



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 20-Dec-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSA23823



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Sierra Leone	Project ID P166075	Project Name Freetown Emergency Recovery Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 13-Dec-2017	Estimated Board Date 14-Feb-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED)	Implementing Agency Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED)	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to rehabilitate selected critical infrastructure and to strengthen government capacity for managing disaster risk.

Components

- Component 1: Rehabilitation of Public Infrastructure and Slope Stabilization
- Component 2: Strengthening institutional capacity
- Component 3: Project Management

The processing of this project is applying the policy requirements exceptions for situations of urgent need of assistance or capacity constraints that are outlined in OP 10.00, paragraph 12.

Yes

Financing (in USD Million)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	10.00
Total Financing	10.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS



Total World Bank Group Financing	10.00
World Bank Lending	10.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **Situated on the West Coast of Africa, Sierra Leone is one of the poorest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.** Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) stagnated after independence in 1961, contracting by 3.4 percent on average during the civil war (1991–2001) and increasing by an average of 5.9 percent from 2002 to 2014. The decade-long civil war displaced more than 2 million people¹ and deeply impacted Sierra Leone’s economic and social development. The country was severely affected by twin shocks in 2014, the Ebola virus outbreak and the downturn of international prices of iron ore, the combination of which caused the economy to contract by more than 20 percent,² plunging the country into economic and social turmoil, from which the economy is still recovering.

2. **Agriculture remains the main source of livelihood in Sierra Leone, particularly for the rural poor, but the rate of urbanization is on the rise.** Agriculture employs more than half of the country’s formal and informal workforce, and contributed to almost 50 percent of increase in GDP between 2001 to 2014. The current trend of urbanization is 2.75% per annum which exceeds the population rate of 2.36% per annum. The share of the population living in urban areas almost doubled from 21 percent in 1967 to about 40 percent in 2015, with a high concentration in the capital, Freetown, which has grown to an estimated population of 1 million. 40 percent of Sierra Leone’s population of 7.1 million and 36 percent of Sierra Leone’s poor live in urban areas, where poverty headcount rates have declined³ despite economic activity being predominantly informal. Formal work is restricted to the few most highly educated workers – over 35 percent of wage jobs and over 88 percent of non-agricultural self-employment are informal⁴.

¹ City governments have been unable to deliver adequate infrastructure and services commensurate with the pace of urbanization (World Bank 2010)

² World Bank (2017).

³ The largest changes in poverty headcount occurred in urban areas outside the capital Freetown, where rates declined from 70.9 percent in 2003 to 39.9 percent in 2011 (World bank calculations based on SLIHS 2003 and 2011, SCD).

⁴ Findings from the 2014 Labor Force Survey in Sierra Leone <http://dx.org>



3. **Sierra Leone’s geography, geology, and climate endows the country with a wealth of natural resources, but also leaves the country susceptible to natural disasters and climate change.** Sierra Leone has a tropical monsoon climate and has an extended rainy season from May to November, which brings torrential downpours with over 4,000 mm annual precipitation. The most prevalent climate disasters include floods, wind storms, landslides, and coastal erosion. In the last 15 years, four major floods have affected over 220,000 people and caused severe economic damage.⁵

4. **The Notre Dame Global Adaption Index ranks Sierra Leone 158 out of 182 countries and territories in terms of vulnerability to climate change.**⁶ With 13 percent of its area and more than 35 percent of the population at-risk, the mortality risk from multiple hazards is high. Extreme precipitation and sea level rise increasingly threatens coastal areas with flooding and erosion. The country’s average annual temperature is projected to increase between 1.0° C and 2.6° C by the 2060s and 1.5° C and 4.6° C by the 2090s. Sea level is projected increase between 0.4 m to 0.7 m by 2100.⁷

5. **On 14 August 2017, Freetown experienced one of its most severe landslides.** The landslide, comprising a mix of clay soil and boulders of up to 40 cubic meters, ripped through the city of Freetown with tremendous energy destroying everything in its path. Residents reported a large ‘tidal wave’ of material advancing down the river channel immediately after the landslide. The event had a massive human impact, with 1,141 declared dead or missing and over 6,000 people affected overall. The landslide caused major destruction of infrastructure, including 349 buildings, bridges, roads, schools, and health facilities. On the same day flooding throughout the city also damaged infrastructure and affected households.

6. **President Ernest Koroma declared a Level 3 emergency on 16 August 2017.** An emergency meeting was held with donors on 15 August 2017 to explore potential immediate support to Sierra Leone. The Office of National Security (ONS) deployed personnel and resources across the city to respond to emergency calls, and to help deal with the disaster. ONS activated the Pillar Working Groups to coordinate the response, including government counterparts, development partners, and other key stakeholders. Three temporary camps received support from a number of bilateral donors, UN agencies, and civil society organizations. The camps are now closed following a series of cash payments to 1,908 validated affected households.

7. **Following the event, the Government requested the World Bank’s financial and technical support in a letter dated August 15, 2017, including a request for an assessment of the impact of the disaster.** The Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) was completed in early September 2017 and estimated a total economic value of the effects of the landslides and floods at US\$31.65 million. The total recovery needs have been estimate at US\$82.41 million, with US\$40.54 million needed for recovery interventions in the first year, and US\$41.86 million for the second and third year.

⁵ Sierra Leone: Rapid Damage and Loss Assessment of August 14th, 2017 Landslide and Floods in the Western Area

⁶ This ranking is developed under the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) (<http://index.gain.org/ranking/vulnerability>). This is a program within the Notre Dame Environmental Change Initiative. United Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), World Bank, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), are some of their many partners. ND-GAIN is an observer to the Adaptation Committee convened by UNFCCC.

⁷ Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery: <https://www.gfdrr.org/sierra-leone>



8. **The World Bank responded fast and has committed over half the resources provided by partners to support the recovery effort.** A first tranche of World Bank funding will be provided through supplemental grant financing of \$10 million from an ongoing Development Policy Operation (DPO) (P165639). This supplemental financing, which was approved by the World Bank at the end of November, 2017, provides fiscal space for the Government to respond to the most immediate recovery priorities, informed by the DaLA and the Landslide Response Framework (LRF). Additionally, the World Bank is allocating around \$5 million from an ongoing health project to respond to health needs emerging from the recent disaster and to strengthen the national emergency medical services (nEMS). Further, in response to the Government's request for additional assistance, dated 25 October 2017, the World Bank will make available, a second line of financing through this proposed Freetown Emergency Recovery Project (FERP). This additional \$10 million will help finance specific recovery and reconstruction priorities requiring more hands-on support to integrate build-back-better approaches into design and coordination.

9. **There is a window of opportunity to support urgent reconstruction and rehabilitation interventions, and strengthen disaster risk management (DRM) capabilities.** Considering the relatively short dry season in Sierra Leone, urgent repair and reconstruction works need to be implemented before the next rainy season sets in again in mid-May. Therefore, the government has already started some urgent repairs, with support from UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and has started planning for some of the more complex interventions, that would be financed by this project. Some of these preparatory activities will be financed upfront by the government with the possibility of retroactive financing from this project, where needed and eligible (see section III. B. *Project Cost and Financing* for further details). In addition, strong inter-governmental momentum has been generated around the recovery effort, which can lead to lasting DRM institutional strengthening if timely support is provided. The Project is therefore being processed under Paragraph 12 (Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance), Section III of the Investment Project Financing (IPF) policy (formerly OP 10.00) and is being prepared using condensed procedures including deferral of environmental and social requirements to the project implementation phase (although preparations for the studies will commence to ensure that key project activities can commence once the project becomes effective).

Sectoral and Institutional Context

10. **Despite its economic dominance, Freetown's economic and social infrastructure is dilapidated, and service delivery from existing limited assets is deteriorating rapidly.** 95 percent of Freetown's population is not served by the water supply utility which loses 40 percent of the treated water due to leakages. Only 60 properties in the central business district of the city are connected to the existing 4 km sewage system, the rest of the city is served by septic tanks, pit and bucket latrines, with inadequate liquid and fecal management posing a severe hazard. 50 percent of the cholera outbreaks in 2012 were in Freetown. The carrying capacity of the existing storm water drainage system, in a city with heavy rainfall, is constrained, both due to unplanned development in natural water ways, but also because of inadequate solid waste management. The two existing waste dumps inside dense neighborhoods of the city are full and are continuing to receive waste, exacerbating health, environmental and drainage challenges. Urban mobility is severely impaired by poor infrastructure, poor management of road space and inadequate public transport. Scarce land is utilized by single-family homes, while the poor live in overcrowded and unhygienic conditions in slums, as there are no zoning laws and land development is fragmented.



11. **Uncontrolled urbanization and climate change continue to exacerbate disaster risks, especially in Freetown.** The capital's coastal position, located on a peninsula and surrounded by mountains means there is limited space for the city to expand. An accelerating ribbon development along the coast and into the more elevated, steeper and forested central mountain belt are resulting in increasing exposure of people and assets to landslides, floods and sea-level rise. Deforestation is increasing surface run-off and intensifying existing risks from floods and landslides further.

12. **The landslide and floods impacted a wide range of service delivery infrastructure throughout the city including transport, water and sanitation, health and education services.** The event had a major impact on transport connectivity, damaging and destroying eight bridges and over five km of roads, adversely impacting the lives and livelihoods of surrounding communities. The event damaged parts of the piped water network, the reservoir of the Babadorie water treatment system, and floods also entered the Charlotte water system, requiring the clearing of boulders and desilting of the weir.

13. **Urgent remediation measures are also needed to stabilize the slopes of the landslide areas to prevent further landslide and flood risk.** The landslide debris is in a loose or soft disturbed condition and includes a considerable number of large boulders, some in a precarious state. There are potentially unstable 'rafts' of soil and weathered rock still clinging to the steep slopes. It is possible that these could slip during future rainstorm events, putting at risk any communities downstream and potentially threatening any reconstructed bridges or culverts. Water continues to seep from the face of the hill scar, into the new gully in the debris. Earthworks will be required to stabilize and re-profile the area to a more natural shape and to clear and re-establish watercourse channels. Steep slopes along watercourses will need battering back or strengthening to limit the risk of erosion causing localized landslips and risk to human life.

14. **Sustained inter-governmental coordination, led by ONS and informed by the DaLA and the LRF, is helping to identify priorities and opportunities for resilient recovery and enhanced disaster risk management capacity.** Following the completion of the DaLA, the Government developed the LRF, with the support of the UN. The LRF complements the findings of the DaLA, and increased the estimate of needs from \$80 to \$100 million. The framework identifies six priorities for urgent action: (i) housing and social protection; (ii) water and sanitation syst; (iii) investing in the Technical Pillar, to inform coordination and design of resilient recovery interventions; (iv) reviewing and relocating, health facilities impacted by the disaster; (v) repairing and rehabilitating roads and bridges; and (vi) slope stabilization.

15. **Activities implemented under the FERP will build on recent and ongoing activities and can inform future sectoral investments.** In the medium to long term, a number of World Bank projects are anticipated, covering topics such as urban development, transport and land. The project will also aim to assist the extension of the national social safety net system, which the bank is supporting, in order to factor in disaster vulnerability into safety net targeting mechanisms. This would draw on a multi-hazard risk assessment, financed by the World Bank and led by ONS, which was presented to the Government in early December 2017. The findings of this risk assessment will also be integrated into the design of the works under this project and DRM institutional strengthening. The project also has the potential to leverage further investment in disaster risk management and solid waste management.



C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The Project Development Objective is to rehabilitate selected critical infrastructure and to strengthen government capacity for managing disaster risk.

Key Results

- Number of beneficiaries with restored or improved access to service delivery infrastructure (percentage of which are women)
- Number of people protected by slope stabilization works (percentage of which are women)
- Disaster preparedness and contingency plan developed (Y/N)

D. Project Description

16. **The PDO will be achieved through two components, which align with the findings of the DaLA, and support the Government's overall recovery program:** (i) Rehabilitation of Public Infrastructure and Slope Stabilization; and (ii) Strengthening Institutional Capacity.

17. **Component 1: Rehabilitation of Public Infrastructure and Slope Stabilization (US\$7.2 million).** This component will finance the restoration and improvement of key public infrastructure and stabilize the area around the slope from where the landslide initiated. The activities under this component will be implemented through three sub-components: (i) Slope Stabilization and Remediation measures; (ii) Road, Bridge, and Drain Infrastructure Rehabilitation; and (iii) Water infrastructure Rehabilitation.

18. **Sub-Component 1.1 Slope Stabilization and Remediation measures (US\$1.8 million).** This sub-component will support technical studies, consultation process and implementation of the works needed, including inter alia: (i) removing rock and soil materials that remain at risk of slipping in the next rainy season, (ii) reducing existing risk by reprofiling steep slopes, (iii) ensuring that some river beds are cleared of sediment and riverbanks are protected, (iv) replanting, and (v) demolishing damaged and unstable buildings. This would be a fast-disbursing sub-component, and much of the technical design, feasibility studies, and safeguards instruments will start ahead of project effectiveness so that works can advance ahead of the next rainy season in mid-May. UNOPS will be contracted to implement this sub-component.

19. **Sub-component 1.2: Road, Bridge, and Drainage Infrastructure Rehabilitation (US\$2.8 million).** This sub-component will support, inter alia: (i) reconstruction and enhancement of affected pedestrian and vehicular bridges, (ii) road rehabilitation in critical areas, tailored to volume and vehicle usage, (iii) preventive protection and stabilization works on selected sections of the transport network, and (iv) rehabilitation and upgrading of drainage culverts and channels. These activities will be implemented with Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA), housed in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Infrastructure (MoWHI).

20. **Sub-component 1.3: Water Infrastructure Rehabilitation (US\$2.6 million).** This sub-component will support restoration of services to improve access to water for affected communities through, inter alia: (i) rehabilitating and upgrading the piped water network in affected areas, (ii) strengthening community water



points, including water kiosks and boreholes, and (iii) rehabilitating affected water treatment plants and reservoirs. This will be implemented with the Guma Valley Water Corporation (GVWC).

21. **Component 2: Strengthening Institutional Capacity (US\$1.8 million).** The objective of this component is to improve the capability and performance of the GoSL to manage disaster risk and strengthen drainage and solid waste management planning in Freetown. The disaster highlighted the need for different agencies in the Government to better coordinate and respond to disaster emergencies, especially by improving communication and early warning systems. The disaster was also exacerbated by the poor management of solid waste in the city, obstructing the already inadequate drainage channels. Activities under this component will be delivered through two sub-components: (i) Strengthening Disaster Risk Management and Early Warning Systems; and ii) Strengthening Solid Waste Management Planning.

22. **Sub-component 2.1: Strengthening Disaster Risk Management and Early Warning Systems (\$1.2 million):** This sub-component will strengthen the institutional capacity of the Government to manage and respond to disasters through activities including, inter alia: (i) updating the Government's disaster risk management (DRM) framework, (ii) improving emergency preparedness and response systems and capacity, (iii) supporting community flood and landslide Early Warning Systems, and (iv) identification of vulnerability hotspots in Freetown, to inform effective targeting of disaster risk management and response initiatives. The design of these activities will start with a diagnostic in three key areas: a) the legal and institutional framework, b) human resources capacity, and c) assessment of operational facilities and equipment. This sub-component will be implemented with ONS.

23. **Sub-component 2.2 Strengthening Solid Waste Management Planning (\$0.6 million).** This component will Support technical studies for solid waste management and drainage for Freetown. This will include: (i) technical studies to improve the management and assess the potential closure and reclamation of the Kissy dumpsite adversely affected by the flooding (leading to several thousand cubic meters of waste being washed away to sea); (ii) finalize the ongoing Freetown Solid Waste Management Strategy, including a topographic survey of the Kissy dumpsite; and (iii) conduct a stability assessment, an environmental and social baseline of site, a hydraulic study of the basin, and options for site closure and redevelopment. This sub-component will be implemented in collaboration with the Environment Protection Agency (EPA), and other relevant stakeholders.

24. **Component 3: Project Management (US\$1 million).** This component will support the administrative management of the Project by the PCU, the PFMU and implementing partners, including: (i) the cost of a Project Coordinator, specialists in financial management, procurement, environmental and social safeguards, and monitoring and evaluation, (ii) the hiring of other technical experts needed for project preparation and implementation, (iii) preparation of environmental and social safeguards studies and instruments, (iv) carrying out the fiduciary aspects of the Project including audits, (v) the provision of training and workshops, (iv) the financing of the necessary goods, equipment, and operating costs, and (vi) costs associated with convening and reporting to the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements



25. **The multi-sectoral recovery program will require close coordination with stakeholders.** Each sub-component will be implemented in coordination with the relevant Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), and coordinated by a PCU established in MoFED. All financing will be managed by the newly established PFMU in MoFED, which will carry out all procurement, financial management and internal auditing for the project, in coordination with the PCU and Implementing Partners. To ensure effective collaboration with implementing partners and to facilitate close collaboration with the PFMU, the PCU will be housed within the same department in MoFED. Overall strategic and policy oversight will be provided by a Project Steering Committee (PSC) made up of high-level representatives of the main implementing partners and stakeholders, and chaired by MoFED. Particular effort will be made to build the capacities of the relevant MDAs, both technically, as well as in project management.

26. **The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will provide overall strategic oversight and ensure policy coordination.** The PSC is to be chaired by a designated high-level representative from MoFED and will comprise designated representatives from key implementing partners including SLRA, GVWC, ONS, MWHI, MoWR, EPA, and the Freetown City Council (FCC). The PSC will review the Project's annual work plan and implementation progress and address any implementation challenges. The PSC will ensure coordination with the broader recovery program of the government, led by ONS. When necessary, the PSC will establish a Technical-Operational Committee (TOC) to follow up on specialized issues. The detailed functions and composition of the committee would be provided in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

27. **The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will support and facilitate project implementation.** The PCU, housed in the MoFED, will work closely with the PFMU, also housed in MoFED and responsible for carrying out all fiduciary activities for the project. The PCU will support coordination between the PFMU and the Implementing Partners. The PCU will play a central technical role in project management and design, while working closely with implementing partners in the MDAs to build their capacity, and gradually facilitating the implementing partner MDAs to play a more central technical role in project management. This will include support in drafting terms of references (TORs), bidding documents, evaluating proposals, environmental and social safeguards studies, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), communications and community engagement support for the project. The head of the PCU, the Project Coordinator (PC) has the mandate to implement the project and will act as the Executive Secretary of the PSC reporting on progress and implementation issues. The PC will also be the main interface for the Project with the World Bank and support coordination with other development partners. The PCU will be headed by the Project Coordinator and will have the following functions, including, but not limited to: (i) contract management support to Implementing Partners, in coordination with PFMU; (ii) engineering and technical design support to Implementing Partners; (iii) environmental and social safeguards support; (iv) M&E coordination; and (v) community engagement and communications support. Staff for the different functions of the PCU will be competitively selected based on merit, relevant experience and qualifications. Depending on work load more than one function may be carried out by the same individual. PCU members will be employed on a full-time basis throughout the project implementation period and in line with the annual work plan requirements.

28. **Implementing Partners will be responsible for technical inputs into their respective sub-component.** Sub-component 1.1 on Slope Stabilization and Remediation measures will be contracted to UNOPS; Sub-component 1.2 on Road, Bridge, and Drainage Infrastructure Rehabilitation will be implemented with SLRA; sub-component 1.3 on Water Infrastructure Rehabilitation will be implemented with GVWC; sub-component

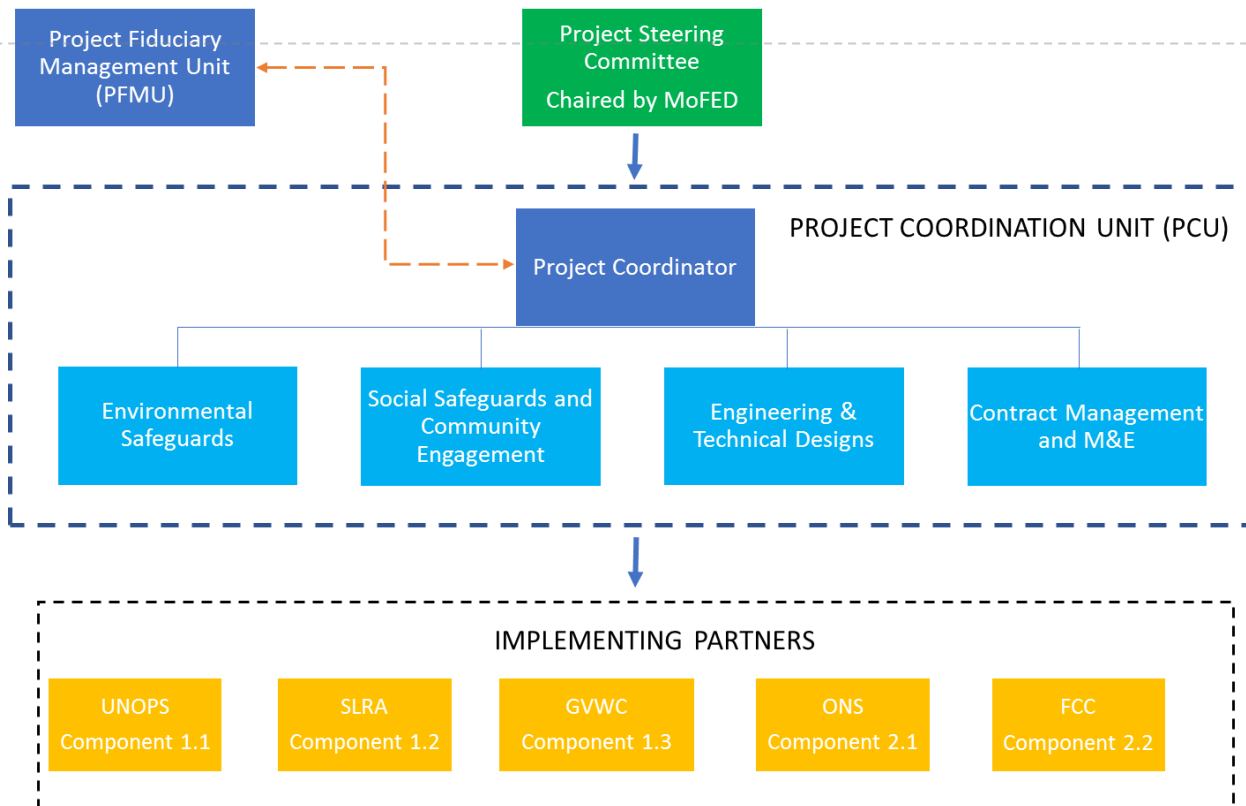


2.1 will be implemented with ONS; sub-component 2.2 will be implemented with EPA. Implementation agencies will work closely with the PCU on overall project management and with PFMU on fiduciary processes.

29. **For component 1.1. it has been agreed with the government that UNOPS would be contracted for implementing the earth works and slope stabilization measures.** UNOPS has a strong presence and capacity in Sierra Leone and is able to mobilize the relevant technical expertise rapidly in order to conduct the design work and effective supervision of the activities. Speed is of the essence for this component, so UNOPS has secured \$128,000 from DFID to commence preparatory studies and surveys immediately, in order to begin works as soon as the project becomes effective.

30. **The Project Fiduciary Management Unit (PFMU) will be responsible for all procurement, financial management and internal auditing.** GoSL has recently obtained approval from the World Bank to restructure the country’s project implementation arrangements for fiduciary functions of World Bank funded projects and operations. Going forward all World Bank projects are required to centralize all fiduciary functions into a dedicated unit within MoFED, which was established in early December 2017. This unit will undertake all the fiduciary functions as well as prepare internal audit schedules to conduct internal audit that focuses on project related internal controls (IC) and processes. The PMFU will work in close collaboration with the PCU and implementing partners in the preparation of bidding documents, TOR’s, financial and technical evaluations, procurement plans, M&E reports, and contract management.

Figure 1. Overview of the Project Implementation Arrangements





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

The project activities will be located in Freetown. The slope stabilization will occur at Regent area and within the Western Area Peninsular National Park where the mudslide event happened. The project will also finance activities downstream of the Guma Valley water reservoir as well as other built up areas within Freetown where the rehabilitation of some road sections and bridges will occur. For laying of water pipes, trench/excavation works may result in partial demolishing or temporary disruption of access to homes and business structures.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Gloria Malia Mahama, Social Safeguards Specialist
Anita Bimunka Takura Tingbani, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
Alidu Babatu Adam, Social Safeguards Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The proposed project Category is "B" Partial assessment. This policy is triggered because the project activities will result in moderate environmental impacts which will be site specific and can be managed through the implementation of mitigation measures. Since the sites and specific project activities are well known the project will Prepare the relevant ESIA studies for each of the proposed sites and activities . The project is being prepared under emergency procedures and the safeguards studies are deferred. However preparations for the studies will commence to ensure that the project activities can commence soon after project effectiveness.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The project activities involve works within a natural river channel. The impacts associated with the works will be addressed within the ESIA studies to minimize the occurrence of pollution, siltation or alteration of the natural system through project activities.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	This Policy is triggered because the project activities



		related to slope stabilization and re-planting will take place within the WAPNP which is a legally designated national park harboring species of the Upper Guinean Forest. The issues related to this policy will be addressed through the ESIA studies.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	No pesticides will be used or procured as part of project activities
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The policy is triggered due to the physical infrastructure and excavation works that will occur as part of project activities. A chance find procedure will be incorporated as part of the safeguards studies.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	N/A
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The policy is triggered because civil works for slope stabilization would result in demolishing of few mudslide-damaged and unoccupied homes. Rehabilitation of public services (i.e. water, bridges, etc.) may also result in temporary disruption of access to homes and makeshift informal business structures along the project's RoW, thereby affecting economic activities and livelihoods. The adverse impacts resulting from physical and economic displacement will be addressed through preparation and implementation of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) for each subproject. In addition, the project implementers are also required to initiate and deepen consultation with stakeholders throughout the project's life.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project activities do not involve Dams
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project activities will not occur in any water bodies designated as International Waterways
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project activities will not occur in disputed areas

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The proposed environmental assessment Category is "B" because adverse project impacts are expected to moderate, site specific and easily reversible with the proposed Environmental and Social (E&S) measures. The design and implementation of works will result in limited displacement or temporary disruption of access to homes and economic activities.



2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: The project is expected to minimize the risks of future landslides through interventions to stabilize the landslide areas and strengthening disaster preparedness systems. Civil works, including rehabilitation of road, water and bridge will also generate employment opportunities and restore access to basic social services. Despite these positive impacts, the interventions may also generate some social and environmental impacts that need to be managed in the design and implementation. These include (i) relocation of shops and small businesses along the sections earmarked for road and bridge reconstruction; (ii) total demolition of partially damaged housing units resulting from the landslide; (iii) pollution and siltation of ground and surface waterbodies; (iv) disturbance/ modification of natural habitats; (v) dust, noise, health and safety of workers and communities; (v) inappropriate project implementation procedures; and (vi) potential for uncovering human parts during excavation and physical works at the Regent area.

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

Different project approaches were considered for the works components including:

1. A do-nothing approach where no policies are triggered. This would result in a net negative impact, from the social and environmental context, since the activities are designed to rehabilitate critical infrastructure that provides an important service.
2. A partial approach where some components are considered, while others are not. In terms of potential safeguards implications, the slope stabilization has triggered the most policies, however, this is one of the most urgent interventions required, in light of high risk of further landslides in the area during the next rainy season.

It was therefore deemed necessary to proceed with the proposed interventions as outlined in the PAD. A Safeguards Action Plan (SAP) has been prepared to provide detailed guidelines for safeguards planning and execution of the project. The project will undertake ESIA and RAP studies. These studies will identify the project risks in detail and will evaluate alternatives to consider for minimizing adverse impacts. Bidding documents will also include how contractors will plan and execute works to minimize impacts. It is critical for project team to work with all due diligence to safeguard the already vulnerable population against the risks associated with the project footprints and explore opportunities to enhance its social and environmental performance.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

This project is being prepared under emergency procedures for projects in situations of urgent need for assistance. Thus, the preparation of safeguards instruments will be delayed until after Board Approval. However, preparation of safeguards studies and instruments will start to ensure that project implementation can start soon after project effectiveness. The project has prepared a Safeguards Action Plan (SAP). The project locations have been determined hence, site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIAs), and Abbreviated or Resettlement Action Plans (A/RAPs) will be prepared during implementation. During the project preparation, each executing entity will have dedicated safeguards personnel, one for environmental safeguards and one for social safeguards to help in the preparation of the TORs and reviews of the safeguards studies. The PCU safeguards specialists will co-ordinate the activities of each implementing entity to ensure that the relevant studies are carried out and implemented in accordance with both the World Bank and GoSL environmental guidelines and policies.

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

Consultations with stakeholders including sub-groups in the impacted communities are key requirement to preparing the safeguards instruments. This is to ensure that communities are informed and that their inputs and concerns are



incorporated into the project's safeguards instruments. It is required that, the project put in place a mechanism for community participation in project monitoring throughout the project cycle and to address concerns and complaints upfront as they arise. To this end, the project will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism through which complaints will be channeled and addressed. There will be indicators in the RF (intermediate level) to monitor the percentage of addressed grievances. There will be intermittent Beneficiary Feedback Assessment to ascertain the proportion of population satisfied with quality of rehabilitation works. The project design, particularly component 2 will provide opportunities to consult with local communities on the disaster risk profiling results and preparedness plans.

B. Disclosure Requirements

The review of this Safeguards has been Deferred.

Comments

Paragraph 12 (Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance), Section III of the Investment Project Financing (IPF) policy (formerly OP 10.00) and is being prepared using condensed procedures including deferral of environmental and social requirements to the project implementation phase (although preparations for the studies will commence to ensure that key project activities can commence once the project becomes effective).

The review of this Safeguards has been Deferred.

Comments

The adverse impacts resulting from physical and economic displacement will be addressed through preparation and implementation of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) for each subproject. In addition, the project implementers are also required to initiate and deepen consultation with stakeholders throughout the project's life.

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

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

NA

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?

No

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?

NA



OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

NA

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

NA

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

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

No

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

NA

OP/BP 4.36 - Forests

Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?

No

Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?

NA

Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?

No

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

No

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

No



All Safeguard Policies

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

CONTACT POINT

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED)

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APPROVAL

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