodder cultivation and stall feeding of milch animals and goats etc. However as the project proposes to scale-up the same interventions through additional financing, improper management of any of these livelihood activities and unawareness among the SHG members may result in negative impacts, such as: (i) indiscriminate use of chemical inputs in agriculture leading to contamination of soil, water and surroundings; (ii) degradation of common grazing lands due to increased pressure of grazing and improper pasture management practices; (iii) decreased regeneration capacity of NTFP species in forest areas; and (iv) over use of water resources, particularly ground water etc. Most of these activities are small-scale interventions, spread over wide areas in several villages. Further, any potential adverse environmental impact and risk from these activities can be mitigated, contained and even reversed. Therefore, no potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts are envisaged. In addition to Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01), the safeguard policies on Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04), Forests (OP/BP 4.36) and Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09) have been triggered recognizing the importance of integrating sustainable management practices in forest-dependent and agriculture-based livelihoods. The safeguard policy on Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37) has not been triggered as the project funds are unlikely to be used for community-level civil works such as small dams, embankments, etc. (Project funds would not support activities involving excavations, etc., that may impact physical cultural resources. Therefore, OP/BP 4.11 is not triggered. The key social safeguard issues and impacts associated with the NRETP (NRLP AF) are: ensuring project interventions and implementation processes are aligned with the socio-cultural context in tribal areas and respond to their development priorities; inclusion of traditionally marginalized social groups such as scheduled castes, migrant labor, and other households identified under socioeconomic census survey (SECC); promoting strategies that reduce gender gaps and advance women's economic empowerment; and mitigation of any localized, adverse impacts from small scale infrastructure that would be coming up in project areas. No adverse long terms impact on tribals and indigenous population are expected from this project. OP 4.10 is triggered as states and districts having substantial tribal population are included in Project areas. OP. 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) is not triggered as involuntary land acquisition is not envisaged. Small scale community level, infrastructure such as citizen service centres, training centres and custom hiring centres are expected to come up largely in pre-existing facilities. However, some of these may require small land parcels that are expected to be leased or donated by Panchayats or local government



departments or individual donors with proper MoUs and due diligence. Given the size of small scale infrastructure, a large portion of which is expected to be rented/leased with no or minimal construction, the risks of labor influx are not going to be significant. Project interventions are not expected to cause any adverse livelihood impacts and restriction of access to land and resources as a result to land taking by the project.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: Describe any potential indirect and/or long-term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: No severe or long-term impacts are expected due to proposed livelihood activities, mainly implemented through the women Self Help Groups. Agriculture, livestock, fisheries, non-timber forest produce and non-farm sectors are the predominant sectors in which rural poor households are involved and individual and household level investments in these sectors generally do not result in potential indirect and/or long-term impacts in the project areas. Further, as the experience of existing Bank projects has shown, the nature of activities/works taken up by the SHGs and federations under the ongoing project is likely to remain so during the additional financing. No adverse long term social impacts are envisaged from the AF interventions and investments. The potential long-term positive impacts are expected to be: social, economic and financial empowerment of the poorest households, especially of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and women. The poorest and most excluded households would have greater access to, security and sustainability of livelihood resources, and enhanced household incomes. The project villages would most likely see greater cohesion amongst the poorest social groups, greater capacity and assertiveness among the poor in claiming their rights and entitlements, and better participation in local government structures and processes. Gender relations could improve as collective action gives women self-esteem and confidence to voice their needs and priorities in both the public and private spheres. Overall, the social dynamics and rural institutional environment are expected to be much more supportive of the livelihood needs of the poorest households.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. Since this is an additional financing aiming to scale up successful interventions, no analysis of alternatives was undertaken. However, based on implementation experience during the ongoing project, the safeguards strategy will continue to mainstream the environmental best practices into the Package of Practices (PoP) of the livelihood activities (e.g.: stall feeding in goatary, non-chemical pest control measures in agriculture). In addition, Promotion of alternate green solutions like use of renewable energy, Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture are planned during the additional financing.

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 measures taken during the ongoing project for addressing safeguard policies issues will continue throughout the implementation of the additional financing. EMF compliance with the mandatory regulatory requirements list would apply to all the clusters in the project and appropriate capacity building support for compliance with regulations and awareness building on better environmental practices in livelihood activities would be provided. Efforts will be made to develop and apply a sustainability index for funding potential activities through the dedicated fund. The index will be based on the principles of resource efficiency, minimal adverse impacts and post-investment support continuation of the livelihood. An assessment of the EMF in select states was undertaken during the ongoing project. There is mixed experience in terms of borrower's capacity to plan and implement the measures required for addressing safeguards issues. Most of the states (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan) have had previous experience in implementing livelihood projects and other states have also implemented EMF and SMF under NRETP (NRLP AF). States that have implemented World Bank-supported livelihood projects as well as NRETP (NRLP AF) have a higher



level of readiness and competency to implement the EMF. Some of these states (e.g. Bihar) have implemented the green solutions at a considerable scale. The above findings from these assessments are being incorporated into the updated EMF To streamline these capacities, it has been agreed with the Ministry of Rural Development that the National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) will have the Livelihood Specialists as the anchor person for EMF to support and monitor the implementation in the participating states. Further, the State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) of the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLM) would have Environmental Focal Points at the state level (Livelihood Managers), district levels and among the block level project facilitating teams to streamline the EMF requirements at all levels. The Technical Partners on different value chains will be taken on board for integration of the best practices and regulatory requirements into the Package of Practices and Capacity Building programs. The NRETP (NRLP AF) social management framework (SMF), including OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples (Scheduled Tribes), will continue to apply to the AF. The SMF comprises strategies for targeting and inclusion of scheduled castes and schedule tribe groups/areas, consultation and participation, gender & women's economic empowerment, citizen's engagement, grievance redress and safeguard screening/mitigation planning for community projects involving land/infrastructure. The SMF addresses the issues and needs of tribal people and incorporates the key requirements of O.P. 4.10 especially with respect to free, prior and informed consultations and broad community support. The SMF includes specific provisions for informed consultations, participation and inclusion of the SC/ST and other excluded households, with a special focus on tribal people. The SMF also provides for institutional arrangements and capacity building activities of project staff, community institutions and partner agencies. Community projects involving productive infrastructure and land donation would follow consultative, transparent and voluntary procedures. MORD and the 13 SRLMs have implemented the SMF and its constituent strategies with varying levels of intensity and quality in the ongoing NRLP satisfactorily. Under the NRETP (NRLP AF), the capacities and performance of the social development staff and partners would be strengthened through a range of measures. NRETP (NRLP AF) aims to intensify interventions, financing & technical support for high value agriculture, rural value chains, skills and enterprises, producer organizations, innovative livelihood approaches, digital financial inclusion as well as productive infrastructure for post-production processes and value addition. Technical Assistance will also be provided to convergence (Mission Antyodaya). Partnerships with technical resource agencies from private and non-profit and public sector will be strengthened. Increased investments in high value agriculture, enterprises, productive infrastructure and financing of producer organizations would need more explicit criteria for inclusive beneficiary targeting and benefit sharing as well as social safeguard screening to minimize elite capture and social exclusion. Dedicated HR and Capacity building program on socially inclusive and gendered value chains/enterprises, social safeguard screening and risk mitigation and social sustainability will be supported to ensure satisfactory social performance of project counterparts. To respond to these focus areas in the AF, MORD has updated the existing SMF especially with respect to social inclusion protocols, social safeguard screening mechanisms and inclusive beneficiary targeting and benefit sharing criteria for financing of producer organizations and productive infrastructure. Additional measures on staffing, capacity building, technical assistance, knowledge programs as well as citizen engagement and grievance redressal would be implemented. The results framework will continue to track and report on gender, inclusion, citizen's engagement and women's economic empowerment. NRETP (NRLP AF) will significantly advance the gender mainstreaming and women's economic empowerment agenda through strategies/specific interventions on women led producer organizations and enterprises, Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Program (SVEP) and upgrading of skills in selected self-employment occupations for women SHG members and youth. Interventions on digital payments, financial inclusion/literacy, Business Correspondents (BC) and enterprise financing will lead to significant financial empowerment of rural women. Support to Mission Antyodaya will strengthen women's advocacy and agency in delivery of social safety net and entitlement services for the rural poor. Nutrition sensitive agriculture and interventions on food handling and hygiene will benefit the women disproportionately. The results framework will continue to track and report on gender, inclusion, citizen's engagement and women's economic empowerment. Client has also been organizing regular reviews and lesson learning events on the gender, social inclusion and vulnerability



reduction dimensions of the SMF. A discrete stocktaking review was undertaken at Midterm stage of the project. Overall the project has been performing satisfactorily on mobilisation, inclusion and financial and economic empowerment of women and marginalization communities particularly tribals and SC households. SMF implementation and reporting would need to improve further on safeguards, GRM and benefit sharing dimensions of productive infrastructure and economic clusters. As described above, these are the aspects that are being updated in the SMF

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

The key stakeholders in the proposed project include the SHG members, groups and federations of rural poor in the project districts, technical partners, relevant government departments etc. The existing safeguards arrangements will continue to apply. If required, the existing EMF document will be updated based on a short field assessment and would be disclosed in English and the local language (Hindi) on the websites of the NMMU, State Departments of Rural Development and on the Bank's InfoShop. The most important stakeholders of the project are the rural poor and their organizations, including SHGs, federations, producer organizations and government and non-governmental organizations working on rural poverty reduction and livelihoods advancement. The MoRD has held stakeholder consultations to inform the design and implementation of the project and address the limitations of existing rural development programs that target the poorest and most excluded groups. The following field consultations were also held.

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 for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
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"In country" Disclosure

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure

"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)

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