

CHAPTER-III

APPRAISAL REPORTS OF MAJOR PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES COSTING Rs. 100 CRORES OR MORE

208. INDIAN COUNCIL OF FORESTRY RESEARCH & EDUCATION (ICFRE), DEHRADUN

ICFRE does not have any mega project costing Rs.100 crore or more. However we are running – 212 research projects under plan and 49 new projects were initiated in the current financial year. Some of the projects completed recently are –

Screening of new poplar clones developed by FRI based on wood quality parameters,

Computerization of Herbarium of Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Studies on isolation and characterization of polysaccharides of abundantly available seeds of trees/shrubs, leaves, bark and exudate gums, Wood quality parameters for improving planting stock of *Bambusa arundinacea*, *Pseudooxytenanthera stocksii* and *Dendrocalamus strictus*, Plasticisation of palms and bamboo, Analysis of wood and its constituents by fluorescence and FTIR spectroscopic technique - a non-destructive tool for rapid characterisation of wood, Developing tissue culture protocols for important forest tree species: (a) Teak and (b) *Gmelina arborea*, Standardization of improved nursery techniques for different multipurpose forest tree species of central India, Biodiversity studies in protected areas: (a) Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary, M.P. and (b) Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Orissa, Comparative studies on the ecology of degraded forests viz.- a -viz. relatively undisturbed forests in different eco-climatic zones of the region, Assessment of conservation status of Hill Bamboos (Nirgals), collection of germplasm from various eco-climatic zones in Sutlej catchment area and establishment of germplasm bank, Development of suitable models for afforestation of mined areas, Standardization of containerized nursery practices for selected forest tree species, Standardization of seed handling procedures for commercially important medicinal plants of forest ecosystems, Standardization of seed handling techniques for tropical recalcitrant seeds, Management of seed and soil borne diseases of *Gmelina arborea* and *Dipterocarpus retusus* in nursery, Development of VAM as biofertilizer for some economically important forest plant species of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, Isolation and evaluation of *Rhizobium* from leguminous forest trees in nurseries of three districts of Assam.

209. ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND SANCTUARIES

It is an ongoing scheme to facilitate better management of the National Parks and Sanctuaries. National Wildlife Action Plan lays emphasis on setting up of bio-geographically representative network of protected areas for improving the management. As a result today we have 500 sanctuaries and 92 national parks covering an area of 15.67 million hectare.

During the IXth Five Year Plan the objectives of three ongoing schemes namely: Development of National parks and Sanctuaries, Eco development in and around protected areas and Beneficiary oriented Tribal Development Schemes were found to be overlapping and mutually supplementary. It has also been experience in implementation of GEF/UNDP funded India Eco-development project that it is necessary to incorporate eco development activities in the frame work of general management of National parks and sanctuaries. Further, Planning Commission has also issued guidelines to club the schemes having similar objectives. Considering these facts, during the Xth Plan period it was decided to merge the above mentioned three schemes to have a single (umbrella) scheme in the name "Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries' This scheme include all the activities of these three schemes.

Objectives of the scheme:

The main objectives of the Scheme are:

1. To assist the States and Union Territories in the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries and encourage them to extend this network through financial assistance.

2. To create infrastructure facilities for better protection and management of these PAs.
3. To provide financial assistance for training, capacity building and research studies.
4. To provide alternatives for bio-resources from PAs and for sustenance to the communities living on the fringes of national parks and sanctuaries.
5. To improve the ecological productivities for the buffer zones of PAs through the introduction of sustainable resources amelioration activities.
6. To engender the active involvement of these communities in protecting these sanctuaries and national parks and their wildlife through a well designed package of activities aimed at providing sustenance to them and mitigate their hardships.
7. To minimise conflict between these communities and protection staff.
8. Relocation and rehabilitation of the people living inside the protected areas to outside.

Allocation during Xth Plan: Rs. 350.00 crores.

Pattern of funding:

100% assistance is provided for non-recurring item of expenditure for both national parks and sanctuaries.

50% cost of recurring expenditure is also provided for National parks where the State Govt. provides 50% of the matching share.

National parks and sanctuaries in high mountain regions, coastal zones and deserts and supporting large number of endangered species like Snow leopard, Red panda, Rhino, Sanghai deer, Phary's leaf monkey, Musk deer, Hangul, Great Indian Bustard, Marine Turtle are also eligible for 100% central assistance for both recurring and non recurring items for expenditure including salary of incremental staff.

210. PROJECT TIGER

Project Tiger is a centrally sponsored continuing scheme. Focused project has a holistic approach for conserving the eco-system in its totality by focusing initiatives on the flagship species — **tiger**.

Project Tiger was launched in 1973 with an objective “to ensure maintenance of a viable population of Tigers in India for scientific, economic, aesthetic, cultural and ecological values and to preserve for all time areas of biological importance as a national heritage for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people”.

The Project has been successfully implemented, and at present there are **Twenty Eight Tiger Reserves in Seventeen States**, covering an area of 37761 sq. km. The selection of reserves was guided by the need to conserve unique ecosystem/habitat types across the geographic distribution of tigers in the country. Project Tiger is undisputably the custodian of major gene pool of the country and a repository of some of the most valuable ecosystem and habitats for wildlife.

For the purpose of management, tiger reserves are constituted on a ‘**core – buffer**’ strategy. In **core area**, forestry operations, collection of minor forest produce, grazing, human settlement and other biotic disturbances are not allowed and is singularly oriented towards conservation. The **buffer zone** is managed as a ‘**multiple use area**’ with conservation oriented land use, having the twin objectives of providing habitat supplement to the spillover population of wild animals from the core, apart from facilitating site specific eco developmental inputs to stake holder communities. **The main thrust of the project is protection and mitigation of deleterious biotic impacts with a view to comprehensively revive the natural ecosystem in the reserves for fostering a viable population of tigers, co-predators and herbivore.**

This is an ongoing project and is continued in the X Five Year Plan. Preservation of threatened species, establishment of a network of protected areas, their maintenance and development have

been accorded high priority in the National Wildlife Action Plan. **In pursuance of this and as detailed above, the scheme has been continued in the X Five Year Plan, alongwith the merger of two existing schemes (eco-development and beneficiary oriented tribal development) with their original components of activities.**

Nature of the scheme :

This is a centrally sponsored (Plan) scheme. As stated earlier, 100% Central assistance would be provided for non-recurring expenditure and 50% Central assistance would be provided for recurring ones. The major non-recurring activities are construction of buildings, development of communication - road, wireless etc., purchase of various equipments, scientific items, protections, development of water facilities, eco-development works, shifting of villages and cattle, miscellaneous tools, development of veterinary research and compensation to the legal heirs of staff/person killed while performing official duty of Tiger Reserve, and any other non-recurring item specific to the Tiger Reserves. The recurring activities are allowance of the staff, habitat improvement, salt lick, water facilities, fire protection, maintenance of various items, publicity and extension, protection measures and legal assistance for dealing with wildlife offences and any other item, recurring in nature, specific to the Tiger Reserve.

The Project Tiger Directorate has constituted a group of experts/professionals for regional monitoring of Tiger Reserves, as per the normative guidelines of the Ministry of Environment & Forests. A standardized format has also been prescribed in this regard to ensure uniformity and facilitate comparison.

Achievements/Returns expected - other economic implications :

The Project would be completing three eventful decades shortly. It has been acclaimed internationally as one of the greatest conservation ventures in modern times, not only for putting the tiger on an assured course of recovery from the brink of extinction, but more for saving the floral and faunal genetic diversity in some of our unique and endangered wilderness areas. The adoption of a total ecosystem approach has resulted in an overall improvement of habitat, an increase in number of wildlife with better dispersal leading to efficacious utilisation of habitat in the tiger reserves.

The activities under the Project generate employment for both regular personnel and daily wagers. Among the regular personnel are senior technical officers and field professionals besides staff for protection and enforcement. Both protection and developmental activities under the project are labour intensive and generate considerable employment for rural communities in the interior forest areas. The scheme, thus, provides substantial employment opportunities.

Apart from direct employment opportunities, indirect benefits like arresting of erosion, enrichment of water regime, regeneration of grass and ground flora provide are useful to animals and communities in neighborhood.

Further the eco development inputs in the project would reduce dependency of indigenous stakeholder communities dwelling on the fringes of Tiger Reserve and ensure their socio-economic welfare to elicit support for conservation.

Funds Allocation/Expenditure:

The allocation for the Project during the Xth plan period is Rs. 150 Crores.

211. INDIA ECO-DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

India Eco-development Project was conceived as a Pilot Project with the World Bank assistance to conserve biodiversity through ecodevelopment. An Indicative Plan was drawn up for the eight sites, which was financed by UNDP. This Plan was discussed by Pre Appraisal Missions of the World Bank and on that basis the work of preparing the detailed India Eco-Development Project was taken up.

2. The Seven sites were Buxa Tiger Reserve (West Bengal), Palamau Tiger Reserve (Jharkhand), Nagarhole National Park (Karnataka), Periyar Tiger Reserve (Kerala), Pench Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh), Gir National Park (Gujarat), and Ranthambore Tiger Reserve (Rajasthan). Nagarhole Tiger Reserve was, however, dropped later owing to non accomplishment of benchmarks set by the World Bank. Hence, at present, the project is in operation in the remaining six sites.

3. World Bank declared the Project effective from 27.12.1996. However, the implementation of the project was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 14. 10.1997. Initially, the project was for a period of five years, and it took off only in the last quarter of 1997-98, the completion date being 31.12.2001 and closing date as 30-06-2003. Since then, based on the request of Ministry of Environment & Forests and with the concurrence of Department of Economic Affairs, the completion and closing dates of the Project stand extended to 31.12.2003 and 30.06.2004 respectively. The CCEA has accorded approval to this extension.

4. The objectives of the scheme are to conserve biodiversity by addressing both (a) the impact of local people on the protected areas and (b) the impact of the protected areas on the local people, and envisages to improve the capacity of protected area management to effectively conserve biodiversity and support collaboration between the State and the local communities in and around ecologically valuable areas.

5. The major components of the Project are as under:

(i) Improved PA management: to assist in the improvement of PA planning processes and building capacity, protection and management of ecosystems and habitats within PAs and to upgrade PA amenities for field staff. The major activities under this component are survey and demarcation, construction of staff quarters, patrolling camps, road improvement, wireless tower, fire towers, watch towers, fencing, causeways, vehicle/boats/elephants etc., water source development, eradication of weeds, organising workshops, study tours training courses, assessments studies, providing equipments, facilitating use of information technology, providing civil works, eco/habitat restoration, plantation, desilting of tanks, restoration of cattle proof trenches, solar fencing and construction of cattle proof walls.

(ii) Village Ecodevelopment: to assist in conducting participatory microplanning and provision of implementation support, implementing reciprocal commitments from villages and financing special programs for community participation. The main activities under this component include training courses, microplanning, study tours, fostering village ecodevelopment fund, rehabilitation of degraded forests through JFM plantations, & procurement of vehicles.

(iii) Education and awareness and impact monitoring and research: to assist in promotion of public support for conservation through environmental education and awareness campaign, and impact monitoring and research;

(iv) Overall Project Management

6. The expenditure on the project is being met out of Government funds and then claimed as reimbursement from the World Bank.

7. The Mid Term Review of the project was conducted by the World Bank Mission in April-May, 2000. Keeping in view the progress of the project which was due for completion on 31-12-2001, the world Bank Mission had reduced the targets of the project, and the details of original and revised allocations are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

	ORIGINAL	REVISED
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		SAR	MTR	After MTR
i.	Loan from IDA	119.10	81.63	79.29
ii.	Grant from GEF Trust	86.02	69.69	62.32
iii.	Government of India and Project States	63.21	60.23	87.38
iv.	Project Beneficiaries	20.46	17.45	20.30
	Total	288.79	229.00	249.29

Since then, the cost has been revised to Rs. 249.29 crores (Loan from IDA Rs. 79.29 Crores, Grants from GEF Rs. 62.32 crores, GOI and Project States Rs. 87.38 crores and Beneficiaries Rs. 20.30 crores)

212. NATIONAL AFFORESTATION & ECO-DEVELOPMENT BOARD

National Afforestation & Eco-development Board has one programme costing Rs. 100 crores or more. The National Afforestation Programme has been launched during the year 2002-03. The objectives of the programme are as under:-

Short term objectives:-

- Regeneration and eco-development of degraded forests and adjoining areas on a watershed basis.
- Augmentation of the availability of fuel wood, fodder and grasses from the regenerated areas.
- Securing people's participation in planning and regeneration efforts to ensure sustainability and equitable distribution of forest products from the regenerated lands, and to promote the partnership concept in the management and administration of forests and common property resources.
- Promote agro-forestry and development of Common Property Resources.
- Promotion of fuel saving devices to encourage efficient use of fuel wood and to reduce the drudgery of rural women involved in collection of wood, as also to improve the environment.
- Conservation and improvement of non-timber forest produce such as bamboo, cane and medicinal plants
- Encourage production of non-timber products such as wax, honey, fruits and nuts from the regenerated areas.
- Raising coastal shelterbelts to mitigate the adverse impacts of cyclonic winds.
- Develop water resources through plantation and water harvesting programme.
- Development and extension of improved technologies such as clonal propagation and use of root trainers for raising seedlings, mycorrhizal inoculation, etc.
- Rehabilitation of special problem lands like saline/alkaline soils, ravines, desert areas, coastal areas, mined areas, Himalayas, Aravallis and Western Ghats.
- Employment generation for the disadvantaged sections of society, particularly women, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and landless rural labourers, inhabiting the forests and adjoining areas.

Long-term objectives:

- Protection, Conservation of natural resources through active involvement of the people.
- Checking land degradation, deforestation and loss of biodiversity.
- Ecological restoration and environmental conservation and eco-development,
- Evolving village level people's organisation which can manage the natural resources in and around villages in a sustainable manner,
- Fulfilment of the broader objectives of productivity, equity, and sustainability for the general good of the people.
- Improve quality of life and self-sustenance aspect of people living in and around forest areas.
- Capability endowment and skill enhancement for improving employability of the rural people.

213. NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION DIRECTORATE

1. National River Conservation Plan

NRCP scheme covers 31 stretches of polluted rivers in 157 towns in 18 States. The cost of projects approved under NRCP is Rs. 4688 crore.

2 Ganga Action Plan Phase(GAP) II

(i) The cost of projects approved under GAP Phase II is Rs.2285.48 crore against which an amount of Rs. 821.07 crore has been released to implementing agencies as on 31.10.2004.

(ii) The current status of various components of GAP Phase II is as follows:

(a) Yamuna Action Plan (YAP)

(i) YAP presently covers pollution abatement works in 21 towns. The approved cost of YAP is Rs. 509.45 crore (including establishment) of which an expenditure of Rs. 474.74 crore has been incurred by the State so far. Works under JBIC assisted package in original 15 towns has already been completed. A treatment capacity of 741 million litres per day (mld) has been created. Works in the additional 6 towns in Haryana, which are not covered under the JBIC assistance, are in different stages of completion. Of the 13 schemes of pollution abatement sanctioned, 5 schemes have been completed.

(ii) Because of savings in JBIC assistance, additional pollution abatement works of short gestation period amounting to Rs. 222.60 crore were approved in May, 2001. The break-up of the estimated cost is Rs. 22.28 crore for Haryana, Rs. 166.62 crore for Delhi and Rs. 29.65 crore for U.P. In addition, an amount of Rs. 4.05 crore has been provided for fees payable to Indo-Japanese consultants consortium.

While in the case of Delhi, the works primarily relate to low cost sanitation/community toilets in slums, regularised and resettlement colonies in rural and urban villages, in the case of Haryana and U.P., the projects include items such as additional pumps, diesel generator sets, additional sludge drying beds etc. The expenditure incurred so far by State Governments under this package is Rs. 200.98 crore by the State.

All the works have been completed under this package. The JBIC loan agreement has expired on 19.2.2003.

(iii) Together with this additional package the total cost of Yamuna Action Plan stands at Rs. 732.05 crore. This includes cost of establishment.

(iv) In order to address further problem of water pollution of river Yamuna, additional pollution abatement works in the States of Delhi, Haryana and U.P. have been approved at a cost of Rs.624 crore.

- ❖ Cost of works under YAP-II to be shared between Govt. of India and State Governments in the ratio of 85:15 i.e Rs.530 crore Central Share and 94 crore States share.

- ❖ Cost of works to be executed in the three States comprises of :

	(Rs. in crore)
Delhi	387.17
U.P.(Nine Towns)	124.13
Haryana (Eight Towns)	62.50
Miscellaneous (WQM, Capacity building Consultancy etc.)	52.20

- ❖ Main components to be implemented under the project are :

Delhi	STP (135 mld capacity new and 324 mld capacity rehabilitation) Rehabilitation/replacement of trunk sewers(30.82 kms.)
U.P.	STP (38 mld capacity new) Sewer line (73 kms.) Rising Main (12.70 kms)
Haryana	Sewer lines (73 kms) & improvement in efficiencies of existing STPs

- ❖ The project completion period is 5 years i.e September, 2008.
- ❖ Expenditure on GOI share (Rs.530 crore) will be met out of the outlay as follows :

X Plan	:	Rs.255.00 crore
XI Plan	:	Rs.275.00 crore

- ❖ The consultants for the works have been appointed.

(b) **Ganga Action Plan (Main Stem)**

Under this component pollution abatement works have been taken up in 59 towns. Of these, 10 are in Uttaranchal, 12 in U.P., 13 in Bihar, 1 in Jharkhand and 23 in West Bengal. The total approved cost of works under this component is Rs.682.11 crore against which works amounting to Rs.409.81 crore sanctioned and an amount of Rs.174 crore has been released to the implementing agencies. The expenditure incurred by the implementing agencies till 30.06.2004 is Rs.176.78 crore.

(c) **Gomti Action Plan**

The proposal for 2nd phase of Gomti Action Plan at Lucknow has been approved by GOI in April 2003 for Rs.263.26 crore on 70:30 cost sharing basis between the Central and the State Government. Administrative Approval & Expenditure Sanction for the project has been issued with works valued at Rs.263.04 crore. The works have been started.

(d) **Damodar Action Plan**

Pollution abatement works have been sanctioned in 12 towns. Of these, 8 are in Jharkhand and 4 in West Bengal. The total approved cost of works is Rs.22.41 crore out of which the amount approved for Jharkhand is Rs.10.22 crore and for West Bengal is Rs.12.19 crore. In Jharkhand, 4 scheme of Low Cost Sanitation have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.41.44 lakhs against which the expenditure incurred is 33.81 lakhs and 3 schemes have been completed. In West Bengal 7 schemes have been sanctioned for an amount

of Rs.75.55 lakhs against which the expenditure incurred is Rs.72.41 lakhs and 6 schemes has been completed so far.

5. National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)

5.1 The activities under NLCP include the following:-

- (i) Prevention of pollution from point sources by intercepting, diverting and treating the pollution loads entering the lake.
- (ii) In situ measures of lake cleaning such as Desilting, Deweeding, Bioremediation, constructed wetland approach etc. depending upon the site conditions.
- (iii) Catchment area treatment and lake beautification which may include bunding, fencing, creation of facilities for public recreation and entertainment(children park, boating etc.) and public area.
- (iv) Other activities depend upon location specific conditions including the interface with human population.

A total outlay of Rs. 220 crore has been approved for NLCP during the X Plan with an annual outlay of Rs. 45 crore in the current financial year.

The approved projects are as follows : -

S.No.	Lake	Approved Cost	Date of Approval	Completed
1.	4 lakes of Bangalore namely, Vengaihkere, Kamakshilpya, and Jarganahalli	Rs. 12.32 crore	06/12/2002	Vengaihkere & Nagavara
2.	Mansagar(Rajasthan)	Rs. 22.89 crore revised to Rs. 24.72 crore	05/09/2002 23/12/2002	
3.	Rabindra Sarovar(West Bengal)	Rs. 6.96 crore	03/09/2002	
4.	9 lakes in Thane(Maharashtra)	Rs. 2.53 crore	26/12/2002	
5.	Bellandur Lake(Karnataka)	Rs. 5.542 crore		
6.	Kotekere Lake(Karnataka)	Rs. 5.64 crore	23/01/2003	
7.	Powai Lake(Maharashtra)	Rs. 6.62 crore	08/06/2001	Powai Lake
8.	Ooty Lake(Tamil Nadu)	Rs. 1.95 crore	27/06/2001	
9.	Kodaikanal(Tamil Nadu)	Rs. 6.33 crore	21/12/2001	
10.	4 Lakes of Nainital District	Rs. 16.85crore	12/06/2003	
11.	Nainital Lake (Uttranchal)	Rs 47.97 crore	13/08/2003	
12.	Bhishma(Karnataka)	Rs. 2.50 crore	18/09/2003	
13.	Lal Baug(Karnataka)	Rs 1.66 crore	17/12/2003	

14. Mirik Lake (Kolkata) Rs. 2.8048 20/08/2004

214. TAJ PROTECTION MISSION

The EFC Memo giving details of the scheme on Taj Protection Mission was approved in EFC meeting held on 26.10.1998 and on 23.2.1999. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved the following 10 schemes of Rs.222.21 crores:-

- 1) Improvement in Electric Supply at Agra Part.II
- 2) Improvement in Electric Supply in and around the rural areas of Agra and Fatehpur Sikri.
- 3) Water Supply (Agra)
- 4) Water Supply (Mathura-Vrindavan)
- 5) Gokul Barrage
- 6) Solid Waste Management in Agra City
- 7) Storm Water Drainage System (Agra)
- 8) Construction of one part of Agra Bye-pass
- 9) Widening of Agra Bye-pass
- 10) Improvement of Master Plan of roads of Agra city.

215. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT (WORLD BANK AIDED)

The project on Environmental Management Capacity Building Technical Assistance Project became effectively operational in 1998. During the year 1998-99 the concerned Executive Agencies responsible for implementation of the respective components remained busy with preparation and finalization for the Project Implementation Plan (PIPs), which were subject to frequent revision at the behest of World Bank before getting finally approved. The project was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 23.08.97. At the time of finalization of the outlay its approved cost was US \$ 61.48 million comprising of IDA credit of US \$ 50 million and Government of India contribution of US \$ 11.48 million (Rs. 221.38 crores). The project started in September 1997 and its target date of completion was 30th June 2003. The progress of the Project has been reviewed periodically through periodical Supervision Missions of the World Bank. It was agreed during these Missions that certain components such as (i) Regional Offices of MoEF; (ii) Paryavaran Vahini; (iii) ENVIS Centres; and (iv) Environmental Indicators should be dropped since no progress had been made in their implementation. The Mid- Term Review concluded in April 2000 and it was agreed to include three new components namely Environmental Impact Assessment, Coastal Zone Management Plans and Training of Media in Environmental Journalism. The IDA Mission again reviewed progress of the project and found that in the face of poor expenditure there was scope for reduction in the outlay and, therefore, the project outlay, came down to 29.62 million dollars. Another Mission of the World Bank visited the Ministry on 7th and 8th December 2000 and discussed the various components about the possible simplification of project procedures and the status of the progress with regard to the various components. The final amendment to the Development Credit Agreement was signed by all parties in May-June, 2001. Soon thereafter another IDA Mission visited India in June, 2001 when ways and means were suggested for accelerated pace of progress to reduce the possibility of physical and financial slippages which have been finally included in the restructured project. The last visit of IDA Mission was between 7th to 11th October, 2002, when it was found that the reduced outlay of \$ 29.62 million be utilized by the end of the project on 30-6-2003. Since some of the activities under a few components including that of Industrial Pollution Prevention Project could not be completed by the original scheduled date of closure of the project on 30.6.2003, the duration of the project was extended upto 30.6.2004 with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs with a view to fully achieving objectives of the project. The Project has finally closed on 30.6.2004 and the Implementation Completion Report (ICR) on the basis of detailed discussion with the IDA Supervision Mission in October, 2004, has been finalized and presented to the World Bank Management

before the stipulated date of December 31, 2004. The overall progress of the project has been rated as satisfactory by the World Bank Supervision Mission.