



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 04-May-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24520



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Lebanon	Project ID P165711	Project Name Additional Financing for the Greater Beirut Water Supply Project	Parent Project ID (if any) P103063
Parent Project Name LB- GREATER BEIRUT WATER SUPPLY	Region MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 04-May-2018	Estimated Board Date 15-Jun-2018
Practice Area (Lead) Water	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance	Implementing Agency Council for Development & Reconstruction

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The project development objective is to increase the provision of potable water to the residents in the project area within the Greater Beirut region, including those in the low-income neighborhoods of Southern Beirut, and to strengthen the capacity of the BeirutMount Lebanon Water Establishment in utility operations.

Components

- Component 1: Bulk Water Supply Infrastructure: Tunnels, Water Treatment Plant, Transmission & Bulk Storage.
- Component 2: Supply Reservoirs, Distribution Network and Metering.
- Component 3: Project Management, Utility Strengthening and National Studies
- Component 4: Expropriation Support

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	90.00
Total Financing	90.00
of which IBRD/IDA	90.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	90.00
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Environmental Assessment Category

A-Full Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Lebanon is a small country on the Mediterranean coast with a population of 4.2 million. The country is highly urbanized with more than 85 percent of the population living in cities. Lebanon's service-based economy, while fragile and subject to frequent political shocks, is driven by a dynamic private sector and is highly reliant on the Arab Gulf economies.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

2. Water supply and sanitation services in Lebanon are below the levels expected in a middle-income country, especially for the poor. While network coverage is relatively high (79%), access to water supply is less than 3 hours per day. 92 percent of Lebanon's sewage running untreated into the watercourses and the sea. Water tariff is a flat yearly fee of approximately US\$170 for one cubic meter per day. The collection rates vary between 35 percent in the Bekaa (East of Lebanon) and 95 percent in Beirut and Mount Lebanon area.

3. Since 2014, Lebanon has seen an influx of over one million Syrian refugees. This has impacted the economy, the basic services, and increased total poverty figures. The Economic and Social Impact Assessment for Lebanon (2014) estimates for the water sector the cost of reinstating pre-crisis levels of water supply and sanitation services to host and refugee communities to be around \$375 million.

4. Higher Level Objectives to which the Project Contributes. The Greater Beirut Water Supply Project is consistent with the overall Government of Lebanon's (GoL) objective to reconcile economic development with environmental and social sustainability, through better public services for all, especially the poor. The project is also aligned with the Bank's Country Partnership Framework (FY17-22) focus areas (i) expand access to and quality of service delivery; and (ii) expand economic opportunities and increase human capital, particularly improved private sector investment environment.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

5. The project development objective is to increase the provision of potable water to the residents in the project area within the Greater Beirut region, including those in the low-income neighborhoods of



Southern Beirut, and to strengthen the capacity of the Beirut Mount Lebanon Water Establishment in utility operations.

Current PDO

6. No change in PDO

Key Results

7. The key project performance indicators are:
 - Volume (million cum/year) of additional potable water distribution in the project area (cumulative)
 - New piped household connections
 - New piped household connections for poor households in Southern Beirut that are resulting from the Project's interventions (cumulative)
 - Number of customers in the Greater Beirut Mount Lebanon area getting 24x7 water supply.
 - Performance based contract is signed.

D. Project Description

8. **The Greater Beirut Water Supply Project (the Project) was approved on December 16, 2010, and was effective on December 4, 2012.** It was restructured in June 2015 to extend the closing date from June 30, 2016, to the current closing date of June 30, 2019. The Beirut Mount Lebanon Water Establishment (BMLWE) and Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) implement the Project. The total Project amount is US\$370 million, of which the IBRD credit amount is US\$200 million, and the co-financing from BMLWE and the Government of Lebanon is US\$140 million and US\$30 million, respectively.

9. **The Project contributes to urban water supply security in Greater Beirut Mount Lebanon (GBML), including for low-income areas.** The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to “increase the provision of potable water to the residents in the project area within the Greater Beirut region, including those in the low-income neighborhoods of Southern Beirut, and to strengthen the capacity of the BMLWE in utility operations.”

10. **The Government of Lebanon's financial situation has changed since 2010.** At the time of appraisal, the Project was expected to cover the entire water supply system –conveyance of water to regional reservoirs, treatment and then distribution through a supply reservoirs and network of pipes. Part of this system was to be financed through the IBRD credit and a part through the Government of Lebanon's own funds. The Government of Lebanon is unable to provide financing due to reduced liquidity resulting from the Syrian crisis. Since 2014, Lebanon has seen over 1.5 million displaced Syrian people move to various parts of the country (that has a population of 4.2 million). The large number of Syrian displaced people have created a massive burden for the country, which was already struggling to deliver services to local communities after 25 years of civil war. This demographic shock has also put Lebanon's public finances under severe and rapidly escalating strains.

11. **From 2012 to 2014, the total budgetary spending by the Government grew by about US\$ 1.1 billion** because of the Syrian conflict and the associated sharp increase in demand for and consumption of public services due to increase in population. The cost of reinstating pre-crisis levels of water supply and sanitation services to host and refugee communities is estimated at US\$ 375 million. On the revenue side, spillovers from the conflict in Syria cut an estimated US\$ 1.5 billion in revenue collection over 2012-14, due to a combination of



direct impact on key sectors (e.g., tourism) and indirect impacts through weaker economic activity.¹ These shifts also affect the Project in two ways. First, the water storage requirements are now more, to meet the needs of a growing population; and second it is difficult for the Government to meet the funding for the increased storage requirements. The proposed AF will allow the Government of Lebanon to address this issue. A detailed description of additional activities by component is provided below:

12. **Component 1: Bulk Water Infrastructure (Additional US\$55 million; total US\$242.5 million IBRD Financing).** The Component 1 under the proposed AF will cover the scale-up of three regional reservoirs. The objective of the scaled-up activities is to help BMLWE meet the additional requirements for storage and potable water in Beirut. Under the Project the total storage capacity of three regional reservoirs in Hadath and Hazmeih is 100,000 cum, while under the AF request the total volume is proposed to be increased by 20 percent, i.e., 120,000 cum. The increase in volume of reservoirs will help increase the overall resilience and efficiency of the system and allow the water distribution system to meet the needs of the growing population. The AF Component 1 will also cover financing gaps in the optional part of the contract for the two pipelines (US\$10 million) and supervision and contingency costs (US\$15 million).

13. **Component Two: Distribution and Metering. (Additional US\$ 0; total US\$ 2.00 million)** There will be no changes to the Component under the proposed AF.

14. **Component Three: Project Management, Utility Strengthening and Studies. (Additional US\$20 million; total US\$30 million)** The component includes capacity strengthening of the BMLWE and the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW). The objective of the scale-up will be to allow BMLWE to prepare the ground to move towards continuous water service for all customers (including displaced people), improve its ability to perform its functions, and partner with the private sector in its operations to deliver better services to its customers. The additional activities will include one performance-based contract to monitor pressure meters, identify leakages and repair pipes as needed in Achrafieh, and leakage reduction activities including establishing DMA and installing customer meters in parts of North Beirut and South West Beirut. The focus will be on improving urban water management, including resilience (climate change adaptation measures), and sustainability of water use through technical assistance. Ultimately, through this Component, the AF will be able to better fulfill the second half of the PDO to “build capacity for utility operations.”

15. **Component Four: Expropriation Support (New Activity; US\$15 million).** The AF will add a small component to support expropriation of two regional reservoirs to be built under Component 1. Under the Project, Government of Lebanon was expected to cover all expropriation costs. However, due to the current financial constraints, the cost of expropriation for two regional reservoirs would be covered under the proposed AF. The expropriation decree for these reservoirs has already been issued, and no further land acquisition is required

E. Implementation

16. **The Project is on track to achieve its development objectives.** The Project was rated moderately satisfactory for the achievement of the Development Objective (DO) and Implementation Progress (IP) until June 7, 2017. At that time, the team assessed that while the PDO remained achievable, it was borderline and risky without advancing the contract for the Wardanieh WTP. The DO was downgraded to Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) until BMLWE issued to the contractor the order to commence works in November 2017. Based on the overall satisfactory implementation progress, since November 2017, the Project is rated MS to achieve the DO and IP.

¹ World Bank Report No. 81098-LB, Lebanon: Economic and Social Impact of the Syrian Conflict, September 2013



17. **Over US\$195 million, or about 97.5 percent of the IBRD credit, is committed under ongoing contracts and, as of April 4, 2018, 59.3 percent of the loan has been disbursed.** The Project is also in compliance with all legal covenants and safeguard requirements. The overall safeguard ratings for the Project have been Satisfactory (S) or MS for over 12 months. There are no outstanding Project audits or procurement issues. There are outstanding entity audits due to long approval processes. Corrective measures were identified and the implementing agencies have already taken steps to mitigate the risk of delays for future audits. BMLWE is completing entity audits for multiple years under one contract. This will expedite Ministry-level approval processes. Progress of the Project by component is summarized below.

18. **Component One: Bulk Water Infrastructure. (US\$187.5 million)** Activities include construction of: (i) two water tunnel conveyors of 3 km and 21 km; (ii) two transmission twin pipelines of 7.6 km and 2.7 km; (iii) three regional reservoirs of 100,000 cubic meters (cum) capacity; (iv) design, construction and supervision of a Water Treatment Plant (WTP) of 250,000 cubic meters; and (v) all related equipment including pumps and valves. By March 31, 2018, the excavation progress for the tunnel was 18.3 km (76.25 percent) and the twin pipelines were over 60 percent completed. The works for regional reservoirs and the Wardanieh WTP are ongoing and expected to be completed by the current Project closing date (i.e. June 30, 2019).

19. **Component Two: Distribution and Metering. (US\$ 2.00 million)** Activities under this component include: (i) construction of 16 supply reservoirs of storage capacities varying between 500 and 1,000 cum each; (ii) the design, construction and construction supervision of about 187 km of pipeline; (iii) installation of 200,000 household meters in selected areas; and (iv) installation of about 30 bulk water meters at reservoirs and distribution chambers. The construction of the network is completed. The works for the supply reservoirs are advanced will be completed by June 30, 2018. The contract for 30,000 customer meters is under implementation.

20. **Component Three: Project Management, Utility Strengthening and Studies. (US\$10 million)** The component includes capacity strengthening of the BMLWE and the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW). The TA for design and operation of distribution system to support the transition to continuous water supply has been completed, and the contracts for establishing the SCADA and GIS systems are under implementation.

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

21. The Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) is the administrative authority in charge of this project. Two Project Management Units (PMUs) hosted by the BMLWE and the CDR consist of a project manager, senior engineer, a procurement specialist, a financial management specialist, and environmental and social specialist, and an accountant. Both PMUs are assisted by engineering consultants who supervise the contractors ensuring the implementation of ESMP measures. Both PMUs and supervising engineers have shown good capacity in implementing existing ESMP measures.

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

The Project Location and salient physical characteristics are the following: • Joun Regulation Structure: Set into the hillside by the existing adit access from the Joun tunnel to the power station. • Joun to Wardanieh Tunnel (3 km). • Wadi Abou Yabes washout • Wardanieh WTP with tunnel inlet and outlet and works. A washout will be provided. • Wardanieh to Khalde tunnel (21km) • Inverted Siphon in the Damour River with



ventilation shafts at the hills south and north of the valley • A surge shaft in the hillside above Khalde 2.8m diameter shaft with 7m diameter surface venting structure in reinforced concrete, including improved access road. • Twin Pipeline from Khalde portal to distribution chamber: 1.9km long and 1.4m diameter. • Khalde distribution and connection chamber: in reinforced concrete containing isolating and regulating valves. • Twin Pipeline from Khalde distribution chamber to Hadath 90 and 125 reservoirs: 7.6km long, 1.4m diameter pipelines in ductile iron. • Hadath 125 reservoir includes two compartments, volume 30,000m3, reinforced concrete with isolating valves and small surface kiosk, including access road • Hadath 90 reservoir includes two compartments, volume 50,000m3, reinforced concrete with isolating valves and small surface kiosk, including access road. • Pipeline from Hadath reservoirs to Hazmeih reservoir: 2.7 km long twin 1.3m diameter pipelines in ductile iron. • Hazmeih 90 reservoir includes two compartments, volume 20,000 m3, reinforced concrete with isolating valves and small surface kiosk, including access road. Component 1 under the AF (reservoirs and pipeline) will be on the same location as the parent Project. The Hadath reservoir is in a rapidly growing area. It is primarily a residential and commercial town with some industrial activity and many public service institutions. Hazmeih reservoir is also in a rapidly urbanizing area that is home to several public service institutions and presence of many bank branches. The areas of both reservoirs have no important floral biodiversity or known archeological sites as indicated in the original ESIA. Component 2 (no change under the AF) Component 3: The PBC and DMA will be implemented in Achrafieh District and the output based contract will be in North and Southwest Beirut. The area is very urbanized and does not include floral biodiversity or known archeological site Component 4 (New Component Under the AF). The location is the same as indicated in Component 1.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Chaogang Wang, Social Safeguards Specialist
 Mohammad Farouk Ibrahim Kandeel, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The AF will include construction works for the bulk reservoirs that include trenching, scaffolding, and working at heights. The leakage reduction activity may include some trenching. Thus, occupational health and safety (OHS) is a substantial risk. The implementing agencies will ensure that adequate OHS measures are followed. Other risks such as waste management and biodiversity are assessed as



moderate. The environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) addendum includes mitigation measures to minimize risks. The overall activities under the AF remain unchanged therefore, no further impacts are envisaged. The Project’s ESIA and ESMP will also apply to the AF. The implementing agencies prepared an Addenda to the ESIA and added adequate OHS risk mitigation measures.

Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	No change
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The Project will not affect any natural habitats
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The Project will not affect any forests
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The Project will not involve procurement or application of pesticides
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The Project will not affect any known physical cultural resources
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The Project will not affect indigenous people
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Construction of two water storage reservoirs will involve permanent land expropriation. A RAP was prepared, approved and disclosed under the parent project. The AF will finance the expropriation cost and a RAP addendum has been prepared, approved and disclosed.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The Project does not include construction or operation of 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 will be implemented in dispute areas

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

Environmental Safeguards

The parent Project triggered OP 4.01 and was classified as Category A, given the geographical scale, diversity of components, and land expropriation requirements. The Additional Finance (AF) will comprise limited activities of the parent Project (2 bulk reservoirs, operation of the final length of the twin pipeline and the PBC in Achrafieh) with no additional land expropriation with environmental and social risks and impacts consistent with Category B. However, because the AF forms part of the parent project, the category of the AF will remain consistent with the parent Project.



The parent Project was reviewed extensively for more than a decade including the preparation of a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (dated April 1998). The EIA was revised by the Government of Lebanon (GoL) alongside previous studies and then updated into an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in 2010. The ESIA was cleared by the Bank during the preparation of the parent Project. The ESIA examined the potential impacts on various indicators including ambient air quality, soil, landscape and visual amenity, water resources (groundwater and surface water bodies), biodiversity (fauna and flora), noise and vibration, archeology, and socio-economic and public community. It also examined the entire life cycle of the project including water supply, treatment, storage, and distribution as well as wastewater collection and treatment.

An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was developed in 2010 that included mitigation measures for the construction and operation phases, references to control guidelines and standards, responsibilities for implementation and supervision of the plan, verification, monitoring and training requirements, record keeping and documentation requirements and funding required for implementing the plan. The two implementing agencies, Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) and Beirut Mount Lebanon Water Establishment (BMLWE), have achieved good progress in implementing the ESMP. Under the parent project, contractors implemented the required ESMP measures during construction and were supervised by the engineering consultants and the 2 Project Management Units (PMUs). Quarterly progress reports were prepared showing proper implementation of different measures. The Project's supervision missions found that the OHS measures could be improved. The implementing agencies added the adequate OHS risk mitigation measures to the AF ESIA. The overall environmental safeguards performance is moderately satisfactory as the Progress report for the Tunnel CESMP report was delayed. The report has been recently submitted and included required updates on environmental management aspects.

For the AF, an addendum to the original ESIA has been prepared. Other than some pipe repair activities for the new area covered by the PBC, the AF has no major additional components/activities than the parent Project. The same ESMP measures as the parent Project will apply to the AF. The implementation of the parent Project has shown that implementing agencies need to pay closer attention to Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) issues. Thus, the ESIA addendum improves on the OHS measures.

Public consultations were carried out during the implementation of the EIA of 1998 and the revised ESIA of 2010, for the parent project. On both occasions, the public feedback was documented and considered in the EIA and revised ESIA preparation. The results of the revised ESIA were also presented in two public consultation meetings and corresponding comments addressed during the meeting and in the revised ESIA. As the AF will cover a new area for the implementation of the PBC in Achrafieh, consultation with the residents of this district were held on April 12, 2018. It was clarified that should there be a need for carrying out excavation works for repairing pipe leaks, this will be through prior notification of such works through visible signs advising residents of the dates/times of the works, the mitigation measures that are taken by the contractor and including a mechanism encouraging the residents for sharing their concerns or suggestions. Such concerns/suggestions will be documented in Progress Reports, indicating how were they addressed during the execution of works.

While it is anticipated that the parent Project and the AF will have significant long-term positive impacts on the economy, employment, infrastructure, services, water supply and sanitation, environment, public health, and other sectors, there will also be several negative impacts during the various implementation stages that can be minimized with the proper implementation of the ESMP. The potential negative impacts were defined during both the construction and operation phases in the original ESIA and confirmed in the Addendum. In general, the potential impacts associated with the Project are not significant and are acceptable for this type of project with high anticipated socio-economic benefits.



The ESIA report of the parent Project has been disseminated with copies kept publicly accessible at CDR, MoEW, BMLWE, all concerned municipalities, and immediate stakeholders. The report has also been disclosed at the Infoshop. The ESIA will be redisclosed, and the ESIA Addendum for the AF has been cleared and will be disclosed in country and on the Bank's External Website.

Social Safeguards

The World Bank's Operational Policy (OP 4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement applies to the Project. Accordingly, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared by the ESIA consultant on behalf of CDR and BMLWE, under the overall supervision of the Project Steering Committee. The main impacts of the Project that give rise to resettlement are: (a) acquisition of land for building surface structures (infrastructure related to the conveyor, water treatment plants and storage reservoirs); and (b) establishment of easement right of ways (ROW) where the water conveyor is passing underneath the surface as well as restrictions on drilling on plots along the corridor of the conveyor.

Some losses associated with a minor agricultural business are expected. There will no loss of any other businesses or income generating activities nor any physical relocation of people. One farmer family is working and residing temporarily at a greenhouse located within the treatment plant proposed site at Wardanieh. The family was aware of the status of the land when taking up their temporary engagement with the affected landowner and will be offered alternative employment and housing under the same conditions through an arrangement with the landowner. This arrangement was confirmed in a letter to the World Bank and attached to the parent Project RAP.

For areas affected by ROWs, no actual land will be taken and no disturbance of the surface land use is expected. However, there will be restrictions imposed on the lots depending on depth of the tunnel beneath, such as prohibition of placing deep foundations or drilling wells.

The parent Project RAP includes land acquisition and additional measures related to all project components, as well as land acquisitions (mainly related to Component 1) that predates the World Bank's involvement (the World Bank was not involved with prior expropriations and this has been confirmed by the client in a letter to the Bank attached to the Project RAP).

Extensive consultations with affected communities, municipalities and stakeholders in project areas for Component 1 and 2 were conducted as part of the Project ESIA preparation. These included individual face-to-face interviews and public consultations. The consultant for the parent Project ESIA also distributed flyers that summarize the Project and inform the residents and stakeholders of public consultation sessions. Public consultations were undertaken in accordance with GoL's legal requirements on May 12, 2010 and July 27, 2010. In addition, to decide on the exact locations for additional reservoirs to be constructed for the distribution network in the suburbs of Beirut, the design consultant for Component 2 checked with the Heads of Municipalities. As a result of these consultations, decisions were made to reduce the scope of the expropriation decrees for Component 2 to a minimum.

Consultations with affected landowners and users were also undertaken in accordance with Lebanese Expropriations Law. These were held at appropriate stages throughout the land acquisition process, and were conducted at the local court offices housing the Expropriation Commissions for the relevant sub-district. The results were reflected in the parent Project RAP.

RAP implementation is progressing well. Compensation decisions have been made for most affected landowners. The landowners have been notified either in person (for the non-absentees) or through local newspapers (for the absentees) and compensations are deposited in escrow account. Grievance Redress Mechanisms are established and are functioning well.

The AF does not involve any new land acquisitions however it will include financing for the expropriation of two bulk



reservoirs. The required expropriated lands in Hadath (for Hadath Reservoir 90 reservoir) and Baabda (for Hazmeih Reservoir). The total expropriated plots are 13: 11 in Hadath two in Baabda. The 11 plots in Hadath are fully expropriated. The two plots in Baabda are partially expropriated. The expropriation does not affect any facilities or trees on these plots, and there are no changes in the land use as indicated in the parent Project RAP. The RAP addendum has been prepared to reflect these updates. It was disclosed in country and on the Bank's external website on May 2, 2018.

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

The main potential indirect impact of the parent Project is associated with increased generation of wastewater and the production of sludge from the water treatment plant. The wastewater will be managed at the planned treatment plants planned in Ghadir and Dora which have a combined capacity to serve a population exceeding 3 million. The sludge will be dewatered and disposed of in a nearby existing landfill. The quantity of sludge generated will not compromise the design capacity of the landfill.

No additional indirect and/or long-term impacts are expected for the AF.

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

The proposed tunnel configuration was justified through a series of alternate analyses that were examined in the 1998 EIA and the revised ESIA of 2010 based on the feasibility studies presented at both occasions. The alternatives included: (i) the No-project option; (ii) transmission options (tunnel with varied alignments and construction methods, pipeline with various materials (concrete, ductile, steel)); (iii) treatment plant location and technology; and (iv) sludge management. The parent Project did not intend to prejudge the sequencing of construction of the future reservoirs considered by the Lebanese authorities to further enhance the Greater Beirut water supply system although the greater likelihood for the construction of the Bisri Dam led to an increase of the design diameter of the water conveyance tunnel to be built under the project.

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.

A full ESIA has been prepared by the GoL included a comprehensive ESMP with mitigation, monitoring, and institutional strengthening/capacity building components. The GoL has been involved in the implementation of similar measures in several World Bank-funded projects and has the required capacity.

The Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) is the administrative authority in charge of the parent Project. Two Project Management Units (PMUs) hosted by the BMLWE and the CDR consist of a project manager, senior engineer, a procurement specialist, a financial management specialist, and environmental and social specialist, and an accountant. Both PMUs are assisted by engineering consultants who supervise the contractors ensuring the implementation of ESMP measures. Both PMUs and supervising engineers have shown good capacity in implementing existing ESMP measures.

The environmental and social specialist are, with the assistance of the engineering consultants, in charge of coordination, monitoring, and supervision of the ESMP as well as land acquisition and resettlement activities. Training was provided to contractors during project implementation, and the PMU has developed a capacity building and training program for the remaining works. CESMPs were prepared for the existing works, and will be also prepared for remaining works.



A RAP has been prepared to ensure that all land acquisition and related measures are appropriately conducted with due resettlement assistance provided to owners and users of the land along the conveyor or distribution pipeline or on reservoir construction sites, and that potential adverse impacts are mitigated, in compliance with OP 4.12. CDR's and BMLWE's capacity to plan and implement land acquisition is considered strong. Lebanese Law of expropriation has established general provisions for prior compensation of expropriated assets and easement right fees for restrictions imposed on affected properties. The RAP establishes procedures and mechanisms to address gaps between Lebanese expropriation legislation and the requirements of OP. 4.12, in particular, with regard to the mode of compensation payment for land acquisition and an affordable and accessible grievance mechanism for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement.

The key institutions involved in this project are the independent Expropriations and Appeals Commissions, CDR, BMLWE and the Land Registry in the Ministry of Finance. CDR and BMLWE, as the expropriating authorities, are responsible for providing counseling and support to affected owners through their expropriation units and services. Replacement costs for resettlement and land acquisition as decided by Expropriation Commissions are assessed based on the principle of equitable compensation. This means that the applicable price on the day of the decision is in accordance with the standards prevailing in the immediate neighborhood and takes into consideration whatever is necessary to restore the injured party to the state before the expropriation. Establishment of ROW where the water conveyor is passing underneath the surface as well as restrictions on drilling on plots along the corridor of the conveyor will also be compensated as easement fees according to estimates by the Commission on a case by case basis, depending on depth of tunnel and nature of restrictions.

The expropriation under the AF does not affect any facilities or trees, and there are no changes in the land use as indicated in the parent Project RAP. The RAP addendum has been prepared to reflect updates. It was disclosed in country and on the Bank's external website on May 2, 2018.

There is also a consistently applied practice, both within the CDR and the BMLWE, to make efforts to minimize expropriations and search for alternative sites, as expropriation costs for public works are considered high, particularly for prime property areas of Beirut.

Overall coordination and supervision for the implementation of the RAP and the RAP Addendum is under the responsibility of the PMU. The PMU has social and environmental safeguards specialist who supervise and monitor safeguards implementation, as described above, as well as any third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement as described in the RAP/RAP Addendum.

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

The parent Project and AF area comprises both rural and heavily urbanized areas. In general, the current water supply does not meet the needs of the residents and the infrastructure is inadequate. The population therefore engages in a number of coping strategies that vary according to the specific situation in the area.

Extensive consultations with the affected communities, municipalities and stakeholders as described above have been undertaken by the consultant as part of the preparation of the ESIA of the parent Project, including individual face-to-face interviews and public consultations. Public consultations were held on May 12 and July 27, 2010 and were in accordance with Lebanese legal requirements. The consultant has also distributed flyers that summarize the Project and informs the resident population and stakeholders of public consultation sessions.



The World Bank team, including the social development specialist and representatives of the implementing agencies and involved consultants undertook field visits to the Project areas where land acquisition will occur under Component 1 (Awali-Beirut Conveyor, Wardanieh Water Treatment Plant, transfer pipelines and storage reservoirs). Additional field visits to affected areas of Component 2 (distribution networks) were also undertaken during appraisal to screen for any additional resettlement issues. The parent Project RAP was submitted to the World Bank’s Infoshop and publicly disclosed on the websites of CDR and BMLWE on August 6, 2010.

As the AF will cover a new area for the implementation of the PBC in Achrafieh and DMAs in Southwest and North Beirut, consultation with the residents of these areas were held on April 12, 2018. It was clarified that should there be a need for carrying out excavation works for repairing pipe leaks, this will be through prior notification of such works through visible signs advising residents of the dates/times of the works, the mitigation measures that are taken by the contractor and including a mechanism encouraging the residents for sharing their concerns or suggestions. Such concerns/suggestions will be documented in Progress Reports, indicating how were they addressed during the execution of works. The ESIA was re-disclosed in country and on the Bank's external website on May 2, 2018. The ESIA addendum was also disclosed in country and on the Bank's external website on May 2,

The key stakeholders are the landowners affected by land expropriation. They were consulted during preparation of the RAP addendum. In accordance with Lebanese law, consultations with directly affected landowners and users will also be done by the Expropriation Commissions. These will be held at the local court offices housing the Commission in that sub-district and will be conducted after the public expropriation decrees are issued. Any interested party may also consult the relevant documents at the CDR or BMLWE offices.

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
16-Apr-2018	02-May-2018	02-May-2018
"In country" Disclosure		
Lebanon		
02-May-2018		
Comments		
Original ESIA and the AF ESIA addendum disclosed.		
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process		
Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	
16-Apr-2018	02-May-2018	



"In country" Disclosure

Lebanon

02-May-2018

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?

No

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?

No

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

Yes

Provide estimated number of people to be affected 6

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

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

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