Draft
Environmental and Social Systems Assessment (ESSA)

Chhattisgarh Public Financial Management and Accountability Project (P166578)

27th September 2018

Prepared by The World Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ABR	Allocation of Business Rules
BCO	Budget controlling officer
BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
BP/ JP	Block Panchayat/ Janpad Panchayat
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CHiPS	Chhattisgarh Infotech Promotion Society
CII	Confederation of Indian Industry
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CPI-M	Communist Party of India-Maoist
CREDA	Chhattisgarh Renewable Energy Development Agency
CSC	Common Services Centers
CTD	Commercial Taxes Department
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DDO	District Disbursement Officer
DEF	Data Exchange Framework
DIT	Department of Information and Technology
DRDA	District Rural development Agency
ECBC	Energy Conservation Building Code
EPI	Energy Performance Index
ESSA	Environmental and Social Systems Assessment
ETD	Excise and Taxation Department
FCA	Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoCG	Government of Chhattisgarh
GoI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GRIHA	Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GST	Goods and Services Tax
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IGBC	Indian Green Building Council
IT	Information Technology
ITES	Information Technology Enabled Services
LFAD	Local Fund Audit Department
LWE	Left-Wing Extremists
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
MTFF	Medium Term Fiscal Framework
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NOC	No Objection Certificate
PDO	Program Development Objective
PESA	Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996

PFM	Public Finance Management
PIM	Public Investment Management
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PRRD	Department of Panchayat Raj & Rural Development
PwD	Persons with Disabilities
PWD	Public Works Department
RH	Rural Housing
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
SEC	Socio-Economic Census
SGRY	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana
SGSY	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SKY	Sanchar Kranti Yojna
ST	Scheduled Tribes
STC	Scheduled Tribe Component
TAC	Tribes Advisory Council
TERI	The Energy Research Institute
TO	Treasury Officer
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
UAD	Urban Administration and Development Department
ULB	Urban Local Body
USGBC	United States Green Building Council
ZP	Zila Panchayat

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and Scope

The World Bank policy and directive on PforR financing requires an ESSA of operations financed under the PforR instrument. In accordance with the policy and directive, the World Bank team has conducted an ESSA of operations to be financed under the Program.

The World Bank team carried out an ESSA as part of the Program preparation, to assess the adequacy of environmental and social systems at the state level. The broad scope of the ESSA was to assess the extent to which the Program systems promote environmental and social sustainability; avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts on natural habitats and physical cultural resources; protect public and worker safety; manage land acquisition; consider issues related to indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups; and avoid social conflict. Further, it identified required actions for enhancing/strengthening the Program systems and mitigating potential environmental and social risks. Overall, it can be concluded that the Program systems are aligned with the core principles of the World Bank's PforR instrument.

The specific objectives of the ESSA included the following: (a) identify potential environmental and social benefits, risks, and impacts applicable to the Program interventions; (b) review the policy and legal framework related to management of environmental and social impacts of the Program interventions; (c) assess institutional capacity for environmental and social management systems within the Program system; (d) assess Program system performance with respect to the core principles of the PforR instrument and identify gaps, if any; and (e) describe actions to be taken to fill the gaps that will be used as inputs to the PAP.

Methodology

The ESSA primarily relied on desk review of existing information and data sources, complemented by primary data collection/assessment through consultations/ interviews/ discussions with key stakeholders to capture opinions, anecdotal evidence, functional knowledge, and concerns. The desk review focuses on understanding the existing policy, operational procedures, institutional capacity and implementation effectiveness relevant to the activities under the Program. The desk review also covered the legal and regulatory requirements including those on environmental conservation, pollution control, occupational health and public safety, building construction codes, social inclusion and transparency and accountability mechanism, and social and cultural aspects related to the program, etc. The desk review included available documents, reports, data, websites etc.

The primary data collection and assessment involves consultation/ discussion/ interviews with key stakeholders including the key departments/ agency including Finance Department, Public Works Department, Urban Development Department, Panchayat and Rural Development Department and CHiPS.

Consultations and Disclosure

The draft report of the ESSA was disclosed through a state-level consultation workshop organized on September 14, 2018 in Atal Nagar, Raipur. The draft report was finalized after incorporating relevant suggestions from the stakeholders during the consultation workshop.

Key Findings of Institutional Assessment on Environment and Social Aspects

There is a moderate institutional setup and the institutions handling various aspects of environment management related to constructions are functioning according to their mandates. The institutional coordination is moderate. As among the departments. The Forest Department plays a key role in identifying the land for construction and the regulatory processes are strictly followed. The PWD implements the construction activity. Both the PWD and the Department of Finance coordinate with other departments for necessary support during construction and the legal and regulatory requirements pertaining to construction are largely adhered to.

The design of various provisions and schemes under the department of Tribal and Social Development, Department of Social Welfare, and the Panchayat and Rural Development departments are well aligned with the need of the target community. The departments are well equipped to handle their current program and have well laid out guidelines and processes for implementation within the applicable legal and regulatory framework. However, with a common beneficiary data exchange platform along with data standardization to share beneficiary data, being developed under the proposed program, there is need to build adequate capacities among functionaries of these departments on the new system and processes and are already planned under the proposed program.

Legal and Regulatory Framework

Environmental Management

The existing legal and regulatory framework provides for the following environmental aspects pertaining to construction of office buildings for Department of Finance and disposal of e-waste:

- Laws and regulations are in place for prevention and management of negative environmental impacts related to construction activities, especially construction in ecologically sensitive areas such as forests, national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, archaeological sites, and protected monuments (for example, Indian Forest Act, FCA, 1980).

- There are guidelines/policies concerning public safety and worker safety integrated into infrastructure and public amenities (for example, National Policy of Safety, health and Environment at Work Place, 2009).

- There are policies governing the responsible disposal of e-waste generated by bulk consumers; such as Department of Finance (for example, National E-Waste Management Rules, 2016)

The existing legislative framework is adequate to ensure environmental sustainability of the construction activities under the Program. The enforcement of the laws and regulations is stringent in the state and the Department of Finance and PWD abide by the legislative

framework for obtaining clearance of FCA 1980, No-Objection Certificate from Forest Department as part of construction.

However, there is need to integrate aspects related to public and worker safety during constructions.

Social Management

The existing legislative framework is adequate to ensure social sustainability of the protection of interest of marginalized and vulnerable population including the SC and ST population. It ensures (a) protection of the interest of SC and ST population, (b) non-discrimination based on religion, race, caste, and gender, (c) transparency with right to information, (d) right to fair compensation in case of land acquisition, and (e) curbing the unlawful activities that restricts tribal population in specific pockets benefiting from the government development program.

Assessment of Environmental and Social Management Systems

Existence of Systems and Processes for Environmental Management

One of the potential interventions of the Program would be procurement of electronic hardware for a few results area like Institutional strengthening of CTD, transition of E-KOSH to IFMIS etc. In this context tie-ups with local e-waste recycling companies for responsible disposal is recommended. Under Results area 1, Public Investment Management (PIM) Policy and Guidelines will be developed and notified for the state of Chhattisgarh (DLI 1.1). In the context of this result area, the assessment of environmental systems indicates that: (a) the capacities of the key institutions and coordination between the institutions on environmental aspects are good, except for the need for few changes in procedures (workers' health and safety on construction site, solid waste management disposal including e-waste systems); (b) clear and stringent procedures exist for selection of land, inspections, transfer, or diversion of forest land; (c) existing legal and regulatory framework and policies are adequate to govern the environmental sustainability of Program activities; and (d) guidelines and codes of practice exist for environmental-friendly and efficient building constructions.

Social Impact Assessment

The social impact of the program is likely to be positive owing to enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of PFM systems and processes in Chhattisgarh, including through leveraging IT enabled services for improving governance, accountability and internal controls, and enhancing service delivery. Many of the program interventions will also enhance the equitable access to government schemes by the poor and marginalized including the SC and ST population. For constructing the apex state level training institute at Atal Nagar, Raipur, GoCG intends to take the building space on rent for the initial 2-3 years to begin with and look forward to having its own building constructed by the government at later stage. For the building construction, GoCG does not intend to acquire any land or do any resettlement, as there is enough government land within Atal Nagar, Raipur which can be utilized, and if at all needed, an outright purchase from open market at the market value with willing buyer and willing seller method can be exercised. Given the geographic terrain and other externalities such as left-wing extremism (LWE), it poses a risk to inclusion of people living in those areas and need special focus by way of awareness generation and close monitoring to act upon. However, it is important to note that there will be some residual risk and that cannot be

completely mitigated by the program activities. In addition, there are differential access to physical and IT infrastructure across different parts of the state especially in the remote pockets and LWE areas. However, it is believed that with ongoing SKY and Bharat Net projects the dark villages will be covered in next two years.

Overall, the project has a low environmental and social risk, with the main impacts related to any potential construction activities to build a training facility in the future. In the event that the GoCG decides on construction of a training facility, it will be on government land, hence land acquisition will not be required. The project aims to strengthen the PFM system and ensure that mechanism for addressing inclusion and exclusion error is in place.

Recommendations to Public Investment Management (PIM) Guidelines and Program Action Plan (PAP)

The Program interventions are not expected to lead to any adverse environmental and social impacts when executed in a sustainable manner. The existing environment and social systems are adequate to ensure the environmental and social sustainability of the Program interventions; however, there is need to enhance the systems for better results by integrating the recommended actions for PIM and Program action plan.

Environmental Management

Apart from strict adherence to the existing 'Legal and Regulatory Framework', the recommendations for inclusion in the PIM Guidelines are as follows:

- Capacity Building of ground level functionaries of the participating departments on Worker Health & Safety Issues.
- Development of Construction Management Plan for Building with construction cost of Rs. 10 crore and above.

Social Management

Assessment of social systems indicates that in order to ensure inclusion of all community, a set of actions has been recommended for the program action plan (PAP) as follows:

1. Track coverage of Dynamic Beneficiary Registry and offtake of services in the tribal blocks and LWE areas for the selected schemes (disaggregated by caste and gender).

2. Preparation of communication plan for awareness generation of the beneficiaries and public at large on Dynamic Beneficiary Registry system.

Also, in the context of development of PIM policy and guidelines under Result area 1 it is recommended to integrate social risk screening checklist as part of the Appraisal toolkit for the investment project. (A draft screening checklist is presented in the Annex - 3).

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Chhattisgarh (GoCG) has already initiated several reforms to improve management of public finance and strengthen the direct benefit transfers (DBT) system, it now intends to focus on the next generation reforms including automation and integration of processes with the objective of achieving "paperless" and "cashless" systems. The operation will help address the staffing constraints which limit CoCG's ability to undertake the complete design and roll-out of all the key components of the reform strategy. In order to support reforms where institutional capacity is limited, and special skills are required, the project will include a technical assistance component that will allow CoCG to acquire consulting services. The proposed program is structured around four themes and results areas and includes (a) Strengthening Public Financial Management; (b) Improving Revenue Management; (c) Strengthening Public Financial Management & Accountability in Local Governments, and (d) Efficient Governance of Government programs.

1.1 Programme Development Objectives

The Program Development Objective (PDO) is to improve accountability in the management of public finances; strengthen revenue administration; and strengthen targeting of benefits in selected schemes, in the state of Chhattisgarh. PDO Level Results Indicators are:

- Complete and reliable State accounts available to the decision-makers on real time basis.
- Reduction in backlog of audits of local bodies
- Increase in the value of property tax collected in 47 participating urban local bodies [%]
- Increase in number of GST registered taxpayers
- Improved coverage of eligible beneficiaries and use of DBT in selected schemes

1.2 Key Result Area

The proposed operation is focused on three results areas, spanning across the PFM spectrum, and includes:

Result Area 1: Strengthening Core Financial Management Systems and Services
- Engaging team of professionals for (a) strengthening IFMIS and Treasury systems; (b) developing toolkits for appraisal of investment projects; (c) developing MTFF model (d) defining process for commitment controls
- Conduct of training needs in PFM and Public Procurement of GoCG staff and design training content and modules

- Documentation and enabling framework for procurement (manuals/ rules) updated
- Software, hardware and rollout costs for transition of e-Kosh to IFMIS strengthening

Result Area 2: Strengthening Financial Management of Local Bodies

- Pilots for outsourcing of accounting function for Village Panchayats

- Accounts Enterprise modules rolled out across all ULBs

- Engaging team of professionals to (a) develop strategy to improve Local Fund Audit performance and reduce back logs of audits; (b) procure software, hardware for LFAD as per Institutional Strengthening Plan; (c) and training staff; and (d) 6 pilot audits for the six Regional Offices of LFAD

Result Area 3: Strengthening Revenue Administration

- Engaging team of professionals for (a) undertaking property surveys and GIS base map; and (b) updating of the property register/s for 47/158 ULBs

- Training of CTD staff for enhanced outreach and cost of operationalizing the Help Desk

- Software, hardware and rollout costs for enhanced tax analytics, information and audit systems

Result Area 4: Strengthen targeting of benefits in select schemes

- Engaging team of professionals for development and roll-out of Dynamic Beneficiary Registry and Data Exchange Platform
- Preparation and deployment of Policy Planning Tool for targeting of beneficiaries
- Preparation of data Sharing and Consent Framework Policy & Guidelines
- Selected schemes digitized using Common Application Platform framework

1.3   Key Implementing Agencies and Partners Involved

The estimated cost of the Program is 36.14 million USD with World Bank financing being 25.30 million USD and remaining 10.84 million USD being Government contribution. The duration of the Program is 5 years (2019 -2024).

The Finance Department, Government of Chhattisgarh (GoCG) is the key implementing agency for the programme. The other departments and agencies involved includes, Directorate of Treasuries, Accounts and Pensions, Commercial Tax Department (CTD), the Internal Audit and Local Fund Audit Cell housed in the Finance Department, Excise and Taxation Department (ETD), Public Works Department (PWD), Department of Information and Technology (DIT), Department of Panchayat Raj & Rural Development (PRRD), and Urban Administration and Development (UAD) Department. In addition, the Chhattisgarh Infotech Promotion Society (CHiPS) working as the nodal IT agency in the state and is responsible for development and implementation of e-procurement system will also be involved.

1.4   Geographic Scope of the Program

The Program will be implemented in all districts of Chhattisgarh across the above-mentioned departments.

1.5   Likely Environmental and Social Risks Associated with the Program

The nature of the project is to provide technical assistance towards strengthening public financial management (PFM) system at the state level along with improving PFM in local self-governments (i.e. PRIs & ULBs) and improving property tax system in urban local bodies. In addition, support design and development of a Dynamic Beneficiary Registry platform to improve implementation of schemes using IT systems and adoption of Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) for efficient and effective beneficiary life cycle management and data-driven governance. The project does not intend to acquire or purchase land for construction of the State Institute of Financial Management in Raipur (an apex training institute). For the training institute, GoCG intend to take building on ret for the initial 2-3 years and then construct its own building on government land and if required will go for an open market outright purchase with willing buyer and willing seller method. From the analysis of data and consultations with various departments, it emerges that the proposed project activities will enhance social benefits to people living in both rural and urban areas of Chhattisgarh. However, given the geographic terrain and other externalities such as left-wing extremism (LWE), it poses a risk to inclusion of people living in those areas and need special focus by way of awareness generation and close monitoring to act upon. However, it is important to note that there will be some residual risk and cannot be completely mitigated by the program activities. In addition, there are differential access to physical and IT infrastructure across different parts of the state especially in the remote pockets and LWE areas. However, it is believed that with the ongoing SKY and Bharat Net project the dark villages will be covered in next two years.

From the environmental perspective, with respect to program expenditures related to IT equipment (which supports data exchange platform and similar systems) will necessitate preparation of a plan to manage and finally dispose the electronic wastes as per the national regulation on electronic wastes. Overall, the environmental risk is, therefore, low.

1.6   Borrower's Past Experience in the Program

GoCG has had more than 15 years of experience in working with Bank projects and has prior experience in implementation of bank safeguard policies. Over this period, while there has been continuous engagement with Bank program through various national projects supported by the World Bank, there were state specific Bank programme as well such as Chhattisgarh District Rural Poverty Project which was successfully closed in 2011. In addition, GoCG has been and is presently implementing several reforms in the management of public finances and strengthening the DBT systems and hence, the proposed PforR operation will provide an opportunity to consolidate these activities into a coherent program and support them.

2 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SYSTEM ASSESSMENT (ESSA)

2.1 Introduction to ESSA

The ESSA provides a comprehensive review of relevant government systems and procedures that address environmental and social issues associated with the Program. The ESSA describes the extent to which the applicable government environmental and social policies, legislations, program procedures and institutional systems are consistent with the six 'core principles' of OP/BP 9.00 and recommends actions to address the gaps and to enhance performance during Program implementation. The core principles are:

1. Promote environmental and social sustainability in the Program design; avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts, and promote informed decision-making relating to the Program's environmental and social impacts;

2. Avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts on natural habitats and physical cultural resources resulting from the Program;

3. Protect public and worker safety against the potential risks associated with: (i) construction and/or operations of facilities or other operational practices under the Program; (ii) exposure to toxic chemicals, hazardous wastes, and other dangerous materials under the Program; and, (iii) reconstruction or rehabilitation of infrastructure located in areas prone to natural hazards;

4. Manage land acquisition and loss of access to natural resources in a way that avoids or minimizes displacement, and assist the affected people in improving, or at the minimum restoring, their livelihoods and living standards;

5. Give due consideration to the cultural appropriateness of, and equitable access to, Program benefits, giving special attention to the rights and interests of the Indigenous Peoples and to the needs or concerns of vulnerable groups;

6. Avoid exacerbating social conflict, especially in fragile states, post-conflict areas, or areas subject to territorial disputes.

The Specific objectives of ESSA are as follows:
1. to identify the potential environmental and social impacts/ risks applicable to the Program interventions,

2. to review the policy and legal framework related to management of environmental and social impacts of the Program interventions,

3. to assess the institutional capacity for environmental and social impact management within the Program system,

4. to assess the Program system performance with respect to the core principles of the PforR instrument and identify gaps in the Program's performance,

5. to include assessment of M&E systems for environment and social issues,

6. to describe actions to fill the gaps that will input into the Operation Action Plan in order to strengthen the Program's performance with respect to the core principles of the PforR instrument.

2.2   Methodology Adopted for ESSA

The ESSA primarily relied on desk review of existing information and data sources, complemented by primary data collection/assessment through consultations/ interviews/ discussions with key stakeholders to capture opinions, anecdotal evidence, functional knowledge, and concerns. The desk review focuses on understanding the existing policy, operational procedures, institutional capacity and implementation effectiveness relevant to the activities under the Program. The desk review also covered the legal and regulatory requirements including those on environmental conservation, pollution control, occupational health and public safety, building construction codes, social inclusion and transparency and accountability mechanism, and social and cultural aspects related to the programme, etc. The desk review included available documents, reports, data, websites etc.

The primary data collection and assessment involves consultation/ discussion/ interviews with key stakeholders including the key department/ agency including Directorate of Treasury, Accounts & Pension, Directorate of Local Fund Audit and Department of Public Works.

2.3   Consultations and Disclosure

The relevant departments were consulted including Finance Department and its various directorates, Public Works Department (PWD), Urban Development Department, Panchayat and Rural Development Department and CHiPS.

The draft report of the ESSA was disclosed through a state-level consultation workshop organized on September 14, 2018 at Atal Nagar, Raipur. The draft report was finalized after incorporating relevant suggestions from the stakeholders during the consultation workshop.

3 INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Environment

3.1.1 National Level Institutions

The details of key institutions that are relevant to the Program's environmental Management system are provided in this sub-section.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC):
The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the Central Government for the planning, promotion, co-ordination and overseeing the implementation of India's environmental and forestry policies and programmes. The broad objectives of the Ministry are:

- Conservation of country's natural resources
- Conservation and survey of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife
- Prevention and control of pollution
- Protection of the environment
- Ensuring the welfare of animals

These objectives are well supported by a set of legislative and regulatory measures and policies, aimed at the preservation, conservation and protection of the environment. The MoEFCC plays the key role in issuing the clearance under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for diversion of forest lands for the construction activities where necessary.

Central Pollution Control Board:
The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is a statutory organization which provides technical services to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Principal functions of the CPCB include -
(i) promoting cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the States by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and
(ii) to improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

One of the mandates of CPCB is to collect, collate and disseminate technical and statistical data relating to water pollution. The CPCB is the key authority at national level for regulation of air pollution, water pollution with regards to construction activities and disposal of construction wastes.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):
NDMA is an agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs. NDMA, as the apex body, is mandated to lay down the policies, plans and guidelines for Disaster Management to ensure timely and effective response to disasters. NDMA provides guidance for disaster prevention.

Green Building Certification Agencies:

Indian Green Building Council (IGBC): Indian Green Building Council (IGBC) is formed by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) for the purpose of facilitating green buildings in India. IGBC has launched 'IGBC Green New Buildings' rating system. This rating Program is a tool which enables the designer to apply green concepts and reduce environmental impacts that are measurable. The rating Program includes methodologies to cover diverse climatic zones and lifestyles. IGBC has licensed the LEED Green Building Standard from the US Green Building Council (USGBC). LEED certification provides independent verification of a building or neighborhood's green features, including the design, construction, operations and maintenance of resource-efficient, high-performing, healthy, cost-effective buildings.

SVAGRIHA (Small Versatile Affordable GRIHA): SVAGRIHA is part of Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA Council). GRIHA is India's own rating system jointly developed by The Energy Research Institute (TERI) and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India. SVAGRIHA has been designed as an extension of GRIHA and has been specifically developed for projects with built-up area less than 2500 m2. SVAGRIHA rating system consists of 14 criteria categorized in four different sections – Site selection and site planning, Conservation and efficient utilization of resources, Building operation and maintenance, and Innovation.

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE): BEE developed a rating system for the buildings based on a 1 to 5- star scale. More stars mean more energy efficiency. BEE rating system considers the Energy Performance Index (EPI). The unit of Kilo watt hours per square meter per year is considered for rating the building. The Indian Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) launched the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) for new commercial buildings based on which the State of Chhattisgarh has developed ECBC for the State. ECBC sets minimum energy standards for commercial buildings having a connected load of 100kW or contract demand of 120 KVA and above. GRIHA and IGBC rating system follows ECBC.

Ministry of Labour and Employment:
The main responsibility of the Ministry is to protect and safeguard the interests of workers in general and those who constitute the poor, deprived and disadvantaged sections of the society, in particular, with due regard to creating a healthy work environment for higher production and productivity and to develop and coordinate vocational skill training and employment services.
These objectives are sought to be achieved through enactment and implementation of various labour laws, which regulate the terms and conditions of service and employment of workers. The State Governments are also competent to enact legislations, as labour is a subject in the concurrent list under the Constitution of India. The implementation of labour laws is necessary under the proposed construction activities in the Program.

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE):
The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is the nodal Ministry of the Government of India for all matters relating to new and renewable energy. The broad aim of the Ministry is to develop and deploy new and renewable energy for supplementing the

energy requirements of the country. The key functions of the Ministry include facilitating research, design, development, manufacture and deployment of new and renewable energy systems/devices. MNRE also offers subsidies for adoption of renewable energy and Green Building certification services which is relevant to the current Program intervention.

3.1.2 State Level Institutions

<u>Department of Forest</u>
The Forest Department performs multifarious functions from being a regulatory entity into an organization that is aligned with development, while fulfilling the needs of the community. The key roles of the department is that of regulation and protection. The Department will play a key role in issuance of No Objection Certificate that is necessary for the construction activities in the State. The department also plays key role in issuing clearance for diversion of forest land for constructions along with MoEFCC.

<u>Department of Public Works</u>
The department is engaged in planning, construction and maintenance of buildings for various Govt. departments in the State. The department further executes engineering work on behalf of Government as "Deposit works". Works and matters regarding Building Codes, Specifications, Planning & Monitoring for the entire State are controlled by PWD.

<u>Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board</u>
For Prevention and Control of water pollution and maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water and prevention, control & abatement of air pollution environmental laws namely Water (Prevention and Control Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 have been enacted. The State has prepared its Environmental Policy within the basic framework of economic and social priorities with the objective of ensuring environmental conservation without impeding any development imperatives. Some of the strategies for sustainable development of the State's resources are (i) Environmental Resource Planning, (ii) Collaborative Governance and Market based Mechanisms and (iii) Positive Intervention through Public Participation.

<u>Department of Electronics and Information Technology (Chhattisgarh Infotech Promotion Society)</u>
Chhattisgarh Infotech Promotion Society (CHiPS) is the nodal agency and prime mover for propelling IT growth & implementation of the IT & e-Governance projects in the State of Chhattisgarh. CHi PS is involved in the end-to-end implementation of some mega IT Projects like, SDC, SSDG, SWAN, GIS, CHOi CE, e-Procurement etc. A professional approach is being adopted for the implementation of IT Projects using the services of e-governance experts and consultants from corporate and academia.

<u>Department of Energy</u>
The broad aims and objectives of the Directorate of Energy are to provide conducive policy framework and directions to promote, develop and harness optimally the huge hydro potential of the State on the one hand and to coordinate/facilitate the programs/policies which leads to conservation of energy and its efficient use and also to maximize the revenue by sale of

free/equity power of the state. The Directorate of Energy is responsible for supporting the implementation of Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) in the state.

Chhattisgarh Renewable Energy Development Agency (CREDA)
CREDA is responsible for implementation of solar power policy which offers support for adoption of rooftop Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Systems. The constructions under the Program have scope for adopting solar SPV systems in the buildings.

3.1.3   Institutional capacities to address Environment issues

The Department of Treasuries, Accounts and Lotteries notifies the Forest Department after the land is identified and in case of revenue land, a joint inspection is conducted by the Department Treasuries, Revenue Department and Forest Department and for issuing a No Objection Certificate (NoC) from the Forest Department. The certificate is issued after verification by DFO.

In cases where the revenue land is not available or suitable for the construction of proposed treasury offices, forest land may be considered for diversion. In case of diversion of forest land, the Department of Treasuries applies to the Forest Department for clearance under FCA, 1980; and the permission is sanctioned after due procedures are followed. All the relevant departments work in coordination for smooth processing of land clearance or diversion.

Once the land is identified, The Department of Treasuries notifies the PWD and the PWD prepares the estimates, which are deposited into PWD account by Department of Treasuries. After obtaining NoC/clearance for land, the PWD Department provides the building plan and calls for tenders.

PWD being a government department integrates all the legal and regulatory requirements/ codes/ standards/ guidelines pertaining to building constructions in the State and proactively offers support to the Department of Treasuries in obtaining clearances etc.

The work progress is reviewed by the Secretaries of both the departments (Department of Treasuries and PWD) at bimonthly intervals.

3.1.4   Key conclusions of the institutional assessment

The Department of Public Works, responsible for construction of buildings, does not have a designated Environmental Safeguards personnel. The Chief Engineer is responsible within the institution to oversee environmental management related to construction. The institutional coordination is moderate among the departments. As of now, Atal Nagar, Raipur does not have a solid waste disposal site, hence the waste (including e-waste) is transported to Raipur and integrated with an existing supply chain. The capacity of the Finance Department and Public Works Department can be improved in terms of dealing with e-waste. Liquid waste system exists and is fully functional in Atal Nagar, Raipur.

3.2   Social

The details of key institutions that are relevant to the Program's social Management system are provided in this sub-section.

3.2.1 National Level Institutions

While the Ministry of Finance along with its various departments guides the overall financial management system and processes, the Ministry of Tribal affairs and the Ministry of Social justice and Empowerment protects and promotes the interest of tribal and other marginalised caste groups. This includes the strategy of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) which has been in force since 1974, to ensure adequate flow of plan resources for the development of Scheduled Tribes, while the strategy of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) has been in force since 1979-80, to ensure proportionate flow of plan resources for the development of Scheduled Castes.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs:
The Ministry of tribal Affairs was set up in 1999 with an objective of providing a focused approach on the integrated socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in a coordinated and planned manner. It is the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for development of STs.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment:
The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is entrusted with the welfare, social justice and empowerment of disadvantaged and marginalized sections of the society viz. Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, Persons with Disabilities, Aged persons etc. the basic objective is to bring the target groups into the mainstream of development by making them self-reliant. The Ministry is also the nodal agency to oversee the interests of Scheduled Castes. The Ministry, under the Scheduled Castes Development Bureau, implements Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) which is an umbrella strategy to ensure flow of targeted financial and physical benefits from all the general sectors of development for the benefit of SCs. Under the strategy, States are required to formulate and implement Special Component Plan for SCs as part of their annual plans by earmarking resources.

3.2.1.1 *Relevant National Programs*

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP):
Promoting socio-economic interest of SCs and STs is a constitutional mandate. So far funds are earmarked for SCs and STs under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) as per the guidelines of the Task Force constituted by the erstwhile Planning Commission. Allocation of Business Rules (ABR) of the Government mandates the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to monitor 'Tribal Sub-Plan' (now called as 'Scheduled Tribe Component' STC) funds of Central Ministries based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Aayog. In order to consistently improve public service delivery, Ministry of Tribal Affairs continuously reviews various schematic initiatives; the recent ones being rationalization of scholarship schemes, onboarding of scheme on Direct Beneficiary Transfer (DBT), online portal for NGO Grants etc.. With the implementation of the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) complete transparency and monitoring of funds released is ensured by the Ministry. All agencies receiving funds from the Ministry on 100 percent basis and sub agencies that receive funds from the main agency have been on boarded in the system. This ensures tracking of utilisation of funds by the implementing agencies. Allocation of Business

Rules (ABR) has been amended further in January 2017 whereby Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has been given mandate for monitoring of STC funds of Central Ministries based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Aayog. An online monitoring system has been put in place with web address https://stcmis.gov.in/.

3.2.2   State Level Institutions

<u>Department of Tribal and Scheduled Caste Development</u>
The Department of Tribal and Scheduled Caste Development came into existence with the creation of state on 1st November 2000 with the objective/purpose to give special focus on the social and economic upliftment of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste population living in Chhattisgarh. The main role of the department is to act as a "watchdog", protecting constitutional and legal rights, development and human rights of tribal communities and ensuring budget allocation to various development departments for the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan. The department is also responsible for implementation of schemes related to the development of scheduled tribes including primitive tribes, scheduled castes, and backward castes, and acts as a nodal agency for monitoring of implementation of TSP and SCSP by other departments.

<u>Department of Panchayat & Rural Development</u>
Rural development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. In order to provide the rural people with better prospects for economic development, increased participation of people in the rural development programmes, decentralization of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit are envisaged. The Department of Rural Development implements schemes for generation of self-employment and wage employment, provision of housing and minor irrigation assets to rural poor, social assistance to the destitute, drinking water and Rural Roads. Chhattisgarh has 10,971 Gram Panchayats at the village level, 146 Janpad Panchayat at the intermediate (block) level and 27 Zila Panchayat at the district level. Additionally, there is the Gram Sabha, which is the basic unit in the Panchayati Raj mechanism especially in the Scheduled V Area where the "The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 or "PESA" is applicable for ensuring local self-governance through traditional Gram Sabhas. The department provides the support services and other quality inputs such as assistance for strengthening of District Rural development Agency (DRDA) Administration, Panchayati raj institutions, training research, human resource development, development of voluntary action etc. for the proper implementation of the programmes. The major programmes of the Department of Rural Development are Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, (PMGSY), Rural Housing (RH) Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).

<u>Department of Social Welfare</u>
The Department of Social Welfare provides social security to the person and to benefit such sections of society which are in trouble due to physical, mental, social, economic or any other reason. Social Welfare Department is implementing various schemes and programmes for the welfare of persons such as senior citizens, disabled persons, widows and deserted women, juvenile in conflict with law and child expecting sitting support. Also, assistance is being provided for the social and economic rehabilitation of destitute, poor, Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and senior citizens. The Social Welfare Department has been declared as the nodal department for implementing and monitoring the schemes for the welfare of third

gender persons. About 16 lakh 53 thousand persons of BPL aged, PwDs, widows and deserted women are being benefited by various pension schemes run by Social Welfare Department.

3.2.3 Institutional Capacities to Address Social Issues

The design of various provisions and schemes under the department of Tribal and Social Development, Department of Social Welfare and the Panchayati Raj and Rural Development departments are well aligned with the need of the target community. The departments are well equipped to handle their current programmes and have well laid out guidelines and processes for implementation within the applicable legal and regulatory framework. However, with a common beneficiary data exchange platform along with data standardization to share beneficiary data, being developed under the proposed program, there is need to build adequate capacities among functionaries of these departments on the new system and processes and are planned under the project.

3.2.4 Key conclusions of the institutional assessment

With the proposed programme aiming to enhance the efficiency in the overall budgeting and monitoring of expenditure along with setting up an integrated pro-active e-governance system for the state that will enable different government departments to use a common beneficiary data exchange platform along with data standardization to share beneficiary data which can be easily updated, there is need to build adequate capacities among functionaries of these departments with the introduction of the new system and processes. With the new system of functioning is proposed to be introduced, there is a need for better coordination among implementing departments.

4 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE TO THE PROGRAM

4.1 Environmental Policies, Laws and Regulations

4.1.1 National Level Legal and Regulatory Framework on Environmental Aspects

With respect to program expenditures related to IT equipment (that will support data exchange platform and similar other systems) the below national E-Waste Management Rules will apply for the responsible disposal of IT hardware.

4.1.1.1 E-Waste Management Rules, 2016; CPCB

Consumers or bulk consumers of electrical and electronics Schedule 1 shall ensure that e-waste generated by them is channelized to the authorised collection centre, or registered dismantler or recycler or is returned to the pick up or take back service provided by the producers; and Bulk consumers shall maintain record of e-waste generated by them and make sure record available for scrutiny by the State Pollution Control Board (Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board).

4.1.1.2 Labour Act, 1988

The health and safety of workers employed in construction work of the Apex Training Institute and the modernization of the existing training centres. The act ensures the provision of health and safety measures to construction workers by the Contractor.

4.1.1.3 Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) under the provision of the Energy Conservation Act 2001

The Code is applicable for all-weather and climatic conditions for existing and new commercial buildings connected to a load of 500 kW or a conditioned space of 500 m2 or more. The requirements under the ECBC include:

- Building requiring more than 300 litres of hot water per day should have solar water heating for at least half of design capacity in composite climates and one third in cold climates.
- Lighting control like automatic lighting shutoff
- Rain water harvesting

4.1.1.4 National Building Code of India, 2005

The Code provides regulations for building construction by departments, municipal administrations and public bodies. It lays down a set of minimum provisions to protect the safety of the public with regard to structural sufficiency, fire hazards and health aspects.

4.1.2 State Level Legal and Regulatory Framework relevant to Environmental Aspects

4.1.2.1 Chhattisgarh Environment Impact Assessment Authority

Under the provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986, The Central government directed that the construction of new projects or activities or the expansion or modernisation of existing projects or activities entailing capacity addition with change in process and or

technology shall be undertaken only after the prior environmental clearance from the Central Government or by the State Level Impact Assessment Authority.

4.1.3 Adequacy of legislative framework on environmental aspects

The existing legislative framework is adequate to ensure environmental sustainability of the construction activities under the Project. The enforcement of laws, regulations is stringent in the state and the Department of Treasuries, PWD strictly abide with the legislative framework for obtaining clearances of FCA 1980, NoC from Forest Department as part of constructions. The existing legislative framework is adequate to address the issues of e-waste disposal emanating from the project.

4.2 Social Policies, Laws and Regulations

4.2.1 National level Social Policies, Laws and Regulations

Sl. No.	Applicable Act/ Regulation/ Policy	Objective and Provisions	Relevance to the Program
1	The Constitution of India (especially, Articles 15,16 and 46)	The provisions under the Constitution ensure the access, equity and inclusiveness of the vulnerable groups in the Program. The Indian Constitution (Article 15) prohibits any discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth and also contains a clause allowing the union and state governments to make any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Article 16 refers to the equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. Article 46 directs the state to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, particularly of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and also directs the state to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.	Relevant to the overall Program
2	Fifth Schedule Areas in the Constitution of India	In the Schedule Areas, involvement of tribal councils and communities, incorporating their views and culture specific needs will enhance their participation in the Program. Under the provisions of Fifth Schedule Areas, the State should set up a Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) to advise the State Government on matters of welfare and	The state of Chhattisgarh has 30.6% of Scheduled Tribe (ST) and 12.8% Scheduled Caste (SC) population. The areas with high concentration of ST population largely belong to Scheduled V areas under the Constitution of India. Out of

Sl. No.	Applicable Act/ Regulation/ Policy	Objective and Provisions	Relevance to the Program
		development of the Scheduled Tribes in the State.	27 districts in Chhattisgarh, 19 districts (13 district fully and 6 districts partially) are notified under Scheduled V area. Relevant to the overall Program
3	The Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996	The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, GoI, under this Act mandates for the Fifth Schedule areas to make legislative provisions in order to give wide-ranging powers to the tribals on matters relating to decision-making and development of their communities. The PESA Act empowers the Gram Sabha (the council of village adults) and the Gram Panchayat to take charge of village administration. Under the Act, Government of India stipulates to conduct consultations and obtain consent for the development program from the tribal advisory council (TAC), Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchayat under the Fifth Schedule Areas.	Relevant to all the three result areas
4	Right to Information Act, 2005	Provides a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of Public Authorities. The act sets out (a) obligations of public authorities with respect to provision of information; (b) requires designating of a Public Information Officer; (c) process for any citizen to obtain information/disposal of request, etc. (d) provides for institutions such as Central Information Commission/State Information Commission	Relevant as all documents pertaining to the Program requires be disclosed to public.
5	The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967	Under the Act, the Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-M), the major Left-Wing Extremist (LWE) outfit is responsible for majority of incidents of violence and killing of civilians and security forces and threatening the State. They are included in the Schedule of Terrorist Organizations along with all its formations and front organizations, who are liable to punishment and imprisonment for their actions. The efforts are made by the Governments to	This Act addressing and curbing the unlawful activities and violence of Naxals who may interrupt or restrict tribal population in specific pockets joining the Dynamic Beneficiary Registry programme. Depending the scale of Dynamic Beneficiary Registry operations and activities, this may become

Sl. No.	Applicable Act/ Regulation/ Policy	Objective and Provisions	Relevance to the Program
		abjure violence through dialogues and creating infrastructure development facilities to enhance access to the difficult area. The Ministry of Home Affairs, the nodal agency has instructed the Left-Wing Extremism affected States to effectively implement the provisions of the PESA Act, 1996 on priority, which assigns rights over minor forest produce to the Gram Sabhas. Also, coordinate implementation of various development schemes, flagship programmes and distribution of titles under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in LWE affected States.	relevant.
6	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Aims to ensure, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition with least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or those that are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status.	Not applicable as no land acquisition is required for State Institute of Financial Management in Raipur. GoCG has already identified government land for the same, though, it may require inter departmental transfer of land title.

4.2.2   State Level Legal and Regulatory Framework relevant to Social Aspects

Sl. No.	Applicable Act/ Regulation/ Policy	Objective and Provisions	Relevance to the Program
1	Electronics, IT and ITES Investment Policy of Chhattisgarh 2015 - 2020	Chhattisgarh recognizes the importance of IT as a key enabler in its economic development and improving the quality of life. the IT policy lays considerable stress on building a comprehensive IT infrastructure down to blocks and villages. This will enable technology enabled governance and IT Enabled Services (ITES). This would not only	Relevant to the overall Program as the large component of the programme depends of IT infrastructure across all districts down to village level.

Sl. No.	Applicable Act/ Regulation/ Policy	Objective and Provisions	Relevance to the Program
		help improve access, it would also help in bringing social development by supporting rapid economic development, facilitate distance education, improve levels of education and attract investment.	

4.2.3 Adequacy of legislative framework on social aspects

The existing legislative framework is adequate to ensure social sustainability of the protection of interest of marginalised and vulnerable population including the SC and ST population It ensures (a) protection of the interest of SC and ST population, (b) non-discrimination based on religion, race, caste, and gender, (c) transparency with right to information, (d) right to fair compensation in case of land acquisition, and (e) curbing the unlawful activities that restricts tribal population in specific pockets benefiting from the government development program.

5 ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The chapter provides an assessment of the environmental and social management system with respect to the Program (not Project) interventions – construction of treasury building.

5.1 Environmental Management Systems

This section provides an assessment of environmental management system with respect to land allocation and construction of buildings for government offices, especially in ecologically sensitive areas. This also provides an overview of potential environmental impacts of the proposed constructions – in terms of benefits, opportunities, negative impacts and risks.

5.1.1 Current System of Environment Management in Forest Department and MoEFCC

Pertaining to Constructions in Revenue Lands or Diversion of Forest Land for Construction Steps in identification of the site for construction activities and processes of obtaining "NO" Objection Certificate (NoC) and Forest Clearance from Forest Department:

The sites identified for construction may be of two types 1. Revenue land 2. Forest land.

1. Revenue Land: In case of revenue land a NoC should be obtained from Forest Department.

Process of Obtaining NoC from the Forest Department:
In case of revenue land, the revenue certificate specifies the status of the land. Following submission of revenue certificate, a joint inspection of the site will be conducted by Department (Directorate) of Treasuries, Revenue Department and Forest Department. Following the inspection, the Forest Department will issue a NoC.

Before issuing the NoC, the Forest Department classifies the trees present in the land, tenders for clearing the trees and oversees the process of clearance and transport of trees. The user agency (Directorate of Treasuries) compensates the loss of trees by meeting the costs of re-plantation as specified by the Forest Department.

The Program anticipates restricting to revenue lands for construction to the extent possible, unless in unavoidable circumstance.

2. Forest Land: In cases where the revenue land is not available or suitable for the construction of proposed treasury offices the forest land may be considered for diversion. The department will have to obtain clearance for diversion of the forest land for non-forest purpose as per the requirement of FCA 1980.

The processes is strictly followed by the Forest Department in case of revenue land (for NoC) and by Forest Department and MoEFCC in case where diversion of forest land (including waste land) is required. The procedures, application forms and guidelines are provided in detail on the website for the benefit of user agencies. The process is a single window system with a facility of online tracking of the progress of applications. However, in case of

diversion of forest land, the process takes time as the application will go through several steps of verifications which delays constructions.

The user agency is responsible for compensatory afforestation in twice the area diverted as per the guidelines with the support from Forest Department. In general, the user agency meets the costs of re-plantations and the Department will execute the task. Thus, the selection of alternate site and suitable species etc. is taken care of.

5.1.2. Current System of Environmental Management in Building Constructions

5.1.2.1. Current System of adherence to Building Codes and Standards

The PWD, being a Government Agency strictly adheres to the National Building Code requirements, BIS requirements, disaster resistant features in seismic zones, etc., which are verified and cleared by the structural wing of the department. The designs integrate earthquake
proof features as per the requirement of the site/zone.

All the building estimates integrate the mandatory requirements of the Govt. of Chhattisgarh – Rain Water Harvesting structures, Solar Passive features, ramps, fire safety equipment, separate toilets for men and women with running water facility etc.

The empaneled contractors have their own material testing laboratories and the materials are tested for quality in the presence of PWD Engineers.

There are guidelines for cut and fill and pre-identified sites for filling the debris which are strictly monitored, and costs are included in the contracts.

5.2 Assessment of Social Management Systems

5.2.1 Stakeholder Analysis

The key stakeholder includes various GoCG departments and their functionaries that participate in this programme and include the Finance Department, Directorate of Treasuries, Accounts and Pensions, Commercial Tax Department (CTD), the Internal Audit and Local Fund Audit Cell housed in the Finance Department, Excise and Taxation Department (ETD), Public Works Department (PWD), Department of Panchayat Raj & Rural Development (PRRD), and Urban Administration and Development (UAD) Department, Commerce and Industry Department, Electronics and Information Technology Department, and CHiPS. The programme is geared towards systems improvement, it does not directly deal with population at large. Also, while the local bodies and PRIs directly benefit from the programme, they are also not directly involved in the programme. However, both local governance institutions such as PRIs and ULBs, and population at large will draw benefit from the programme.

5.2.2 Key Social Issues and Concerns

The state of Chhattisgarh has 30.6% of Scheduled Tribe (ST) and 12.8% Scheduled Caste (SC) population. The areas with high concentration of ST population largely belong to

Scheduled V areas under the Constitution of India. Out of 27 districts in Chhattisgarh, 19 districts (13 district fully and 6 districts partially) are notified under Scheduled V area (see Annex-1), where the "The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 or "PESA" is applicable for ensuring local self-governance through traditional Gram Sabhas. It mainly aims to protect the tribal population from exploitation by putting special thrust to empower Gram Sabha. While the project aims to improve PFM in Local Self-Governments (i.e. PRIs & ULBs) across the state including in the Schedule V areas, the nature of the project activities is technical assistance and not likely to affect the Tribal population.

Globally, social registries are being used increasingly to support enhanced service delivery. The project also aims to strengthening the state's ability to provide proactive public services through design and development of a Dynamic Beneficiary Registry platform and strengthening of direct benefit transfer mechanisms. The social registries are information systems that support the intake, registration, and determination of potential eligibility for one or more social programs. In terms of population covered, social registries contain information on all potential applicants, whether or not they are deemed eligible for, or enrolled in, select social programs. The CoCG intends to leverage the Socio-economic census 2011 (SEC-2011) data as the base data for developing the registry in a phased manner. Also, it is being proposed to conduct field survey ensuring data quality and linking with Aadhaar (or other instruments as per government policy) and provide platform to for incremental verification of beneficiary – creating a system of federated authenticated databases. The proposed architecture would also provide functionality for the beneficiary to update their own data, creating an empowered society.

The key social issue emerges from the initial coverage of SEC-2011 in the tribal and difficult to reach pockets and areas with left wing extremists (LWE). While option to incrementally add and update beneficiary data including at CSC along with self-updating will help enhance the coverage, it is important for GoCG to make special efforts in informing and reaching out to them by way of focused awareness generation campaign. Hence, it is important to track the coverage of Dynamic Beneficiary Registry and offtake of services using it in vulnerable pockets/ blocks.

Given the whole system is based on having internet connectivity at the point of delivery to see eligibility etc., it poses a risk of how this system will work in areas with low internet coverage or poor connectivity. As per GoCG, there are some dark villages (from IT coverage) and the state is trying to expand coverage in those areas. It is important to note that most of the villages belonging to STs located in hard to reach areas are smaller and dispersed and while there is proposed plan to expand the network coverage and also distribute smart phones under the Sanchar Kranti Yojna (SKY) project. With SKY projects being rolled out GOCG is planning to provide connectivity to all 1000 population villages in the first phase during FY 2018-19 and then the remaining during FY 2019-20. In addition, Government of India is further supporting GoCG through Bharat Net project in expanding the IT coverage across all part of the state. It is expected that these initiatives will mitigate the risk of IT connectivity in all parts of the state within 2-3 years' time.

Gender Concerns

Chhattisgarh has made mixed progress on gender. While the child sex ratio in the state is higher
than in most other states (969 against national average of 919), it is declining. Maternal health is poor (221 against national average of 167) but has seen improvement over the last decade. Also, adult women have fewer years of schooling than adult men and the gender gap is reducing in that. Although, the state's female labour force participation rate is among the highest in the country (55% compared to national average of 31%), there has been a sharp decline in rural areas after 2005 but the female labour force participation is increasing in urban areas[1].

The process of gender budgeting has been in place for more than a decade in Chhattisgarh and analysis of Chhattisgarh state budget of 2017-18 shows that 18 departments (with 129 schemes) out of 34 departments have adopted gender-specific expenditure. Out of a total budget of INR 76,032 crores in 2017-18, INR 8,498 crore or 11.2% is earmarked for women specific schemes[2]. However, it was felt that there is need for capacity building of the concerned officials on gender-based analysis of the budget and informing for further planning on an annual basis. The program will support the development of public investment management information systems that enable to input and monitor gender disaggregated data for relevant public investments and projects. In addition, the capacity building activities under the program will target female employees, integrate gender sensitivity considerations and track participation and outcome by gender.

GoCG had initiated *Bhagini Prasuti Sahayata Yojna* in 2017 to provide monetary support of Rs. 10,000 to the informal construction, household or contract women labourers registered with labour department on their child birth for upto two children as assistance towards nutritional support to mother and child, and which is expected to further contribute in reducing MMR and IMR. In financial year 2017-18, this assistance was forwarded to 7,463 women labourers and till date there are 9,424 beneficiaries. In order to access the benefit, one need to apply within 90 days of child birth to the district labour officer along with birth certificate of the child. The *Bhagini Prasuti Sahayata Yojna* is one among the five selected schemes to be considered for the Dynamic Beneficiary Registry and Data Exchange Framework initiatives under the program and the output and outcome of this initiative will be monitored through result framework indicators. The number of women labourer beneficiaries is expected to grow over the due course of time, as increasing number of women labourers are expected to get registered at district level.

5.2.3 Key Social Impacts

The social impact of the program is likely to be positive owing to enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of PFM systems and processes in Chhattisgarh, including through leveraging IT enabled services for improving governance, accountability and internal controls, and

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[1]   http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/916321467995642907/pdf/105845-BRI-P157572-PUBLIC-Chhattisgarh-Gender.pdf

[2] https://www.oxfamindia.org/sites/default/files/PB_Gender%20Chhattisgarh_1.3.pdf

enhancing service delivery. However, the table below assesses the key risks and gaps and measures required to align activities with ESSA core principles.

		Key Risks and Gaps with Proposed Activities	
Sl. No.	Activity Cluster	Key Social Risk and Gaps	Potential Measures to align with ESSA Core Principles
Result Area-1: Strengthening Core Financial Management Systems and Services			
1	Engaging team of professionals for (a) strengthening IFMIS and Treasury systems; (b) developing toolkits for appraisal of investment projects; (c) developing MTFF model (d) defining process for commitment controls	While there is no social risk for the activity cluster, there is opportunity to institutionalise the mechanism of screening for potential social risk and opportunities by adding a method of screening system in the toolkit for appraisal of investment projects.	Screening checklist as part of the appraisal toolkit for the investment project will help identify social risk with respect to land acquisition and rights of the marginalised and vulnerable groups including SCs and STs. - A draft screening checklist is presented in the Annex - 3)
2	Conduct of training needs in PFM and Public Procurement of GoCG staff and design training content and modules	No social risk and gaps – GoCG also intend to enhance training infrastructure (library, teaching aids, IT enabled learning systems, twining arrangements with national) by constructing a State level training Institute at Raipur and for which government land has already been identified and it does not require any land acquisition or resettlement.	Addresses the concerns of core principal-4 as no land acquisition or resettlement is required.
3	Documentation and enabling framework for procurement (manuals/ rules) updated	No social risk and gaps.	Not applicable
4	Software, hardware and rollout costs for transition of e-Kosh to IFMIS strengthening	No social risk and gaps. The enhanced disclosure will also enhance the transparency in the procurement system.	Not applicable
Result Area-2: Strengthening Financial Management of Local Bodies			
5	Pilots for outsourcing of	No social risk and gaps – the	This is aligned with core

Key Risks and Gaps with Proposed Activities			
Sl. No.	**Activity Cluster**	**Key Social Risk and Gaps**	**Potential Measures to align with ESSA Core Principles**
	accounting function for Village Panchayats	current accounting function using CSCs[3] may be further strengthen by training them with accounting principles will enhance the overall functioning of 10,929 village panchayats.	principle 5 and 6 by bringing more transparency and accountability at the village panchayat level including in the PESA areas and LWE areas.
6	Accounts Enterprise modules rolled out across all ULBs	No social risk and gaps.	Not applicable
7	Engaging team of professionals to (a) develop strategy to improve Local Fund Audit performance and reduce back logs of audits; (b) procure software, hardware for LFAD as per Institutional Strengthening Plan; (c) and training staff; and (d) 6 pilot audits for the six Regional Offices of LFAD	No social risk and gaps.	Not applicable
Result Area-3: Strengthening Revenue Administration			
8	Engaging team of professionals for (a) undertaking property surveys and GIS base map; and (b) updating of the property register/s for 47/158 ULBs	No social risk and gaps - While GoCG has already digitize about 60% urban property records in the state. With city growth using satellite-based GIS mapping along with ground verification will help update the property records. While in one way it helps GoCG to enhance its property tax base, it also helps a new baseline for urban services planning and empower households demand services who are currently not in the municipal list.	Aligned with core principles for equitable access to demand services.

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[3] Common Services Centers which are the delivery points for Government, private and social services to rural citizen. There are approximately 1300 CSCs across the State. These CSCs provide various citizen centric services like Aadhaar Enrolment, PVC EPIC/Aadhaar card printing, PAN card, DTH/Mobile recharge, NDLM, LIC premium and other G2C and B2C services for citizen

		Key Risks and Gaps with Proposed Activities	
Sl. No.	Activity Cluster	Key Social Risk and Gaps	Potential Measures to align with ESSA Core Principles
9	Training of CTD staff for enhanced outreach and cost of operationalizing the Help Desk	The enhancement of training infrastructure as mentioned above under the sl.no 2will also apply here.	Same as under sl.no.2 - no land acquisition or resettlement is required.
10	Software, hardware and rollout costs for enhanced tax analytics, information and audit systems	No social risk and gaps.	Not applicable
Result Area-4: Strengthen targeting of benefits in select schemes			
11	Development and roll-out of Dynamic Beneficiary Registry and Data Exchange Platform	While, the social registries are being used increasingly to support enhanced service delivery, the main challenge with Dynamic Beneficiary Registry and data exchange framework (DEF) is to create the eligible beneficiary population baseline. The key social issues are the initial coverage of SEC-2011 in the tribal and difficult to reach pockets and areas with left wing extremists (LWE) and poses the risk of inclusion of all beneficiaries across districts including from remote and tribal areas and LWE areas.	While option to incrementally add and update beneficiary data including at CSC along with self-updating will help enhance the coverage, it is important for GoCG to make special efforts in informing and reaching out to them. And hence, it is important to track the coverage of Dynamic Beneficiary Registry and offtake of services in vulnerable pockets/ blocks especially the tribal and LWE areas.
12	Preparation and deployment of Policy Planning Tool for targeting of beneficiaries	No social risk and gaps – it provides opportunity to have a transparent system and institute a set of standard principles, guidelines and frameworks in enabling seamless sharing and collaboration within the government system. It will allow diverse government application systems to seamlessly exchange data	The activities are aligned with core principle 5 in ensuing equitable access and government scheme benefits to all eligible beneficiaries without even demanding for the same and will certainly help the poor and vulnerable population including those from SC and ST community.
13	Preparation of data Sharing and Consent Framework Policy & Guidelines		
14	Selected schemes digitized using Common Application Platform framework		

Key Risks and Gaps with Proposed Activities			
Sl. No.	Activity Cluster	Key Social Risk and Gaps	Potential Measures to align with ESSA Core Principles
		through a set of defined security protocols, standardized technologies and applications ensuring data uniformity across the system and use it for deriving meaningful results in transferring benefits to people under various government schemes.	

6 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM CONSISTENCY WITH CORE PRINCIPLES IN THE POLICY ON PROGRAM FOR RESULTS FINANCING

6.1 Environment

6.1.1 Core Principle 1: Applicable

Assessment of the degree to which the Program Systems promote environmental sustainability in the Program design; avoid, minimize or mitigate against adverse impacts; and promote informed decision-making relating to a Program's environmental effects.

<u>E-Waste Disposal</u>
One of the impacts of the program is the e-waste that will be generated from the purchase of the IT hardware that will be housed in the Department of Finance and in the proposed Apex Training Institute. The e-waste disposal systems followed by the Department of Public Works in the city of Atal Nagar, Raipur has integrated its process with the city of Raipur. This is because Atal Nagar, Raipur is in nascent stages of development and is still reliant on Raipur for key public services, such as solid waste management.

<u>Building Construction</u>
The Department of Public Works undertakes the construction of buildings in adherence with the updated GRIHA Building Codes and other rating systems which include green infrastructure elements, energy efficiency, solar rooftops and water harvesting, amongst others. Their management of road dust, construction debris and health & safety of workers on-site could be improved, adhering to the Labour Act, 1988.

6.1.2 Core Principle 2

Assessment of the degree to which the Program systems avoid, minimize, and mitigate against adverse impacts on natural habitats and physical cultural resources resulting from the Program

Not Applicable.

6.1.3 Core Principle 3: Applicable

Assessment of the degree to which the Program Systems protect public and worker safety against the potential risks associated with (a) construction and / or operation of facilities or other operational practices developed or promoted under the Program; (b) exposure to toxic chemicals, hazardous wastes, and otherwise dangerous materials; and (c) reconstruction or rehabilitation of infrastructure located in areas prone to natural hazards.

After several site visits to on-going construction of buildings, the management of public and worker safety could further improve & adhere to the Labour Act of 1988. Safety gear, training to workers, safe site-access roads, management of waste and handling of dangerous equipment/chemicals can be further integrated into the Program Systems.

6.2 Social

6.2.1 Core Principle 4:
Land acquisition and loss of access to natural resources are managed in a way that avoids or minimizes displacement, and affected people are assisted in improving, or at least restoring, their livelihoods and living standards.

The state needs to construct an apex training institute for training various functionaries related to PFM system. For constructing the apex state level training institute at Atal Nagar, Raipur, GoCG intends to take the building space on rent for the initial 2-3 years to begin with and look forward to having its own building constructed by the government at later stage. For the building construction, GoCG does not intend to acquire any land or do any resettlement and confirms that there is enough government land within Atal Nagar, Raipur which can be utilized, and if at all needed, an open market outright purchase at the market value with willing buyer willing seller method can be exercised. The process of land transfer mechanism from Municipal Corporation or from one department to another government department is well established.

6.2.2 Core Principle 5:
Due consideration is given to cultural appropriateness of, and equitable access to, Program benefits giving special attention to rights and interests of Indigenous Peoples and to the needs or concerns of vulnerable groups.

The Program has limited direct engagement with people and intends to enhance systems and capacity of the participating departments and directorates to address the key efficiency and effectiveness of the function of their departments by the PFM reforms. Many of these interventions will also enhance the equitable access to government schemes by the poor and marginalised including the SC and ST population. While there is no social risk for the activities identified, there is opportunity to enhance social benefits by institutionalising the mechanism of screening for potential social risk by adding a method of screening system in the toolkit for appraisal of investment projects.

While the social registries are being used increasingly to support enhanced service delivery, it is important to track the coverage of Dynamic Beneficiary Registry and offtake of services in vulnerable pockets/ blocks especially the tribal and LWE areas.

6.2.3 Core Principle 6:
Avoid exacerbating social conflict, especially in fragile states, post-conflict areas, or areas subject to territorial disputes.

According to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), 106 districts across 10 states are intensely affected by the left-wing extremism (LWE) movement and categorised as LWE affected districts. This includes 16 of the 27 districts of Chhattisgarh (see Annex-2). The Government of India has adopted a holistic approach to address the LWE insurgency including in Chhattisgarh. This approach is built around simultaneous implementation of a security agenda, developmental activities and promotion of good governance. The activities under the proposed project is aligned with the Government of India's and GoCG's agenda of promoting developmental activities and promotion of good governance and does not exacerbate the social conflicts. There is a good presence of CSCs is most of the LWE districts and blocks that provides various G2C and B2C to local residents and will also be instrumental in updating beneficiary data in the Dynamic Beneficiary Registry system. In addition, a more focussed awareness generation is planned under the project to help uptake the Dynamic Beneficiary Registry system.

7 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

This section provides the details on the consultation and disclosure processes followed in the development of ESSA.

7.1 Consultation during the ESSA

As part of the ESSA preparation, discussions and consultations were conducted with various departments and includes the Finance Department and its Directorate, Public Works Department (PWD), Department of Panchayat Raj & Rural Development (PRRD), and Urban Administration and Development (UAD) Department, Electronics and Information Technology Department, and CHiPS. Discussions were held with the departments on key activities and associated social risks and gaps and potential measures to mitigate them. The consultations also explored the current capacities and need for capacity enhancement.

7.2 Consultation on the Draft ESSA

The draft ESSA is shared with GoCG and a stakeholder consultation workshop was held on 14th September in Atal Nagar, Raipur, which shared key findings of the assessment and their suggestions were obtained. These suggestions were integrated into the ESSA document and finalisation.

7.3 Disclosure of the Draft and Final ESSA Reports

The draft ESSA report was disclosed on the website of the Finance Department(DIF) and on the World Bank external website.

7.4 Citizen Engagement and Grievance Redress System

Government of Chhattisgarh has a department (http://janshikayat.cg.nic.in/) looking after the public grievances where anyone can lodge grievance online and each of the grievances are

given a unique id and are tracked on daily basis. At present, government has two channels for recording grievances (i) governance related issues are currently handled by http://janshikayat.cg.nic.in/, and (ii) Nagrik Sambandh Centre, which is a call centre and currently have the functionality to make outbound calls to undertake tele-surveys and ascertain beneficiary satisfaction. In addition, there are helplines for some of the schemes, however most of the grievances made through helpline are addressed in an ad-hoc manner.

While the above mechanism cut across all sectors and departments, in order to further strengthen the GRM system, the Program will support GoCG in development of guiding principles, operating procedures and monitoring framework and support enhancement of centralized call centre to record grievances and provide support to track and monitor grievances and feedbacks from beneficiaries. CHiPS have been appointed as the nodal agency to monitor the implementation of the GRM system. And, the project has an intermediate result indicator (IR4.4) on account of this.

Implementation of Dynamic Beneficiary Registry and DEF will allow for a new beneficiary identification system for direct benefit transfer and data driven governance, it becomes increasingly important, as huge community of citizens and government offices shall require support to adapt to the new system. And hence, GoCG need to build capacities and create awareness among the participating departments and their functionaries especially at the ground level and the beneficiaries/ public at large. The mechanism of CSCs can play an important role in the citizen centric data updating and promoting and advocating for Dynamic Beneficiary Registry. Also, in the context of data-driven governance, a centralized call center is planned as it will have a pivotal role in minimizing inclusion and exclusion errors and is already incorporated under the Dynamic Beneficiary Registry section of the program design.

The program will further contribute to the citizen engagement through improvements in the quality, timeliness and accessibility of information on public finances in Chhattisgarh, through improved reporting at state and local level. The program will explore the feasibility of integrating consultative mechanisms into the budget process and public investment management systems at state and local level.

8 RECOMMENDATION TO PIM AND PROGRAM ACTION PLAN

This chapter provides details for the integration of recommendations to Program Action Plan and PIM policy and guidelines based on the Environment and Social Systems Assessment discussed in the earlier chapters

8.1 Integration of Environmental Aspects in PIM

Based on the assessment and the Results Area 1, a Public Investment Management (PIM) Policy and Guidelines will be developed and notified for the state of Chhattisgarh (DLI 1.1). In the context of this result area, the assessment of environmental systems indicates that:

(a) the capacities of the key institutions and coordination between the institutions on environmental aspects are good, except for the need for few changes in procedures (Worker's Health & Safety on construction site, Solid Waste Management Disposal including e-waste systems);

(b) Clear and Stringent procedures exist for selection of land, inspections, transfer, or diversion of rest land;

(c) Existing Legal and Regulatory Framework and Policies are adequate to govern the environmental sustainability of program activities;

(d) Guidelines and codes of practice exist for environmental-friendly and efficient building constructions.

Apart from strict adherence to the existing 'Legal & Regulatory Framework', the recommendations for inclusion in the PIM guidelines are as follows:

1) Capacity Building of ground level functionaries of the participating departments on Worker Health & safety Issues.

2) Development of Construction Management Plan for Building with construction cost of Rs.10 crore and above.

8.2 Integration of Social Aspects in PIM and PAP

Based on the assessment, the key recommendations on the social aspects includes the following:

3. One of the key social risks emerges from exclusion of people/ beneficiaries living in remote tribal areas and LWE affected areas. While option to incrementally add and update beneficiary data along with self-updating will help and requires the following actions to be integrated in the Program Action Plan (PAP):

   a. Track coverage of Dynamic Beneficiary Registry and offtake of services in the tribal blocks and LWE areas for the selected schemes (disaggregated by caste and gender).

   b. Preparation of communication plan for awareness generation of the beneficiaries and public at large on Dynamic Beneficiary Registry system

4. In the context of development of PIM policy and guidelines under Result area 1 it is recommended to integrate social risk screening checklist as part of the Appraisal toolkit for the investment project. (A draft screening checklist is presented in the Annex - 3)

8.3 Action Plan on Environmental and Social Aspects

The action plan for environmental and social aspects is as follows:

Sl.No.	Key Recommended Action	Responsibilities	Timeline
Environmental Aspects to be integrated in PIM			
1	Capacity building of ground level functionaries of the participating departments on Worker Health & Safety Issues.	Finance Department; CHiPS	TBD
2	Tie-ups with local e-waste recycling companies for responsible disposal.	CHiPS	TBD
3	Adherence to the Public Investment Management Policy and Guidelines	Finance Department; Department of Public Works;	TBD
Social Aspects to be integrated in PIM			
4	Integrating social risk screening checklist as part of the Appraisal toolkit for the investment project.	Finance Department	TBD
Social Aspects to be integrated in PAP			
5	Track coverage of Dynamic Beneficiary Registry and offtake of services in the tribal blocks and LWE areas (disaggregated by caste and gender)	CHiPS	TBD
6	Preparation of communication plan for awareness generation of the beneficiaries/ public at large on Dynamic Beneficiary Registry system	Finance Department; CHiPS	TBD

ANNEX-1: PESA/ SCHEDULED-V AREAS IN CHHATTISGARH

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment which came into force w.e.f. 24th April 1993, inserted Part IX in the Constitution of India and accorded Panchayats a Constitutional status as institutions of local self-governance for rural India. Article 243M of the Constitution, while exempting the Fifth Schedule Areas (FSA) from implementation of Part IX of the Constitution, provides that Parliament may by law extend its provisions to the Scheduled and Tribal Areas subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in such law and no such law shall be deemed to be an amendment to the Constitution. Gram Sabhas and Panchayats, under PESA Act, have been vested with greater powers, which include approval of plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development, mandatory consultation before acquisition of land in the Schedule Areas for development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects, mandatory recommendations prior to grant of prospecting licence or mining lease and grant of concessions for exploitation of minor minerals in Scheduled Areas.

Out of 27 districts in Chhattisgarh, 19 districts (13 district fully and 6 districts partially) are notified under Scheduled V area, where the "The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 or "PESA" is applicable for ensuring local self-governance through traditional Gram Sabhas.

Schedule V Area of Chhattisgarh

ANNEX-2: LEFT WING EXTREMISTS (LWE) DISTRICTS IN CHHATTISGARH

Below is LWE districts as per MHA- March 2018[4] overlapping with Scheduled-V districts.

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled-V districts	LWE Districts
1	Balod	Balod (Partial)	Balod
2	Baloda Bazar		
3	Balrampur	Balrampur	Balrampur
4	Bastar	Bastar	Bastar
5	Bemetara		
6	Bijapur	Bijapur	Bijapur
7	Bilaspur	Bilaspur (Partial)	
8	Dantewada	Dantewada	Dantewada
9	Dhamtari	Dhamtari (Partial)	Dhamtari
10	Durg		
11	Gariaband	Gariaband (Partial)	Gariaband
12	Champa		
13	Jashpur	Jashpur	Jashpur
14	Kabirdham		
15	Kanker	Kanker	Kanker
16	Kondagaon	Kondagaon	Kondagaon
17	Korba	Korba	
18	Koriya	Koriya	Koriya
19	Mahasamund		Mahasamund
20	Mungeli		
21	Narayanpur	Narayanpur	Narayanpur
22	Raigarh	Raigarh (Partial)	
23	Raipur		
24	Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon (Partial)	Rajnandgaon
25	Sukma	Sukma	Sukma
26	Surajpur	Surajpur	
27	Surguja	Surguja	Surguja
Total	**27 District**	**19 Districts (13 Full; 6 Partial)**	**16 Districts**

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[4] https://mha.gov.in/MHA1/Par2017/pdfs/par2018-pdfs/ls-14032018/2121.pdf

ANNEX-3: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK SCREENING CHECKLIST FOR THE APPRAISAL TOOLKIT FOR THE INVESTMENT PROJECT

1	Name of the Investment Project	
2	Name of the District	
3	Name of the Block	
4	Name of the Town/ Village(s)	
5	Does the project require any land procurement using (a) land acquisition, (b) land transfer from another department, (c) land purchase	Land procurement required – Yes/ No Give details of potential mechanism for procurement
6	Type of Land and ownership details	
7	Currently in possession of	
8	Number as per land record (Thana/ Khata/ Khesra No.)	
9	Area (specify unit – acres/ sq.mt/ sq.Ft. etc.)	
10	Is the identified land classified as 'Forest land'	Yes/ No
11	If yes, status of clearance from the Forest Department	
12	NoC from Forest Department obtained (applicable to forest/ any other type of land)	Yes/ No
13	Is the identified land classified as 'Tribal land'	Yes/ No
14	If yes, status of clearance from authorized department	
15	NoC from the authorized Department obtained	Yes/ No
16	Are there any squatters living on the land proposed	Yes / No (If Yes, give details below)
17	Are there any commercial structures on the land proposed	Yes/ No (If Yes, give details below)

18	Is the land being used as common property resources - such as water supply structure; sanitation structures; power supply infrastructure etc. or approach way	Yes/ No (If Yes, please write details about the structure and its use by local residential/ commercial/ institutions)
19	Is there any encroachment or any claim on land	Yes/ No (If yes, give details of from when and what kind)
20	Do the site have independent/ free approach/ access from the road	Yes/ No
21	Does the access to site requires any land acquisition or land purchase	Yes/ No
22	Any other specific information related to land	Give details
23	Is the map of land and copy of other supporting revenue documents illustrating title holder is enclosed	Yes/ No
24	Is the photograph of the land enclosed	Yes/ No

ANNEX-4: ESSA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION WORKSHOP MINUTES
(Held on 14th September 2018 at S2-12 Mantralaya Mahanadi Bhawan, Atal Nagar, Raipur)

The findings of ESSA were shared in the workshop organized in Atal Nagar, Raipur on 14th September 2018. The workshop was chaired by Dr. Kamal Preet Singh Dhillon, Secretary Finance. The participants included representative from Department of Finance, Water Resources Department (WRD), Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED), Public Works Department (PWD), Rural Engineering Services (RES), State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), NIC, DCTW, Panhayat and Rural Development Department (PRDD) and CHiPS. The World Bank team presented the findings of Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA) and sought comments and suggestions from the participants. The suggestions made by the Secretary Finance and other participants includes:

- Prepare environmental checklist for different size and type of projects to be incorporated in the PIM for investment projects.

- Officials from CHiPS informed that Chhattisgarh Pollution Control Board is already setting up E-waste management centre and is likely to be linked up for all e-waste collection and management.

- Secretary Finance also mentioned that one of the social risks emerge is from IT coverage in all areas especially in the remote pockets and LWE areas. However, it is believed that with SKY and Bharat Net project the dark villages will be covered in next two years.

- Secretary Finance also suggested that various payment banks that are being setup in rural areas in Chhattisgarh can also act as Dynamic Beneficiary Registry point especially in tribal and remote areas.

- It was also clarified by the Secretary Finance that for the setting the training institute under the program, building space will be rented out for the next 2-3 years to begin with, and at a later look for having its own building constructed by the government. However, that will be not be within the current program, and even for that no land acquisition required as there is enough government land within Atal Nagar, Raipur which can be utilized. And, if at all needed, an outright purchase at the market value will be an option to be exercised.

List of Participants: ESSA Stakeholder Workshop
September 14, 2018, S2-12 Mantralaya Mahanadi Bhawan, Atal Nagar, Raipur

<u>**Attendance Sheet**</u>

ESSA: Stakeholder consultation workshop on September 14, 2018

Date: 14.09.2018   Time: 11:30 A.M.   Venue: S2-12 Mantralaya, Mahanadi Bhawan

S.No.	Name of the Participant	Designation & Department	Contact No.	e-mail	
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9.	Abhinav Agrawal.	ACEO, SUDA	9387440053	abhinav120@gmail.com	

ESSA: Stakeholder consultation workshop on September 14, 2018

Date: 14.09.2018   Time: 11:30 A.M.   Venue: S2-12 Mantralaya, Mahanadi Bhawan

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17	Papia Bhatacharji	— Do —	9811090007	pbhatacharji@ worldban .org
18	Ambrish Shahi	Social Protection Specialist, WB	9910108904	Ashahi@worldbank.org

ESSA: Stakeholder consultation workshop on September 14, 2018

Date: 14.09.2018   Time: 11:30 A.M.   Venue: S2-12 Mantralaya, Mahanadi Bhawan

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