



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

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BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Cote d'Ivoire	AFRICA	P168308	
Project Name	Urban Resilience and Solid Waste Management Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Urban, Resilience and Land	Investment Project Financing	3/30/2020	6/15/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Republic of Cote d'Ivoire	Ministry of Sanitation		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective of the project is to improve (i) resilience to flood risk and (ii) solid waste management services in vulnerable neighborhoods of the District of Abidjan and targeted secondary cities.

Public Disclosure

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	315.00

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The proposed project components are:

- 1) Flood risk mitigation: i) urban drainage and associated roadworks; ii) nature-based solutions for erosion and landslide control and coastal protection;
- 2) Improvement of the system of collection and disposal of solid waste: i) strengthening the city's solid waste collection and treatment/valorization and disposal capacities in the District of Abidjan and selected inter-communal



groups of secondary cities; ii) sensitization of communities and capacity building of different stakeholders in waste management, and ; iii) support the reform of the regulatory and institutional framework and the solid waste financing mechanism to enhance the sustainability improve the environment for successful public private partnerships in the solid waste sector;

3) Capacity building and digital technologies for urban resilience: i) Project management support; ii) capacity building, job creation, public awareness in the solid waste management, including valorization and recycling; iii) capacity building and tools for urban resilience planning, and; iv) digital platform for urban resilience planning and management.

4) Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC).

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The project will be implemented in Abidjan District that is under a humid equatorial climate with an average of 2000 mm annually. Abidjan is extremely prone to flood risk, due partly to its topography characterized by shelves areas cut by numerous lagoon arms and talwegs surrounded by steep slopes, partly by poor drainage and sanitation systems within urban areas, such as sewers and drains clogged by sedimentation, solid waste and construction, and partly by unplanned urbanization in flood prone areas and upstream catchments.

Furthermore, the district of Abidjan includes the highest human and economic concentration in the country: with an estimated population of between 5 and 6 million inhabitants, or 20% of the national population, and nearly 45% of urban dwellers. The district of Abidjan alone accounts for more than 60% of the country's economic activities. By 2025, one Ivoirian out of four will live in Abidjan.

In addition to the District of Abidjan, secondary cities will also be involved in the project implementation. Some of these cities have already undertaken drainage improvement projects, and others are in the initial feasibility and planning. These include: Soubré, Séguéla, San Pedro, Daloa, Man, Grand-Bassam, Bouaké, Dimbokro, Abengourou, Yamoussoukro, Gagnoa, and Korhogo.

Based on the initial screening of the proposed project activities and a preliminary assessment of the baseline characteristics for potential project sites from site visits, Abidjan is characterised by numerous waterways including the Banco, the Gbangbo and the Anguédédou rivers. Others like the Djibi and the Bété rivers flow into Aghien lagoon. In addition to these waterways, there is the coastline interspersed by a lagoon system (Ebrié Lagoon) parallel to the Atlantic Ocean. All these waterways and lagoons supply ground water resources of Abidjan. The construction/rehabilitation of primary and secondary drainage infrastructures should ensure that the Abidjan groundwater supply is not disrupted on the one hand, and to maintain the biodiversity of these ecosystems, on the other hand. Furthermore, the project's waste activities require particular attention to ensure that associated heavy metals such as lead, mercury and then, do not contaminate ground water resources if such contaminated wastes are not well managed.

On the Social side, while investments will try to minimize resettlement some land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement, leading to economic and/or physical displacement, may take place. The project will prepare necessary resettlement instruments to address any such impacts.



The project will promote community consultation through citizen engagement activities as part of the contingency and emergency planning. Local community emergency groups will be created, equipped and trained as part of the early warning system, which will also benefit from participation of local communities in decision making processes. Moreover, community sensitization activities will be carried out in selected cities and communes to improve the management of solid waste and the overall delivery of municipal services. Digital technologies such as mobile phone apps will be developed to provide feedbacks of the delivery of services (e.g. reporting of accumulation of solid waste and lack of maintenance on drainage systems).

On Gender, in Côte d'Ivoire especially, women are fully in charge of taking care of their household's daily needs. Women are often more affected by disasters due to lack of voice and overall lower access to assets, services, social, political and economic resources which negatively impacts their capacity to receive assistance and compensation in case of disasters. Women, young people, elders and disabled people are the most vulnerable groups in the aftermath of a disaster. It is therefore important to promote a gender lens in building community resilience and women's empowerment is a key factor

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

In Cote d'Ivoire, the Ministry of Environment, and Sustainable Development (MINEDD) is responsible for setting policy guidelines on environmental issues and ensuring compliance with national environmental standards. It has different departments among which the National Agency of Environment (ANDE, Agence Nationale de l'Environnement) in charge of safeguards compliance of all projects in the country. The Agency is well staffed but its capacities are considered as moderate.

The Project implementation Unit (PIU) will be established under the Ministry of Sanitation to manage the project. The environmental and social staff will be hired to contribute to the management of environmental and social risks in compliance with the national and World Bank requirements. With regard to the PIU, capacity building efforts to support project implementation will be done by implementing recommendations contained in the safeguards instruments prepared for the project based on a capacity assessment to be done during project preparation. The PIU will also receive guidance from the Banks' environmental and social specialists in the team so that they are able to lead the implementation of: ESS1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts); ESS2 (Labor and Working Conditions); ESS3 (Resources Efficiency and Pollution prevention and Management); ESS4 (Community Health and Safety); ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions of Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement); ESS6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources) and ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure). In addition, a specialized NGO will be mobilized at the local level to support the implementation and monitoring of the stakeholder engagement plan.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

High

Environmental Risk Rating

High

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The project will finance the construction of new primary drainage and associated roadworks and the rehabilitation of existing primary drainage network. This new operation will also fund the construction/rehabilitation of water retention basins, the construction of micro water retention areas in available areas such as parks, parking lots, sidewalks, and playing fields. Additionally, the project will support coastal protection investments to reduce/control coastal erosion in collaboration with the Bank funded project - WACA-PROGRAM. Moreover, it aims to finance the construction of new solid waste treatment/valorization and disposal facilities for around 600,000 ton/year and associated roadworks in the District of Abidjan, the construction of consolidation points (around 45) and transfer centers (around 3) in the District of Abidjan. The project will also finance the construction of solid waste management infrastructures in selected secondary cities. Most of these activities are potentially associated with major environmental adverse impacts.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

The project activities including urban drainage and associated roadworks, the construction of solid waste collection and treatment/valorization and disposal capacities in the District of Abidjan and selected inter-communal groups of secondary cities and the construction of consolidation points and transfer centers, including civil works, The drainage investments will consider existing settlements to minimize resettlement of households who may be residing where drainage channels will be extended.

Some of these expected investments would lead to potential adverse social risks and impacts to communities and workers in the activities' implementation areas according the ESF standards. Construction and rehabilitation of primary and secondary drainage networks could potentially involve land acquisition that would lead to the loss or the disruption of income or livelihood activities for individuals or groups of people, as well as restriction of access to the natural resources. There could be social challenges related to labor influx (including GBV/SEA risks). Some of the areas in which the project is being implemented may have security challenges. The type and location of these investments are not yet known with certainty to date. Therefore, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be conducted to guide the development of the subsequent site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP). The instruments will be reviewed, consulted upon, approved and disclosed both within the country and on the World Bank's web site prior the commencement of the civil works. The project may include measures and/or plans for dealing with GBV and security risks.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

This Standard is relevant. The ESS requires that the Borrower carry out an environmental and social impacts and risks of the Project. An environmental and social risks assessment is required to be conducted and strong measures advocated to mitigate the specific risks and impacts according to the relevant Environmental and Social Standards. This includes measures to address GBV/SEA. To comply with this standard, two (2) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be prepared and disclosed prior to Appraisal. They are ESIA for the Anonkoua basin; and Grand-Bassam canals

In addition to these 2 ESIA's, the Borrower will also prepare and disclose an Environnemental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for other activities that will be identified overtime. The ESMF lays out procedures for screening

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and mitigating impacts from constructions/rehabilitations and includes the following: (a) checklists of potential environmental and social impacts and their sources; (b) procedures for participatory screening of proposed sites and activities and the environmental and social considerations; (c) procedures for assessing potential environmental and social impacts of the planned project activities; (d) institutional arrangements for mitigating, preventing, and managing the identified impacts; (e) typical environmental management planning process for addressing negative externalities in the course of project implementation; (f) a system for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures; and (g) recommended capacity building measures for environmental planning and monitoring of project activities. It will also include measures to address all the environmental and social risks and impacts assessed for environmentally and socially friendly implementation of the project's activities.

Besides, the ESMF will also make use of the general and sector-specific EHSs for the identified subprojects in relation to occupational and community health and safety.

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Lastly, the borrower, will prepare a Labor Management Plan to address labor management and an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) with the support of the Bank. That ESCP will include the commitment and the timeline for the preparation of subsequent ESIs and RAPs (as relevant) .

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

This operation will not use the Borrower's E&S Framework in the assessment, development and implementation of investments. However, it will comply with relevant national legal and regulatory requirements.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed and disclosed in collaboration with identified and/or targeted stakeholders. For the Urban sector, the key stakeholders in the planning, programming and implementation are the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development and Housing, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Sanitation, the Ministry of Public works, the Ministry in charge of Decentralization, the municipalities, the Secretary of State to the Prime Minister in charge of Budget and State Portfolio; the Minister of Digital Economy, the Governor of the District of Abidjan; and the Head of UVICOCI (Union des Villes et Collectivités de Cote d'Ivoire), the National Office of Sanitation and Drainage (Office National de l'Assainissement et du Drainage – ONAD, the District Autonome d'Abidjan (DAA) and other secondary cities, the office of Urban Sanitation, (Direction de l'Assainissement Urbain et du Drainage (DAUD), the local authorities, the local communities (beneficiaries and affected), the civil society at large, the WASCAL (West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use), the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Specialized Implementation Agencies (SIAs) such as OIPC/UNESCO Abidjan office,



some regional organizations and foreign academic institutions, youth unemployment services, local innovation ecosystem and entrepreneur etc.

All these stakeholders are participating in project preparation and have provided inputs reflecting their priorities and concerns. They are involved in the preparation and they will be involved in project implementation.

This plan will address specific risks identified by stakeholders and it will be updated as and when necessary. The objective is to have an overview of program stakeholders and establish a systematic approach for stakeholders engagement, maintain a constructive relationship with them, take into account stakeholders' views, promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life-cycle, and ensure that appropriate program information is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner.

The SEP will set out a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) based on the inclusive and participatory approach and put in place to deal any complaint in the context of the Project. The GRM will serve as a platform for continuous feedback from project-affected communities, other interested stakeholders and implementing structures. The SEP and the grievance mechanism will be designed to be culturally appropriate and accessible. The GRM will be responsive to the risk of GBV, and the need to be accessible to a wide diversity of stakeholder groups.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

Based on activities nature and their magnitude, the project will likely involve direct and indirect workers that are composed of the Project Implementing Unit (PIU), staff from the different municipalities involved in the project activities, the communities, the contracted workers of the contracting companies for the realization of the civil works, the Owner's engineers and their employees. In this regard, the project will prepare Labor Management Procedures that address: the terms and conditions of employment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity, worker's organizations, child labor, forced labor, a grievance mechanism and, occupational health and safety. Civil servants working in connection with the project full-time or part-time will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public-sector employment or agreement, unless there has been an effective legal transfer of their employment or engagement in the project.

For the direct workers, contracted workers and primary supply workers key issues to be addressed in the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will include: working conditions; non-discrimination and equal opportunity; worker's organizations; restrictions against child and forced labor; and, OHS measures (e.g. providing clear documented guidelines and procedures for employee/workers hiring, labor contract management, employee training, wage payment and welfare, social security, worker's organization, grievance redress and other benefits). The Borrower will also clarify terms and conditions of work and risk of child and forced labor and include measures to address these risks. The LMP will be prepared and implemented by the PIU with the support of the bank's experts.... The plan will include procedures on incident investigation and reporting, recording and reporting of non-conformance, emergency preparedness and response procedures and continuous training and awareness to workers.



The project will also include a Grievance Redress Mechanism for labor disputes, drawing on national legislation. Cote d'Ivoire's legal system includes regulations for OHS and the prevention of risks, measures to improve occupational health and safety and to prevent forced labor and child labor. These regulations apply to all types of workers. At this stage, no significant risks on labor and working conditions are envisaged considering the nature of the project. However, the project activities will require to screen for risks and impacts on labor and working conditions in its E&S Screening process and to apply the relevant requirements of ESS2 where sub projects are found to have significant risks or impacts on working conditions.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Air emissions: During the Project implementation phase, air emissions will be moderate since vehicles and machinery will be used. Consequently, fugitive dust generated by activities implementation and smoke coming from machinery and other vehicles are expected. Adequate measures need to be taken upstream with the use of machinery and vehicles meeting with emissions admitted norms.

Noise: The relative long-term and middle-scale nature of the works during the Project implementation phase might generate noise that might induce relative nuisance for people. However, the Environmental and Social Management Framework to be prepared by the borrower will include mitigation measures to minimize and manage the noise levels such by applying standard restrictions to hours of site work that are close to communities. Those measures will be detailed in ESIA's to be prepared later.

Waste management: Based on the nature and the middle-scale of activities to be implemented on the ground, some quantity of solid waste might be generated. It is anticipated that most of the solid waste will be composed of garbage, plastic, iron, bottle, etc. With the rehabilitation and construction of water drainage canals, it is expected that garbage be contaminated with heavy metals such as lead, mercury and other dangerous products that will require a particular management and disposal.

In addition, the construction of new solid waste treatment/valorization and disposal facilities mainly, the construction of waste consolidation and transfer centers and their operation could cause the development of uncontrolled dumping of waste. That situation could increase at local level, nuisances for neighbors (the escape of foul odors, certain pests' proliferation...). Specific measures will be designed as part of the ESIA to be prepared during project implementation.

Water use efficiency: During civil works, adequate measures should be taken to avoid compromising the other uses of water. In this respect, the country has a relevant law compatible with the objectives of ESS3. In other words, companies will comply with national laws and the requirements of ESS3 with respect to the efficient use of water on the one hand and will have to collect water quantity corresponding to their real need on the other hand.

The country has a law on the water code (Law No. 98-755 of 23 December 1998) and whose objective (Article 5) is based on the integrated management of water resources, development and hydraulic works. This law promotes (i) the conditions for the rational and sustainable use of water resources for present and future generations; (ii) the preservation of aquatic ecosystems, sites and wetlands; (iii) the protection against all forms of pollution; and (iv) the valuation of water as economic resources and its distribution so as to satisfy or reconcile, for different uses, activities



or works, the requirements of water supply of the population; health, public health, civil protection; agriculture, fishing, energy production, transport, tourism ...). This law is consistent with ESS3 Objectives.

To fully meet the requirements of ESS3, the ESIA's to be prepared prior to the commencement of those civil works will assess the potential cumulative impacts of water needs for the construction of planned infrastructures upon communities and other users and the environment and will determine appropriate mitigation measures to implement and to monitor.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

As civil works will take place in inhabited areas, risks of accident can occur as well as Gender Based Violence. Experience indicates that the influx of workers and followers into a project area can lead to potential social impacts (gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, communicable diseases) on local communities. In a high HIV prevalence context, the need to minimize the inflow of external male workers is further pronounced. Thus the ESIA's to be prepared for each sous-project will assess OHS risks in accordance with national laws, the EHSGs and other GIIP for communities, workers as well as third parties and determine the appropriate mitigation measures to implement and monitor closely.

It is expected that the project will improve community health in general by managing in a proper way, solid wastes and reducing significantly floods risks.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Project activities include: (i) the urban drainage and associated road works; (ii) the construction of solid waste collection, treatment / recovery and disposal units in the Abidjan District,; intercommunal of secondary cities, (iii) the construction of consolidation points and transfer centers, including civil engineering works.

The drainage investments will consider existing settlements to minimize resettlement of households who may be residing where drainage channels will be extended. However, these investments may involve land acquisition, restrictions on land used and involuntary resettlement leading to economic and/or physical displacement. The project will prepare two (2) Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) namely the RAP for the Anonkoua basin and ; Grand-Bassam .

The RAPs will be prepared and disclosed prior to Appraisal. The RAPs will be implemented prior the commencement of the civil works. An RPF will also be prepared prior to Appraisal to guide the development of the subsequent site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) for activities where exact locations will not be determined during project preparation.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Vegetation loss: The clearance and loss of areas of vegetation and faunal habitat will be minimal. The overall impact on vegetation will be minimal.



Biodiversity and habitats degradation: The discharge of rainwater into rivers of project area and current stormwater drainage and sanitation conditions as well as solid waste management are potential risks and impacts on biodiversity. However, project investments, including the construction of solid waste management infrastructures, will contribute to some extent to reduce the pollution of these ecosystems.

ESIAs that will be prepared, will provide guidance on screening and mitigation measures to ensure that project activities do not alter or cause destruction of any natural habitats especially wetlands such as: Gbangbo, Anguédédou, Djibi and Bété rivers as well as Aghien and Ebrié Lagoons. The preliminary baseline assessment carried out during identification, confirmed that the existing wetlands in the project area occupy a relatively significant environmental footprint. And, some of them are highly threatened ecosystems (high levels of degradation and pollution, imbalance in the ecological functioning, certain ecosystem services compromised) and are accordingly classified as sensitive ecosystems. The environmental risk for ESS6 is therefore moderate to significant. Based on that, the risk will be managed by applying known mitigation measures to be included in the ESMPs.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

There are no Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in the project area.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The environmental and social assessment will confirm the existence of tangible or intangible cultural heritage. However, all construction contracts will include a “Chance Find” clause which will require contractors to stop construction in the event that cultural property sites are encountered during construction. It is known that there are World Heritage sites in Grand Bassam. However, none of the planned activities will take place inside these sites and/or their buffer zones.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This standard does not apply to this operation.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

NO

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways

No

The project is not expected to affect international waterways.

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas

No

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The project will not be located in a Disputed Area.

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?

No

Financing Partners

N/A

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Actions to be completed prior to Appraisal:

- Preparation and disclosure of the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan(ESCP)
- Preparation and disclosure of the Stakeholders Engagement Plan(SEP)
- Preparation and disclosure of the Labor Management Procedures (LMP)
- Preparation and disclosure of the ESIA’s of Anonkoua’s basin and Grand-Bassam’s canals
- Preparation and disclosure of the RAPs of Anonkoua’s basin and Grand-Bassam’s canals
- Preparation and disclosure of the ESMF
- Preparation and disclosure of the RPF

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

The ESCP will be developed in close collaboration with the Borrower. It will define the means and frequency of reporting on the implementation of measures and actions required to achieve compliance with the World Bank’s ESF, particularly as discussed in the ESRS. It would address issues related to the Borrower’s commitment to carry out monitoring and reporting, including incidents and accidents and contractors’ monthly reports. It will also designate the entity(ies) responsible for implementation of the defined actions and measures.

Develop the stakeholder Engagement Plan, the Grievance Redress Mechanism, Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments (ESIAs), Resettlement Action Plans(RAP) and Labor Management Procedures, GBV/SEA plan, etc..

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

28-Feb-2020

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

Public Disclosure



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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Republic of Cote d'Ivoire

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Sanitation

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

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Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Aly Zulficar Rahim Recommended on 07-Feb-2020 at 13:16:54 EST
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Nathalie S. Munzberg (SAESSA) Cleared on 10-Feb-2020 at 08:59:39 EST

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