



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)
Brazil	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	P172605	
Project Name	Salvador Social Multi-Sector Service Delivery Project II		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social Protection & Jobs	Investment Project Financing	5/18/2020	7/9/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Municipality of Salvador	Casa Civil		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To improve social service delivery in the Municipality of Salvador in terms of health care system efficiency, education completion and quality, social assistance effectiveness, gender equality, and delivery systems.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	150.00

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 objective of this project is to continue improving social service delivery in the Municipality of Salvador (in the state of Bahia) in terms of health care system efficiency, education completion and quality, social assistance effectiveness, gender equality, and delivery systems.

The first component will provide support for the implementation of Eligible Expenditures Programs (EEPs) and key reform actions to ensure, access, quality and sustainability of services in education, health and social assistance following a results-based disbursement approach. The EEPs will consist of priority public expenditure programs in education, health and social assistance. The key performance targets and reform actions will be captured as



disbursement-linked indicators (DLIs) and, possibly, as secondary indicators (not linked to disbursement of the Bank financing). Three secretariats: Social Promotion, Education, and Health, will be responsible for delivering the agreed performance targets to be captured as DLIs.

The second component will provide technical assistance to the four Municipal Secretariats that are responsible for delivering the agreed targets under the Component 1 (i.e., Social Promotion, Education, and Health) as well as to the Municipal Secretariat of Management (Casa Civil) to play critical roles in coordinating and leading the municipal administration's cross-cutting policy and management.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

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

This proposed project will be implemented in the territory of Salvador as the second phase of an ongoing project financed by the Bank (P162033) that supports the Salvador Strategic Plan (SSP) "Salvador-Building a new future 2013-2016". The objective of the ongoing project is to accelerate the pace of poverty and inequality reduction in the city through prioritized investment to expand the supply of basic social services as well as improvements in urban mobility and infrastructure, tourism, and public management. The PDO of this envisaged project is to continue improving social service delivery in the Municipality of Salvador in terms of health care system efficiency, education completion and quality, social assistance effectiveness, gender equality, and delivery systems.

Likewise, beneficiaries will continue to be the general population/the poorest of Salvador area who utilize public education, health, and social assistance services. Particular attention will be given to children (enrolled or not in municipal creches, pre-schools and primary schools), female-headed households, city's population who do not have private health insurance, families registered as poor or extremely poor in the municipality's CadÚnico database.

The Municipality of Salvador (MoS) is the third most populous municipality in Brazil, with an estimated 3.9 million people for 2019. Between all 26 Brazilian State capitals plus Brasília, Salvador is in 18th place on the Human Development Index for Municipalities (HDIM) and the 4th highest place on the Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA) Social Vulnerability Index (SVI). Salvador has the 9th largest municipal GDP primarily driven by the service sector (70 percent of GDP) through tourism, transport, and construction, in addition to the city and state public administrations that operate in the city. Salvador indicators show that, although Salvador is ranked highly between Brazilian capitals GDP, this does not necessarily translate into wellbeing for its population, as shown on wellbeing indicators such as HDIM and SVI. IBGE Gini for selected Metropolitan Regions also puts Salvador in the last place with a Gini coefficient of 0.57 for 2012 data.

Salvador saw a faster pace of decline in poverty between 2001 and 2013 (73 percent) than the national average (52 percent). Nevertheless, poverty remains high (7.2 percent) compared to more affluent cities like Belo Horizonte (2.8 percent), although it fares better in comparison to two large cities in the Northeast (Figure 1). Moreover, Salvador is the second most unequal city in the country in terms of the income distribution, just behind Brasília, with a Gini of 0.57 in 2012. Hence addressing poverty and inequality through improved social service delivery would have a considerable dent on poverty reduction for the state and the country.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity



Institutional arrangements are being discussed with the client. Project, will likely be implemented within similar institutional arrangements, including social and environmental management, of the ongoing WB financed project (P162033).

General Coordination is expected to continue in the Civil House, with the support of a Project Management Unit (PMU). Executing agencies will also remain:

- Municipal Secretary for Social Promotion and Combating Poverty - ALWAYS
- Municipal Education Secretariat - SMDE
- Municipal Health Secretariat – SMS

Currently, specialists to handle social and environmental issues are members of the fiduciary and monitoring and evaluation team - including DLI verification - of the Project Management Unit (PMU)

While safeguards performance of the current project has been rated as satisfactory , this second phase operation will be the first Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) project to be implemented by the Municipality of Salvador.

Once the activities of the project are better defined, assessments of institutional capacity, including environmental and social management, will be initiated to confirm the processes and flows of execution, as well as to identify other secretariats or municipal bodies that, although not being the main executors, will have an important role in implementation of the project. This assessment will allow the team to develop a training and capacity building program for the PMU to help them with E&S risk management.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating Moderate

Environmental risks are moderate. Investments for continued and strengthened improvement of accessibility, quality and efficiency of health, education and social protection services considered under this second phase of the project include mainly capacity building and technical assistance activities, some equipment for health and education facilities procurement, and minor works for small reforms and maintenance of health and education facilities (so far works defined are access ramps, painting of building, changing floors, etc.) The scope of these works will be duly assessed once defined during the preparation of the project.

Therefore, with defined activities to be financed so far, there are no significant risks or impacts on the environment expected. For the minor civil works, mitigation measures are already widely known and used.



However, reoptimizing services with associated facilities, particularly health can bring downstream environmental issues that need to be considered, including use and disposal of hazardous chemicals, increased production of wastewater and medical waste, occupational, health and safety (OHS) risks of worked force for healthcare.

Further assessment on these potential environmental risks will be conducted during project preparation as part of the Environmental and Social Management Framework of the project that will be developed, consulted and disclosed by the client before appraisal.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

Social risks are moderate. Activities of the improvement of health, education, and social protection services of the poor and more vulnerable population of Salvador city pose predictable social risks, and no direct, permanent, or irreversible impacts are screened. On the contrary, envisaged targeted beneficiaries of the project are poor and more vulnerable groups. Nevertheless, some of them can be excluded from the project’s benefits due to i.e., complexity of reaching them because of a lack of reliable data. Several activities and expected outputs and outcomes would tackle by design this only potential negative social risk of the project, which is to ensure vulnerable individuals or groups full access to the project’s benefits.

Specific measures from the supply and demand sides for improving social services to most poor and vulnerable that are being discussed are studies, diagnostics, development and implementation of poverty maps, strategies and protocols in improving social protection, education and health services that will focus on population in extreme poverty (CRAS plus), most vulnerable populations in disaster areas, homeless, elderly and the disabled, female heads of households, violence against women.

Principles and procedures for the design and monitoring of the above social inclusion measures will be included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the project that will be developed, consulted, and disclosed by the client before appraisal. Consultations will be within the stakeholders engagement plan (SEP), including a suitable grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to be also developed and implemented by the client.

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:

ESS1 is relevant to the project. No irreversible or significant environmental and social potential risks and impacts have been identified at this stage. The project will finance mostly capacity building and technical assistance activities, some equipment for health and education facilities procurement, and minor works for small reforms and maintenance of health and education facilities (so far works defined are access ramps, painting of building, changing floors, etc.) Scope of these works will be duly assessed once defined during preparation of the project.

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An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that will be informed by an environmental and social risks and impacts analysis will be prepared by the client and an advanced draft disclosed before appraisal.

Because this project is a continuation of an ongoing WB safeguards project, environmental and social assessments and instruments to be prepared will build upon the existing materials to cover issues of the WB ESF. Main issues that will be part of the ESMF and shall include: (a) waste streams and OHS risks and safe handling and disposal of hazmat; (b) an improved relevant stakeholders' identification so engagement, including consultation, can adequately feed project's design and implementation, including enhancement of the current GRM, "Ouidoria de Salvador"; and (c) a social risk and impacts analysis focusing on adequate targeting of most vulnerable poor, including barriers of access and use of social protection, education and health services . Results will be used to improve proposed project's activities and expected outcomes as well as to include monitoring measures in the Environmental and Social Management of the project.

Areas where "Use of Borrower Framework" is being considered:

None

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

ESS10 is relevant at the Concept Stage. At this stage, stakeholders identified for the project would include the Project Affected People—all residents in Salvador/metropolitan area of Salvador, particularly users of health, education, and social protection services. Interested parties comprise federal government authorities for approval of the project, including, but not limited to, [to be completed].

The PMU will prepare the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) according to the requirements of ESS10 by further identifying and mapping specific stakeholder groups of the project, including as needed special needs such as cultural or any other obstacles for effective engagement and consultation throughout the project lifecycle.

The SEP will include specific procedures for stakeholder engagement and external communication on E&S issues. The SEP will also include establishing and maintaining a grievance redress mechanism to respond to public inquiries and to ensure concerns are recorded and responded to on a timely basis.

The Project's GRM will build on the ongoing strengthening of the "Ouidoria of Salvador" and will include as needed clear procedures for managing claims, guided by principles such as: (a) availability for beneficiaries and stakeholders respecting their sociocultural characteristics and needs; (b) known procedures and timeline for analyzing and resolving claims; and (c) affordability for the GRM users. The GRM will be supported by ICT as appropriate.

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

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ESS2 is relevant for the project. The PMU will need to develop a Labor Management Procedures (LMP) before appraisal, based on ToRs in accordance with the requirements of ESS2. Procedures will consider the category of people who will perform specific tasks, either public officials and/or consultants. The LMP will need to include measures to: i) provide workers information of their rights, ii) avoid discrimination and grant equal opportunities, iii) prevent and address harassment, intimidation and/or exploitation, iv) ensure occupational health and safety. A GRM will be developed within the LMP to provide a system in which to raise workers' concerns.

The direct workers are all government staff that are under the Brazilian legal framework, which has a comprehensive and robust labor management system, providing clearly documented guidelines and procedures for employee hiring, labor contract management, employee training, wage payment and welfare, social security and pension benefits, health examination, worker's organization, and grievance redress.

Relevance of ESS2 to all types of project workers, including the labor and working conditions for contracted workers will be assessed during preparation. Health care facilities are labor-intensive and potentially hazardous workplaces that expose their workers to a wide range of hazards. During preparation, the project design and ESMF will be further developed to support and enable the better control of OHS risks in both sectors, while at the same time promoting employee well-being and a safer work environment. The Bank's industry-specific EHS guidelines will be used as the reference to assess the adequacy of existing OHS management in the health care agencies/facilities and, as part of the project ESMF, to recommend any necessary measures to address the identified major gaps if any.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

ESS3 is relevant to the project. The minor civil works for reforms and maintenance and the operation of project-supported Health Care Centers would still bring impacts and pressures on the environment, which include consumption of resources (e.g., water and energy), management of chemicals and hazardous materials, generation of hazardous and conventional waste, wastewater and various emissions (e.g., exhaust air from heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, ventilation of medical gases, fugitive emissions released from sources such as medical waste storage areas and isolation wards, exhaust from any on-site medical waste incineration, etc.). During preparation, the adequacy of current practices of the health care facilities in the MofS will be further assessed for gap analysis against GIIP, particularly the applicable EHSs. As needed mitigation measures to address the potential negative impacts will be developed as part of the ESMF.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

ESS4 is relevant to the project. Based on current design, the project will not finance chemicals, but will support minor civil works that will be defined, and which impacts will be assessed during project preparation. It will require care issues in the neighborhoods the presence of trucks to collect demolition residues such as floors or walls, to deliver materials such as wood and ceramic bricks, works on the energy network, etc. In addition, community hazards associated with health care facility environments, particularly related to hazardous medical waste, necessitate that members of the public receive adequate information regarding potential infection hazards with the facility and at associated waste disposal site (if any). During preparation, relevant domestic practice in the sector will be reviewed



against the requirements of ESS4 and the World Bank’s applicable Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines to confirm the adequacy of existing system in Salvador. Necessary actions may be proposed in the ESMF.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

ESS 5 is not relevant to the projet. The Project will not finance any infrastructure works that would involve land acquisition, restrictions of use nor involuntary resettlement.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

ESS6 is not relevant. The civil works will be done on existing footprints and no adverse environmental risks and impacts can be directly associated with the Technical Assistance component.

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

ESS 7 is not relevant to the projet.. This project is the second phase of an ongoing project financed by the Bank (P162033), which did not trigger the indigenous policy because project’s area does not include indigenous peoples as defined by the Indigenous Peoples Policy OP/BP 4.10 (paragraph 4) and the ESS7. Project will be executed in the urban area of Salvador. No indigenous lands are located within the project’s geographic area of intervention. According to the last 2010 Demographic Census conducted by IBGE, 7,563 people have identified themselves as an indigenous population. They count for 0.28% of the city’s population and are evenly spread in 161 out of the 163 neighborhoods found in the city. This population does not fulfill the criteria of identification of indigenous groups set by the OP/BP 4.10 (paragraph 4) and ESS7, essentially, due to the circumstances of their lives in the city, they do not hold any collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

ESS 8 is relevant to the project. The Project will finance minor civil works of reforms and maintenance of the health and education facilities. An archaeological chance finds procedure would be part of the ESMF.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

ESS9 is not relevant to the project. The project will not imply the use of Financial Intermediaries.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No

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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:

Preparation and consultation of the following ESF instruments are expected prior to project Appraisal:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including a GRM
- Environmental and Social Management Framework.
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP)

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

The Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) will include measures to address all the identified risks and impacts not covered during project preparation and capacity building activities

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

14-May-2020

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Municipality of Salvador

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Casa Civil

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

Public Disclosure



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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Pablo Ariel Acosta, Andre Loureiro
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Valerie Hickey Recommended on 10-Mar-2020 at 22:19:3 EDT
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Maria Da Cunha (SAESSA) Cleared on 26-Mar-2020 at 16:52:4 EDT