



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 14-Nov-2020 | Report No: PIDISDSA28345

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Djibouti	Project ID P172979	Project Name Djibouti Integrated Slum Upgrading Project - Additional Financing	Parent Project ID (if any) P162901
Parent Project Name Djibouti Integrated Slum Upgrading Project	Region MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 16-Nov-2020	Estimated Board Date 17-Dec-2020
Practice Area (Lead) Urban, Resilience and Land	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Djibouti	Implementing Agency ARULOS

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The proposed development objective is to (i) improve the living conditions for slum dwellers in selected urban areas and (ii) strengthen the capacity of public institutions in charge of implementing the Zero Slum Program.

Proposed Development Objective(s) Additional Financing

The proposed revised development objective is to (i) Improve the living conditions of host communities and refugees, and (ii) Enhance the social and economic integration of host communities and refugees.

Components

Support to public policies and institutional strengthening
Participatory upgrading investments to improve the living and housing conditions of the host community and refugees
Project management
Covid-19 and Floods Emergency response
CERC

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	30.00
Total Financing	30.00
of which IBRD/IDA	30.00
Financing Gap	0.00



DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	30.00
IDA Credit	5.00
IDA Grant	25.00

Environmental Assessment Category

A-Full Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Introduction

- This project paper seeks the approval of the Executive Directors to provide additional financing (AF) to scale up the Republic of Djibouti’s “Integrated Slum Upgrading Project” (Projet Intégré de Résorption des Bidonvilles) (P162901) in the form of a US\$ 25 million grant and a US\$5 million credit from the IDA19 Window for Host Communities and Refugees.** This AF will restructure the project components to emphasize the implementation of the 2017 National Refugee Law (NRL), through social and economic inclusion of refugees and host communities in the country, with a focus on investments in Djibouti-Ville slums and refugee villages.
- The parent project supports the implementation of the National Zero Slum Program (ZSP, Programme Zéro Bidonville) developed by the Government of Djibouti (GoD) to address the complex slum problem in Djibouti-Ville** in a systematic and comprehensive way. The original US\$20 million operation was approved by the World Bank Executive Board on November 9, 2018 and became effective on March 11, 2019. It is financed by an IDA credit of US\$15 million and a grant of US\$5 million from the IDA 19 Window for Host Communities and Refugees. It has reached 23% disbursement of the total allocated amount 18 months following effectiveness and it is expected that disbursements will reach a satisfactory 28% target of the second year by end of February 2021. All performance ratings of the parent operation have been assessed as satisfactory over the last 18 months.
- The PDO of the parent project, which will change to reflect the new objectives and activities under this AF, is currently: “(i) to improve the living conditions for slum dwellers in selected urban areas and, (ii) strengthen the capacity of public institutions in charge of implementing the Zero Slum Program.”** The project components include: Component 1 – Elaboration of the ZSP strategic framework and investment plan, which aims to provide the Government with requisite planning, regulatory, institutional, and operational tools to implement the ZSP; Component 2 – Participatory



upgrading investments in selected urban areas, which aims to improve access to services in slums included in the ZSP; Component 3 – Project management, which aims to support the Implementing agency in the areas of project coordination, financial management, procurement and technical monitoring and evaluation. A component 4 – Emergency response to Covid-19 and floods and a CERC component were added as part of the restructuring to address the recent floods (November 2019 and April 2020); the COVID-19 crisis; as well as the recurring risks of natural hazards and to allow for rapid reallocation of project proceeds in the event of a natural or man-made disaster or crisis that has, or is likely to cause, adverse economic and/or social effects.

4. **The objective of the proposed AF from the IDA 19 Window for Host Communities and Refugees is to: “(i) improve the living conditions of host communities and refugees in selected areas; and (ii) enhance the social and economic integration of host communities and refugees”.**
5. The AF will expand activities that will directly benefit the refugee population by promoting investments in areas with a high concentration of these populations, access to social and economic opportunities, and by supporting the government’s efforts to implement policies addressing refugees. Upgrading activities will benefit both refugees and host communities through investments in the slums under the scope of the ZSP and in the two most populated refugee villages, namely Ali Addeh and Holl Holl. The additional investments in the Djibouti slums will focus on the communes of Balbala and Boulaos which have the highest concentration of refugees in urban areas (90 % of refugees and asylum seekers registered in Djibouti Ville reside in Balbala and Boulaos - see Table 3 in annex 1) and where there are significant needs in terms of access to basic infrastructure. It is expected that the additional investments will benefit 114,132 inhabitants, of which 89,712 are hosts (80%) and 24,420 are refugees (20%). The project will thus benefit 78% of all refugees in the country, which hosts a total of 31,348 refugees registered by UNHCR as of October 31st, 2020. The Project closing date will be extended to December 31, 2025 taking into consideration the expanded scope of proposed activities.
6. **This AF proposes a policy shift to address refugees and host communities’ social and economic integration in the context of the NRL and ZSP.** This shift in policy will allow the GoD to leapfrog its efforts to support refugees within its territory and move forward from humanitarian assistance to refugees to a developmental approach that allows refugees and host communities to actively partake in the national economy. This will be achieved by supporting the implementation of the 2017 National Refugee Law which streamlines refugee status determination procedures and provides them with more opportunities for their socio-economic integration. It will be done in particular through targeted activities related to the creation of businesses led by refugees and their host communities, as well as access to land, and micro finance for housing improvement.
7. **In addition to addressing policy constraints, the AF aims to strengthen the social and economic empowerment of both refugees and host communities in urban slums and refugee villages.** Activities will focus on supporting refugees’ economic activities in urban slums and camps to enhance business linkages. They will also enable refugee access to affordable housing, as well as to training opportunities for skills upgrading. This work would provide strong support to female entrepreneurs,



who make up a majority of SMEs, and help address specific vulnerabilities they face when operating informally. The project will also strengthen the provision of basic urban infrastructure and services to poor households, a significant portion of whom are refugees, deepening the support provided to the upgrading of slums under ZSP. In addition, the project will widen the geographic scope of the parent project beyond Djibouti Ville to refugee villages. Many of the activities will be community-driven to ensure sustainability and buy-in for the interventions, while enhancing social cohesion. By supporting the GoD in developing policy instruments aligned with the NRL, the project will benefit the entire refugee community of Djibouti.

8. **The AF proposes to restructure the project by reshaping the two main components: i) Support to public policies and institutional strengthening; and ii) Participatory upgrading investments to improve the living and housing conditions of the host community and refugees.** Component 1 will further the development of the ZSP strategic framework and help implement public and institutional policies for the integration of refugees to ensure effectiveness of the 2017 NRL. It will also introduce activities related to land access and registration. Component 2 will strengthen the participatory upgrading investments and enlarge them to additional urban neighborhoods and to refugee villages, while supporting the economic and social integration of host communities and refugees.

Country Context

9. **The smallest state in the Horn of Africa, Djibouti has witnessed strong economic growth since 2000, but challenges remain in reducing the poverty in the country.** The stability of the country in a regional context marked by violent conflicts partly explains this economic surge, driven by the presence of military bases, port-related activities, as well as an increase in Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and an expansion of public infrastructure. However, according to the World Bank's 2019 Poverty Assessment, extreme poverty (at the \$1.90 international poverty line) reached 17 percent in 2017. Women tend to be among the most vulnerable, with a lower labor force participation and higher unemployment, and limited access to services¹.
10. **Djibouti is one of the most urbanized countries in Africa, with a steady urban growth rate concentrated in its capital city.** Between 1960 and 2018, the total population grew at an average annual rate of 4.2 percent when urban population increased at a higher pace of 5 percent to reach 78 percent of total population in 2018. Over those 60 years, Djibouti has remained a city-state, with about two thirds of its inhabitants and economic activity concentrated in the capital. Urban growth is fueled not only by demographic increase but also by continued inflow of population from Djibouti's rural areas and neighboring countries, exacerbated by repeated 'hydromet' hazards and conflicts in neighboring countries.
11. **Djibouti's location in an arid desert climate zone poses high risks to its environmental sustainability**

¹ Enquête djiboutienne sur la santé de la famille (2003/2004).



and has led to migration towards Djibouti-Ville. The country ranks 159th out of 181 with respect to its vulnerability to climate change. High temperatures, low rainfall, multi-annual droughts, and a scarcity of ground water have had adverse effects on livelihoods, agriculture, and migration flows. Internal displacement of Djiboutians is caused by long periods of droughts, where young people leave their rural communities in search of better opportunities and livelihoods in the city. The recent prolonged drought has further spurred desertification and exposed at least 20 percent of the population in Djibouti-Ville and 75 percent of rural households to insecurity². Djibouti's natural hazard vulnerability is aggravated by limited water resource management, insufficient land-use planning, nonsystematic building codes enforcement, and limited capacity to prevent and respond effectively to natural disasters. Natural hazards include intense flash floods; fires; frequent earthquakes; volcanic activity; and rising sea levels. Slum areas are located in the highest-risk areas for flooding in the city increasing the vulnerability of the inhabitants to climate change impacts. According to a government-led Interagency Rapid Assessment of floods that occurred in November 2019, an estimated 250,000 people were affected by the floods, with nearly USD\$16 million in housing damage and estimated needs of USD\$25 million for reconstruction and recovery³. These events were followed by the April 2020 floods which impacted 110,000 people across the Djibouti city and the suburb of Balbala, underlining the vulnerability of both refugees and low-income Djiboutians, as their shelters were incapable of withstanding heavy rain.

12. Djibouti has traditionally been a host country for populations arriving from neighboring countries.

Due to on-going and protracted conflicts in neighboring countries, the trend of refugee influx is likely to continue. As of October 31st, 2020, Djibouti hosts 31,420 registered refugees and asylum-seekers, mostly from Somalia (13,562), Ethiopia (11,245), Yemen (5,449), Eritrea (921)⁴. This constitutes about 3% of the total population living in Djibouti, making it one of the countries with a significant ratio of refugees/population in the world⁵.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

13. The inability to adequately address stresses brought about by growing urbanization has led to the widespread existence of slums in Djibouti. It is estimated that substantially more than 20 percent⁶ of

² According to the CPF for Djibouti 2014-2017, droughts have particularly negative implications for women as (i) they are a vulnerable segment of the population given their often disadvantaged status; and (ii) the burden of household chores, including fetching water, seeking cooking material, food preparation and caring for children and elderly, lies primarily on women, as primary caregivers.

³ World Bank (2020), 'Rapid Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), Djibouti, December 2019'.

⁴ UNHCR (2020 A), 'Djibouti Refugee Statistics Update'

⁵ For the purpose of the Project Paper, the reference to refugees also includes asylum-seekers. Both are registered with UNHCR. The registered refugees reside in four areas:

- Djibouti-Ville (communes of Balbala and Boualaos) with 5,893 registered refugees;
- Town of Ali Adeh with 16,245 registered refugees;
- Town of Holl-Holl with 6,612 registered refugees; and
- Markazi refugee village near Obock Town with 2,531 registered refugees

⁶ According to *Les grandes lignes du Programme Zéro Bidonville*, about 120,000 people (i.e. about 20 percent of the city's population exceeding 600,000 nowadays) live in the 13 slums addressed by the ZSP. It is thus expected that all the slums of the city would house a higher percentage of its population, though no exact figure is available. As of 2014, the population living in



the capital city's population live in slums typified by poor quality housing, sometimes in hazardous areas, and a lack of access to basic services. While some slums have emerged within the boundaries of the city (in Boulaos) since the 1950s, many have developed in Balbala beyond its initial boundaries⁷. Slum areas have high concentrations of poverty, social and economic deprivation, low access to basic services and high exposure to natural hazards. The high degree of female-headed households in slums make women more likely to experience deprivation⁸. Illegal occupancy and informal settlements limit authorities' ability to plan basic urban and social infrastructure and create precarious conditions for dwellers. In response to these challenges, for host communities and refugees alike, the GoD launched the Zero Slum Program (ZSP) in 2018, as part of the national growth strategy to address poor housing⁹.

14. **This stress on the urban conditions is compounded by the deficient land market.** Particularly, only a small percentage of the overall population in Djibouti possess official documentation, recognizing their land rights. State public and private domains are not delineated or titled and cover the bulk of Djibouti territory. Their unrecorded de facto presence on the ground makes it difficult to allocate land for infrastructure development or private investment. There are only 25,000 sporadically registered land titles and roughly the same number of temporary certificates in the country, while an estimated potential of 250,000 titles. The lack of recognized land tenure is mostly due to the limited capacity of DDCF to provide registration and cadastral services.

15. **Urban refugees often settle in the poor neighborhoods of Djibouti-Ville,** mostly in the communes of Balbala and Boulaos¹⁰, under precarious living conditions. The presence of refugees in the slums, often living with host families or in rented housing, enhances their chances of social integration but adds pressure on infrastructure and services in the receiving neighborhoods¹¹. Refugees are vulnerable to economic exclusion as they often lack the appropriate skills to respond to the needs of the labor market. A study of the GoD¹² shows that the employment rate, i.e. the proportion of working people in the population aged 15 and over, is 29.2%, or less than a third of all refugees and asylum seekers. It is 25.5% in Ali Addeh; 26.2% in Holl Holl; 26.9% in Markazi and 46.0% in Djibouti city. A general lack of formal employment renders female refugees additionally vulnerable, with barriers including: safety concerns, lack of civil documentation, cultural taboos, childcare, and household responsibilities. Refugees' education levels are low: fewer than 30 percent have a primary education, roughly 15 percent have a secondary education, and one to two percent have university and post university degrees. In refugee villages. In addition, roughly one per 100 persons owns a (mostly informal and micro) business¹³, which is a higher proportion than in the host population (roughly one per 1000 persons), denoting a highly entrepreneurial culture. Analyses of the socio-economic characteristics

slums as a percentage of the urban population in Djibouti was 66 percent (United Nation's Millennium Development Goals database).

⁷ After the independence of Djibouti in 1977, Balbala was formally integrated into the urban development of Djibouti Ville.

⁸ Access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, security of tenure, durability of housing, and sufficient living area.

⁹ République de Djibouti, 2019, Les grandes lignes du Programme Zéro Bidonvilles.

¹⁰ UNHCR (2020 B), 'Refugee Protection Assessment: Djibouti', World Bank IDA 19 Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities.

¹¹ ROC CPF, *ibid.*

¹² République de Djibouti, 2020, Rapport enquête profilage dans les villages de réfugiés 2019, MASS, INSD, WFP, UNHCR.

¹³ UNHCR (2019), 'Résultats du Profilage socioprofessionnel des réfugiés : Ali Addeh, Holl Holl, Markazi, Djibouti'.



of refugees have so far lacked information on urban refugees, however, the government is currently pursuing several studies, including a profiling of refugee needs (with UNHCR, WFP, EU, started in 2019) and a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the effect of Covid-19 on refugees and host communities (with UNHCR, WBG, and the National Statistical Institute of Djibouti, 2020).

16. **In January 2017, the Government of Djibouti introduced a National Refugee Law – broadly considered one of the most progressive refugee laws in the world.** The law affords refugees improved access to healthcare, education, and employment opportunities¹⁴, and provides refugees with rights that place them virtually on an equal footing with the Djiboutian citizens. The rights cover¹⁵: 1) Non-discrimination; 2) Liberty of movement; 3) Birth and death certificates; 4) Identity and travel documents; 5) Education; 6) Work; 7) Sue (take to court); 8) Property (ownership); 9) Religious practice; 10) Liberty of association; 11) Public social security; and 12) Naturalization. While UNHCR oversees registration and multisectoral services, it works alongside the government’s Office National d’Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés (ONARS) which is the main Government institution in charge of refugee protection and implementation of the NRL, as part of the Ministry of the Interior (MOI), as well as with the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Agriculture.

17. **Due to several constraints, most notably a lack of funding and transversal coordination amongst institutions, the National Refugee Law has not yet been fully implemented.** Structural capacity constraints within the civil administration and the private sector have not yet been alleviated¹⁶ and UNHCR has faced funding limitations that have prevented the agency from fully supporting the government’s efforts. Closing regulatory loopholes in the refugee law would improve refugees’ access to school certificates, access to property, business registration and access to finance, and access to health and social services. The Government has recognized these limitations, most notably at the December 2019 Global Refugee Forum in Geneva, pledging to ensure better implementation of the 2017 law¹⁷ through measures such as: integrating refugees into technical education and vocational training; ensuring quality health care for refugees; and gradually including 12,500 refugees in the National Social Security Program.

18. **The wellbeing of refugees and host communities is interdependent and relies on sustaining**

¹⁴ In December 2019, the GoD issued five pledges during the Global Refugee Forum: 1) Integrating refugees into the national development plan as part of Vision 2035; 2) Strengthen the value of teachers through a certification training scheme and national budget support; 3) Provide refugees with technical and vocational training for better socio-economic inclusion; 4) Investing more health in technical platforms to strengthen health facilities in refugee-hosting areas for better service at all levels (1, 2 and 3); 5) Gradually include 12,500 refugees in the universal health insurance program by 2021.

¹⁵ Gouvernement de Djibouti (2017) Loi N°159/AN/16/7ème L portant statut des réfugiés en République de Djibouti

¹⁶ UNHCR (2019), ‘Decentralized Evaluation of UNHCR’s Livelihoods Programme in Djibouti (2015-2018)’.

¹⁷ Global Refugee Forum 2019 (December 2019), ‘Discours du gouvernement de Djibouti – Version intégrale du discours du Ministre de l’Intérieur prononcé au Forum Global sur les Réfugiés 2019’.



resilience and securing livelihoods for both groups¹⁸. No refugee village is entirely closed off to outside markets¹⁹. Many refugees move constantly between the villages and urban slums, aided by the proximity of the villages to the transport corridors, for the purposes of trade, food distribution, or other services²⁰. As people move and trade between villages and urban areas, refugees increasingly contribute to the host economy²¹. For example, fish and other goods from the Obock Market are frequently transported to and from the Markazi refugee village²². Movement of people between villages and Djibouti-Ville is also a ripple-effect of new systems implemented by the World Food Program (WFP) in the refugee villages. Since November 2015, refugees need to be physically present in the villages once a month due to a new fingerprint technology being used to verify beneficiaries' ID to reduce irregularities regarding food distribution and cash entitlements²³. This translates into transit for beneficiaries, who work informally in Djibouti-Ville but must return to the refugee villages to collect the entitlements²⁴. Therefore, the number of registered refugees in Djibouti-ville does not reflect the actual number of refugees present in the capital city, and investments in the slum areas, where most of urban refugees live, would benefit a greater number of refugees than the official numbers.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

The proposed development objective is to (i) improve the living conditions for slum dwellers in selected urban areas and (ii) strengthen the capacity of public institutions in charge of implementing the Zero Slum Program.

Current PDO

The ISUP PDO will change to: (i) improving the living conditions of host communities and refugees in selected areas ; and (ii) enhancing the social and economic integration of host communities and refugees.

Key Results

- 19. The project has been approved on November 09, 2018 and has been effective since March 11, 2019. After over a year of effectiveness, the parent project is performing well, and implementation progresses as planned.** Progress towards achievement of PDO and overall implementation progress are satisfactory. Project management, procurement and financial management are also satisfactory.

¹⁸ World Bank Group (2017), '[Forcibly Displaced](#) – Toward a Development Response Supporting Refugees, the Internally Displaced, and their Hosts'.

¹⁹ Werker, Eric (2007), '[Refugee Camp Economies](#)', Journal of Refugee Studies, Volume 20, Issue 3, September 2007, pp. 461-480.

²⁰ UNHCR (2020 B), *ibid*.

²¹ UNHCR (2018), 'Livelihoods Strategic Plan – UNHCR Djibouti 2018-2022'.

²² UNHCR-WB (2019), 'Joint UNHCR-WB visit to Obock - inventory of entrepreneur status'.

²³ World Food Program (2016), 'Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups and Refugees in Djibouti, Standard Project Report'.

²⁴ UNHCR (2020 B), *ibid*.



At end of September 2020, disbursements reached 23%, in line with the disbursement profile expected for a complex slum upgrading operation²⁵.

20. **Safeguards:** ARULOS is showing dedicated attention to safeguards to facilitate execution of the works at later stage of implementation and additional financing. A full-time staff (social expert) assisted by two young staff and a seasoned national E&S expert ensure the implementation of the safeguards' instruments. As stated in the parent project's project appraisal document (PAD) of the project parent project, ARULoS should have two safeguards specialists, an environmentalist and a social specialist, to ensure adequate safeguards implementation. This becomes even more critical with the extension of the geographical and social scope of the project, introduced by the additional financing. The environmental and social management framework (ESMF) and the resettlement policy framework (RPF) prepared for the parent project are being implemented efficiently. On the infrastructure investment front, construction works for the first access road started on October 15, 2019. The resettlement action plan (RAP) prepared by the client is being implemented with satisfaction. No physical displacement. An ESIA was also prepared and the implementation of its related ESMP by the contractors and the PIU is considered satisfactory. No major accident/incident have occurred. In addition, the critical studies for subsequent infrastructure works (urban plans, technical studies, safeguards documents) are on track so far.

21. **Results to date.** Component 1 (Elaboration of the ZSP strategic framework and investment plan) is on track, as evidenced by: (i) the finalization and adoption by the Cabinet of the National ZSP strategy; (ii) the successful restructuring and full operationalization of ARULOS; (iii) the building of synergies and collaboration with technical ministries through the signing of MoUs between ARULOS and different institutions, including the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS), the DATUH and DDCF – to provide them with capacity building and allow them to better fulfill their missions/mandates within the project and beyond; and (iv) the delivery/current finalization of several studies that condition the launch of the restructuring works (including the restructuring study for Balbala Ancien and the urban and technical studies for the relocation site). In addition, the rapid progress made in the restructuring studies of 7 out of 13 priority neighborhoods should be noted. Component 2 (Participatory upgrading investments in selected urban areas) has shown significant progress. Priority investments for Balbala Ancien have been launched as the works for the access road to the area started in October 2019 and is expected to be completed in Q42020. The finalization of the urban and restructuring studies for both the relocation site and Balbala Ancien will also permit to launch the associated works by the end of 2020. Supported through this component, the community mobilization activities have effectively been initiated under the guidance of MASS and include the following results so far: (i) six committees created to improve communication with local communities and their participation in the identification, selection and implementation of infrastructure; (ii) the

²⁵ Main investments (i.e. execution of works) can only start following the finalization of a series of critical studies for ensuring successful slum-upgrading interventions. According to projections, the bulk of disbursements is to be witnessed in years 2 to 5 of the operation. This is because slum-upgrading interventions are typically complex: the studies and diagnostics necessary for such interventions require sufficient time to avoid frustrating local expectations or hampering integration (IEG 2018). The carrying out of studies is associated with low disbursement rates compared to the execution of works that is more investment-intensive. This further explains the anticipated ramping-up in disbursements starting from year 2.



PAPs committee is created; (iii) five community facilitators were hired and started their sensitization work among the population; (iv) unskilled workers were selected under MASS guidance and then hired by the firm in charge of building the access road. Lessons from engagement to-date under the parent project showcases the impact of the investments and community engagement and presents a case for a rapid scale-up of interventions in slums and refugee villages alike.

D. Project Description

22. Component 1. Support to public policies and institutional strengthening (US\$ 5.1 million). This component will continue to reinforce the capacity of the different stakeholders involved in the project and it will also focus on supporting national institutions in the formulation of public policies for the integration of refugee and host communities. It is expanded to provide support to national institutions for the operationalization of the 2017 National Refugee Law.

Subcomponent 1.1. Support to the implementation of the 2017 National Refugee Law. The AF will introduce a new subcomponent to support the implementation of the 2017 National Refugee Law (NRL) for the benefit of social and economic empowerment of refugees. This will include the following activities : **(a)** a complete analysis of sectoral weaknesses to close the implementation gap of the NRL, related to access by refugees to : 1) economic opportunities and business ownership, 2) finance and banking services, 3) property titling, 4) education, and 5) health and social services; which will result in the production of five diagnostics and action plans including recommendations in terms of procedural simplifications (time, costs, and procedures) and institutional coordination for the implementation of the law; **(b)** Support for coordinating the implementation of actions plans 1), 2) and 3) above, and direct contribution to : support to business and economic activities by refugees (as part of subcomponent 2.4), access by refugees to micro-financing for construction material (as part of subcomponent 2.3), and access to property titling for refugee households (as part of subcomponent 1.3); **(c)** sensitization activities that will target national and local institutions, and affected populations, to strengthen information on the NRL.

Subcomponent 1.2. Inclusion of vulnerable populations and refugees in planning and implementation tools of the PZB. This subcomponent will build on the support provided through the parent project to further the operationalization of the ZSP, and to finance the development of additional urban and technical studies -for urban regeneration in selected old neighborhoods, as well as restructuring plans, needed to implement the restructuring of the new selected refugee villages (Ali Addeh and Holl Holl). During the preparation of studies and restructuring plans the issues of resilience and universal inclusion will be particularly considered. In addition, a communication plan will be prepared to inform beneficiaries and external stakeholders.

Subcomponent 1.3: Support to governance and institutional strengthening. Under this sub-component, the AF will enhance the capacity of several institutions involved in the project. First, it will support the State Property and Land Affairs Directorate (DDCF) for the



establishment of an Integrated Registration and Cadaster System, the data collection on land and property occupancy in the project's target areas, and capacity building and related assets for the implementation of such. The AF will also pilot the systematic registration of properties in the project areas, including urban slums and refugee villages. Second, this AF will strengthen transversally the governance and institutional systems required for the success of the project, but also to ensure sustainable support to host community and refugees beyond the duration of the AF. The national and municipal institutions that will receive technical and financial support have been listed in annex 1.

- 23. Component 2. Participatory upgrading investments to improve the living and housing conditions of the host community and refugees (US\$ 23.1 millions).** The objective of the second component is to expand access to services in additional areas, including other urban neighborhoods and two refugee villages to improve the living conditions of both host communities and refugees. It will continue to strengthen community development activities and will introduce support to economic activities for host community and refugees.

Subcomponent 2.1. Supporting inclusive and resilient restructuring of urban neighborhoods and refugee villages and improving access to services. This sub-component of the AF will scale up upgrading activities initiated under the parent Project, to other priority neighborhoods. It will expand the current activities in Balbala Ancien to four neighborhoods within the communes of Balbala and Boulaos, and to two refugee villages in the south of the country. Specific upgrading investments will be guided by restructuring plans, that have been delivered or that will be formulated under 1.2, to promote resilient infrastructure. The new areas to be upgraded as part of the AF are described in annex 1.

Subcomponent 2.2. Investments in the resettlement area and technical support to extension zones. This sub-component of the AF will complement the parent project's financing of the resettlement zone's development, including the construction of resilient urban infrastructure and essential equipments based on the urban plans developed under subcomponent 1.1 of the parent project. In addition to investments into the resettlement area, this subcomponent will include the formulation of a business plan for the development of a prevention zone of 110 Hectares. The business plan will provide the strategy to ensure financial transparency and sustainability of land allocation and to optimize the land value to finance social housing via equalization mechanisms (péréquation) in the prevention zone.

Subcomponent 2.3: Support to housing improvement. In line with the third pillar of the ZSP strategy, the AF will include a new sub-component to improve housing in identified slums and refugee villages in order to enhance the living conditions and safety of the most vulnerable. It will enhance the access of beneficiaries to microfinancing for construction material. The Housing Material Microcredit scheme, through which ARULOS enables households to access finance for housing construction, will be remodeled into a Housing Material Microcredit Fund, managed by and from within ARULOS, which will be financially and technically supported under



this sub-component. It will then be piloted in the slums and refugee villages to support in-situ improvement of housing, encouraging the use of durable construction material. The AF will also finance the construction of housing in the resettlement zone: households displaced by the upgrading work under subcomponent 2.1 will be provided with materials and supervision assistance for self-construction.

Subcomponent 2.4: Social and Economic Development Fund for the integration of host communities and refugees. This sub-component will promote the social and economic inclusion of refugees and host communities through the expansion of the Community Development Fund of the parent project that will be renamed as the Social and Economic Development Fund. The scope of this Fund will be broadened to support economic and business activities in targeted areas. Sub-projects to be financed by the fund will be expanded to new geographic areas, including refugee villages, and will cover additional thematic areas. This subcomponent will also include technical assistance to support enterprises owned by refugees and host communities and it will add skill development activities to promote employability of beneficiaries.

24. **Component 3 – Project management (US\$ 1.8 millions).** In addition to the support to the implementing agency as part of the parent project, the AF will support the measures taken by the PIU to manage the expanded scope of activities. Following a self-assessment based on the experience of the first six months of implementation of the ISUP, the implementing agency established an action plan to expand the implementing team. It includes the recruitment of several experienced professionals aimed at increasing the agency delivering capacity, including the recruitment of: ; a supervision engineer to closely monitor the different works for ARULOS; y; an associate safeguards specialist; a dedicated procurement assistant; a disaster risk management expert to ensure resilience measures are integrated throughout the different pillars of the ZSP interventions ; and a communication specialist to strengthen the communication activities. An expert in community engagement will be hired to benefit the MASS in order to support activities related to community engagement. A monitoring and evaluation expert will also be recruited to assist the Ministry of Housing in the coordination and delivery of its activities.
25. **Component 4 – Covid-19 and Floods Emergency response.** This component of the parent project supporting an emergency program to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and floods will remain unchanged.
26. **Component 5 – CERC.** This component of the parent project will not change and aims to provide immediate response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, as needed by allowing for rapid reallocation of project proceeds in the event of any future natural or man-made disaster or crisis that has caused, or is likely to imminently cause, a major adverse economic and/or social impact. This component is beneficial directly to both refugees and host communities that might be impacted by any future disaster.



E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

27. The institutional arrangements for implementation, technical assistance and oversight arrangements will remain the same as for the parent project. The Minister for Housing will continue to oversee project execution, which will be conferred operationally to ARULOS. ARULOS will continue to be responsible for managing the project at the central level, coordinating overall project implementation, ensuring the timely availability of funds transfers, maintaining project accounts and producing financial reports, M&E program implementation and impacts, and reporting results to various stakeholders, as well as managing relations with the World Bank. This AF will integrate lessons learned from the implementation of the parent Project based on the institutional assessment conducted by ARULOS during the first year of implementation and will closely plan for the carry-out the above mentioned identified strengthening measures to the PIU and other agencies involved in implementation that will equip them to carry out a larger project. The fiduciary responsibility will remain with ARULOS for the whole project.
28. Working on the integration of refugees requires strong institutional arrangements among multiple stakeholders to ensure vertical and horizontal coordination. Activities related to the question of refugees will be implemented with the leadership of ONARS, in close coordination with UNHCR. In addition, associations working with refugees will be involved to capitalize on their knowledge of the local context. Given the new thematic areas included in this AF, the existing steering committee will be expanded to include relevant stakeholders.

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

Balbala Municipality is the project location of the parent project. The area of intervention of the AF will be extended to cover three other small neighborhoods in Balbala Municipality and the Djaga Bouloq area in Boulaos Municipality and three other small neighborhoods in Balbala Nord, and to Ali Addeh and Holl-Hol refugee villages in Ali Sabieh. All these new areas (except Ali Addeh et hol Hol) are highly urbanized with shops, mosques, schools, colleges, clinics, etc. As part of the AF, the added CERC component will cover all Djiboutian territory. Djibouti is characterized by a desert climate with sporadic rainfall. Rainfall rarely exceeds 200 mm per year. The rainy season or cool season often covers the period from October to April and the dry season, very hot where temperatures are generally above 40 ° C in the day, extends from May to September and weighs heavily on the degradation of the environment. Djibouti city has faced extreme precipitation events these last years with flooding of many areas due to poor functioning of the storm drain drainage system and sewage system specially in the areas localized at the same level as the sea. In addition,



the scarcity of water resources and their poor quality particularly in Djibouti city is a severe constraint for the population and its health.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Antoine V. Lema, Social Specialist
Melissa C. Landes, Environmental Specialist
Mohamed Adnene Bezzaouia, Environmental Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>Given the nature of the activities to be carried out in areas with high urban concentrations, the program has been classified in category A.</p> <p>As the exact geographical distribution of the intervention areas of the national Program Zero Slum, funded by the ISUP as well as beyond, has not yet been identified, an ESMF has been prepared to define the type of environmental and social assessments needed to be done before the start of work (complete ESIA, simplified ESIA or ESMP). The Terms of Reference for the realization of this ESMF were subject to a public consultation.</p> <p>The activities to be funded under the component 2 of the AF are the same as the parent project. The ESMF will be updated to include the new areas of intervention of the AF. The ESMF will be consulted and disclosed in-country and at the Bank external website before appraisal.</p> <p>The updated ESMF takes into account the activities to be funded under the CERC component. Following the scope of rehabilitation/construction works to be implemented, ESIA/ESMP or a standalone ESMP will be prepared before any commencement of works.</p>



Although the program and its AF is large, it is not envisaged that its activities could generate irreversible or difficult environmental impacts. The impacts identified relate mainly to risks and nuisances related to construction and site work (health and safety of workers, waste management, management of releases, atmospheric emissions, noise), the risk of off-site accidents for the population and the creation of wetlands in case of poor collection of wastewater with the risk of malaria proliferation and risks related to performing works under COVID 19.

The additional financing project will also allow to provide additional technical and financial support for housing construction in the Resettlement Zone as well as for the improvement of the habitat in the restructured neighborhoods. A complete ESIA for the 110-hectare resettlement site in southern Balbala is under preparation covering site development works and future housing activities. The complete ESIA will take in account environmental impacts generated concerning waste management, sanitation, urban traffic, air pollution, natural resources consumption, climate change adaptation/resilience. The ESIA for the 110 hectares will be consulted, disclosed in-country and at the Bank external website before any commencement of works as requested in the ESMF.

The main risk related to the 110 hectares activity is that the ESIA doesn't take in account the Impacts related to the exploitation phase of this new area to be created especially impacts due to waste management, sanitation, urban traffic, air pollution, natural resources consumption, climate change adaptation/resilience etc.

The potential social risks of the project will be primarily related to the activities of the following sub-project components: Subcomponent 1.1: Key Strategy, Planning and Management Tools; and Sub-Component 2.1: Priority Infrastructure Investments. These activities will result in three potential social risks besides involuntary resettlement induced by land acquisition: i) social exclusion; ii) labor influx and gender-based violence; and iii) elite capture.



Mitigation measures for these risks have been identified and are mainstreamed in the program planning and management tools, as well as the safeguards instruments of the Project as summarized below.

i) Social exclusion, including involuntary resettlement is the main social risk of Sub-Component 1.1: Key Strategy, Planning and Management Tools. Activities under this subcomponent will support the development of regulatory and strategic tools for the implementation of the zero-slum strategy. These tools for planning and managing the program will, among others, lead to a definition of rights holders, in relation to the rights of citizens and non-citizens to own land/properties, and in relation to the plots of land to be provided land titles. Thus, the planning and management tools of the program could induce the exclusion of the poorest, who normally have the smallest plots, and non-Djiboutians, immigrants, and refugees living in slums. To mitigate these impacts, the project will establish, in the planning tools (for example the operational manuals of the project) and the investment and management tools of the Zero slum strategy program, transparent principles / criteria of eligibility. For example, affected beneficiaries or targeted beneficiaries should not be relocated under any circumstances unless the financial resources and the institutional and organizational arrangements for their resettlement have been confirmed by the affected people and by the various stakeholders of the program. Social investments, for example micro-credits, will be subject to equity principles / criteria and environmental and social assessments. Infrastructure investments under sub-component 2.1 might also engender rent increase by homeowners in rehabilitated neighborhoods, potentially causing tenants who can no longer afford rising rents to move out of these areas, at the risk of creating new slums. The ZSP strategy will include provisions to periodically assess the status and causes of new slum formation, with tools to assist such tenants in finding affordable housing.



ii) Local labor from Balbala and from Djibouti Ville will be given priority into investments. To this end, the civil works financed under this project will aim at providing job opportunities to residents, especially young people. The total number of labor to be directly hired in the construction of the 1.2 km road is estimated at 20-30 people. The hiring of some selected skilled workers from outside Djibouti Ville cannot be excluded, for technical or financial reasons. That influx, although estimated to be minor, could induce social conflicts, and gender-based violence. To minimize such negative impacts, various mitigation measures will be taken, depending on the risk level. Among them, the project will: a) establish a citizen engagement program engaging local residents, especially youth, b) sensitize contractors and labor on gender based violence (GBV); c) incorporate contract clauses on worker conditions and management, child protection and GBV prevention, and a code of conduct in all civil works contracts; d) set up an accessible and accountable GRM system to ensure that any incident related to labor influx and GBV will be addressed in an effective manner with sufficient social sensibility. A project level GRM, has been established to serve individuals and communities who believe that they are adversely affected by the World Bank (WB) investments in the zero-slum program. The GRM includes both neighborhood councils of elders, customary law tribunal, city council mediator and the modern legal system, following the local GRM system, which will be strengthened by project support.

iii) Elite capture is a potential risk in the implementation of Sub-Component 1.1: Key Strategy, Planning and Management Tools. The design of program planning instruments such as (rules, urban norms, laws) could induce elite capture. Eligibility criteria for social housing will be made transparent and defined in program planning and management tools. Potential beneficiaries, or targeted beneficiaries of social housing should in no case be relocated unless they have been provided financial resources and institutional and organizational arrangements, confirmed by the



beneficiaries and various stakeholders of the program in order not to impoverish social housing beneficiaries.

A full-time focal point (social) in ARULOS has been designated to manage all E & S aspects.

This focal point is supported by four assistants and a local consultant on part time basis. As stated in the parent project's project appraisal document (PAD) of the project parent project, ARULoS should have two safeguards specialists, an environmentalist and a social specialist, to ensure adequate safeguards implementation. This becomes even more critical with the extension of the geographical and social scope of the project, introduced by the additional financing.

The ESMF provides a capacity building program for all stakeholders. The ESMF provide also a grievance mechanism.

The ESMF has been consulted on April 17th 2018, all the relevant remarks have been integrated in its final version which have been approved by the WB and published on the website of the FDH and on the external website of the WB on July 8, 2018.

Considering the screening mechanism developed in the ESMF, a simplified ESIA has been prepared for the realization of the 1.2 km access road in Balbala Ancien. This ESIA was consulted with the population concerned by project on March 5, 2018. The final version of the ESIA considering the relevant comments of the populations as well as the comments of the WB have been published on the website of the FDH on July 8, 2018. An understandable summary presenting the main risks identified in the ESIA as well as the proposed mitigation measures will be made available to the public by local display.

The updated ESMF for the AF will be consulted and disclosed in-country and at the Bank external website before appraisal.

Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03

No

N/A



Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	This policy is not triggered as the Project will not involve work in natural habitats or protected areas.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	This policy is not triggered as the Project will not involve work in forests or their rehabilitation nor will support other investments which rely on services of forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The Project will not imply the use of pesticides or other related products.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The ESMF have analyzed the project zones and confirmed that the proposed operation is not expected to pose risks of damaging the existing community cultural property. Nevertheless, ESMF proposed measures to be followed if such properties are discovered during Project implementation. Cultural property and chance find procedures will be applied and appropriate mitigation measures for both the identification and protection (from theft, mistreatment of discovered artifacts) of cultural property.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	Project will not affect indigenous people. Djibouti has no population that would qualify as indigenous people, as defined by OP 4.10. Project activities will therefore not affect areas inhabited by indigenous people.
		The project will induce land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, particularly project Sub-component 2.1 Priority infrastructure investments. This component will finance civil works identified as priority or strategic investments, such as trunk infrastructure, creation of bus stations, or public street lighting.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Social exclusion, including involuntary resettlement is the main social risk of Sub-Component 1.1: Key Strategy, Planning and Management Tools. Activities under this subcomponent will support the development of regulatory and strategic tools for the implementation of the zero-slum strategy. These tools for planning and managing the program will, among others, lead to a definition of rights holders, in relation to the rights of citizens and non-citizens to own land/properties, and in relation to the plots of land to be provided land titles. Thus, the planning and management tools of the program could induce the exclusion of the poorest, who normally have the



smallest plots, and non-Djiboutians, immigrants, and refugees living in slums. To mitigate these impacts, the project will establish, in the planning tools (for example the operational manuals of the project) and the investment and management tools of the Zero slum strategy program, transparent principles / criteria of eligibility.

For example, on land titling, the POM should propose that due to the complexity of tenure issues in slums, and the importance of secure tenure for livelihoods, careful assessment and design is needed to help ensure that projects do not inadvertently compromise existing legitimate rights (including collective rights, subsidiary rights and the rights of women) or have other unintended consequences where the project supports land titling and related issues. In such circumstances, the Borrower will at a minimum demonstrate to the Bank's satisfaction that applicable laws and procedures, along with project design features (a) provide clear and adequate rules for the recognition of relevant land tenure rights; (b) establish fair criteria and functioning, transparent and participatory processes for resolving competing tenure claims; and (c) include genuine efforts to inform affected people about their rights and provide access to impartial advice. On resettlement, the POM should state that affected beneficiaries or targeted beneficiaries will not be relocated under any circumstances unless the financial resources and the institutional and organizational arrangements for their resettlement have been confirmed by the affected people and by the various stakeholders of the program. Social investments, for example micro-credits, will be subject to equity principles / criteria and environmental and social assessment.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared for the parent project (consulted upon and cleared by the Bank) and has been updated to address the requirements of the AF and the overall land acquisition for the program .A Resettlement Actions Plan (RAP) was prepared in 2018 (consulted upon and cleared by the Bank) for the 1.2km access



road in Balbala Ancien to mitigate potential adverse impacts.

The RAP was updated in 2019 to adjust for detail design changes of the alignment. The updated RAP identified 214 households to be partially affected by the construction of the road, that is about 1,070 project-affected persons (PAPs), however, no physical displacement. Adverse impacts are limited to partial loss of structures (fences, rooms, kiosks) and temporary loss of access to sidewalk kiosks and table tops for street trade. This RAP is being implemented with satisfaction.

Future technical studies to be funded by the project, will include a social impact assessment to address the non-land take related impacts/risks, including gender based violence (GBV). Other donors investing in the ZSP will be recommended to do the same, in line with the RPF. Additional RAPs, will also be prepared as needed, once the restructuring plans of the new neighborhoods to be funded by the AF are finalized.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The Project will not construct or rely on dams
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The Project will not affect international waterways
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The Project is not located in a disputed area

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:

Although the program is large, it is not envisaged that its activities could generate irreversible or difficult environmental impacts. The impacts identified relate mainly to risks and nuisances related to construction and site work (health and safety of workers, waste management, management of releases, atmospheric emissions, noise), the risk of off-site accidents for the population and the creation of wetlands in case of poor collection of waste water with the risk of malaria proliferation. Social impacts and risks include: i) land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; ii) labor influx and gender violence; iii) social exclusion and elite capture. A The resettlement action plan (RAP) was prepared in 2018 for the 1,2 km road to be rehabilitated as priority investment. The RAP was updated in 2019, and the



updated RAP, identified 214 households to be partially affected, that is, 1070 project-affected persons (PAPs), no physical displacement. The resettlement policy framework (RPF) estimated about 252 households (1260 PAPs) to be affected by the restructuring of Balbala Ancien, and 7,644 households (38,220 PAPs) by the zero-slum program. The updated RPF for the additional financing has revised that figure to an estimate of 39,480 PAP (7900 households), the number of persons to be affected by the project. A resettlement site of 110 ha has been identified and acquired (by ARULOS) in Nassim, in the south of Balbala. Although the site is owned by the government, it has been subject to an environment and social impact assessment, prior to civil works related to involuntary resettlement induced by the project. Potential labor influx and gender violence are likely but limited in scope, likewise social exclusion and elite capture, in the implementation process of the zero-slum program.

The AF project activities will not trigger new environmental or social safeguards policies as the activities to be funded under the component 2 are the same as the parent project. The only change will be the extension of the geographic area of intervention of the project to Djaga Bouldoq area in Boulaos Municipality, three other small neighborhoods in Balbala Nord, and to Ali Addeh and Holl-Holl refugee villages. The project will not intervene in Natural Habitat as natural protected areas or forests.

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

The long term impacts is rather positive. The living conditions of the project affected persons (PAPs), will improve as they will have improved access to basic services; water, electricity, including street lights, garbage collection, public facilities (health clinics; schools, community houses).

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

The urban upgrading studies will use the reduction of involuntary resettlement as one of the criteria for technical proposals of upgrading.

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

The parent project laid the foundation for a sound environmental and social management. An environmental and social focal point was created at ARULoS. The focal point is a full-time staff (a young social specialist) is supported by four young assistants and a part time senior consultant. Strengthening of the human capital (environmentalist) and capacity building of the staff is necessary as stated in the PAD of the parent project. The ESMF has taken into account those requirements. Safeguards instruments (environmental and social management Framework [ESMF] and the Resettlement Policy Framework [RPF] of the parent project were prepared timely, likewise the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Resettlement Action Plan (PAR) of the first civil works. Environmental and social monitoring of the civil works has been executed with proper documentation; no major accidents/incidents reported, and no physical resettlement identified. Two Grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) have been prepared and are functional. A project level GRM (one year after effectiveness) and the GRM of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), related to land acquisition in the induced by the construction of the 1.2 km road in Balbala Ancien. Both GRMs are receiving and managing complaints/concerns. Performance has been satisfactory. ARULoS has also been proactive in preparing the critical safeguard documents pertaining the subsequent infrastructure works at the resettlement site (110 ha) in Balbala Sud (110 ha) identified for the program. An environmental and social screening of the site has been carried out, no economic or physical displacement identified. The ESIA of the site is under preparation.

AF: An ESMF and an RPF have been prepared for the parent project to categorize the investments that will be made under the ZSP to define the type of environmental studies needed to be done before the start of work (complete ESIA,



simplified ESIA or ESMP and potential RAP).The parent ESMF has also covered the activities to be funded under the CERC component to make sure the right screenings and procedures are in place if CERC activities are implemented. The CERC ESMF section has included a positive list of eligible activities. The ESMF and the RPF been updated to incorporate the extended geographical and social scope of the AF and the risks related to implementing activities under COVID 19 Pandemic. The updated ESMF and RPF were consulted upon January 23, 2020 and October 27, 2020, the two instruments were disclosed November 12, 2020 in-country and at the Bank external website before appraisal. The RPF has been updated to include the extended scope of the project, including the two refugee villages.

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

The design and preparation of the project has been consultative at several levels. Key stakeholders during the preparation of the project included: national government, city authorities, local government officials, local community leaders, neighborhood organizations, project affected persons including women and youth, and civil society. In addition, international development partners were consulted, JAICA, the AFD, UDP and UNCHR. Subsequent safeguards instruments required to be prepared before the start of work will be consulted upon with the population concerned by the project. Safeguards documents will be disclosed on the websites of the ministry of housing and hard copies will be disseminated to the offices of the municipality and the neighborhood offices. A summary presenting the main risks identified in the EA as well as the proposed mitigation measures will be made available to the public by local display. A citizen engagement program is being prepared to; i) engage local residents, especially youth, ii) sensitize contractors and labor on gender based violence; iii) incorporate contract clauses on worker conditions and management, child protection and GBV prevention, a code of conduct in all civil works contracts. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been prepared to serve individuals and communities who believe that they are adversely affected by the World Bank (WB) investments in the zero-slum program.

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

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
12-Nov-2020	12-Nov-2020	

"In country" Disclosure

Djibouti
12-Nov-2020

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
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12-Nov-2020

12-Nov-2020

"In country" Disclosure

Djibouti

12-Nov-2020

Comments

If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

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

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

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

Yes

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

Yes

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

TBD

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

TBD

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information



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

Yes

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?

Yes

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

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APPROVAL

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