INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE

Report No.: ISDSA13461

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Iraq	**Project ID:**	P155732
Project Name:	Emergency Operation for Development (P155732)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Ibrahim Khalil Dajani		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	07-Jun-2015	**Estimated Board Date:**	07-Jul-2015
Managing Unit:	GSURR	**Lending Instrument:**	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Health (12%), Transmission and Distribution of Electricity (21%), Rural and Inter-Urban Roads and Highways (45%), Sanitation (8%), W ater supply (14%)		
Theme(s):	Regional integration (20%), Health system performance (12%), Urban services and housing for the poor (8%), Other urban development (10%), City-wide Infrastructure and Service Delivery (50%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?	Yes		

Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	350.00	Total Bank Financing:	350.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		

Financing Source	**Amount**
Borrower	0.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	350.00
Total	350.00

Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment
Is this a Repeater project?	No

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The Project aims to support the Government of Iraq in the reconstruction of damaged infrastructure and housing and restoration of public services delivery in targeted municipal areas.

3. Project Description

The project will adopt an integrated and pragmatic approach to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure and housing in conflict-affected cities in Iraq. For the water, energy and transport sectors, this will be conducted through the repair and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure in the areas of electricity transmission and distribution networks, municipal waste, water, sanitation, roads and bridges, and health. Each of these sectoral interventions are sub-divided into: (i) Year 1 concentrates on rapid repairs/supply and installation of damaged infrastructure, as well as a damage and need assessment, planning and design and procurement of emergency equipment and goods/materials; (ii) and Year 2 to 5 will concentrate on the implementation of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of works as per the damage assessment. These interventions, in addition to promoting state/citizen trust-building and reconciliation, will be designed to generate local employment opportunities and help develop the local small- and medium-sized contracting industry including demand in a number of other sectors, such as construction materials and related services. For housing, a subsidy scheme will be designed and for health mobile hospitals and primary health care units and ambulances will be delivered.

The project will also support technical assistance towards planning and designing urban development and future infrastructure schemes and will also support project management, sensitization and monitoring and evaluation component. The design of the project components provides flexibility to include newly liberated and secure municipal areas.

An important precondition to infrastructure and housing repair and reconstruction will be the removal of debris and rubble, as well as structures which have been damaged beyond economic repair in order to clear space for subsequent reconstruction works. Due to the risks of explosive war remnants (EWR) concealed in and under the rubble (both unexploded ordnance - UXO, and deliberately planted explosives) an extensive explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) would have to be an integral part of rubble removal. The Iraqi government with assistance from the European Union, rest of the international community including specialized agencies such as the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) will ensure that improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and UXOs are properly detected and removed prior to works activities begin especially where rubble is accumulated. Any rubble removal contracted by the Bank will only apply to those areas that have been declared safe of EWRs.

The individual project components are as follows: (1) Electricity; (2) Municipal Waste, Water and Sanitation; (3) Housing and Transport; (4) Health (5) Technical Assistance; and (6) Project Management, Sensitization and Monitoring and Evaluation.

COMPONENT 1: Restoring Electricity Infrastructure and Connectivity

Iraq’s electricity sector has suffered from more than a decade of conflict and sanctions that have left its institutions weakened and have resulted in under-investment and chronic deterioration in service delivery and infrastructure. Although Iraq’s electricity sector has made progress in restoring and increasing power generation capacity (20GW nameplate capacity as of 2014), the transmission and distribution sub-sectors continue to face serious issues including significant (over 40%) losses, and hampering the provision of reliable and adequate supply to households and the private sector. Inadequate electricity is seen by Iraqis today as a top concern in comparison with other matters such as national security, health care, unemployment, crime, and high prices. Unreliable and insufficient electricity supply is creating hardship and undermining government credibility. Inadequate and poor

electricity services and infrastructure also impede private sector development and negatively affect employment, economic growth and constrain attempts to address widespread poverty. According to the Investment Climate Assessment (ICA) Survey, 73 percent of the firms operating in Iraq identified the lack of sufficient electricity supply as a “very severe obstacle” to productivity, and the most significant issue affecting private sector development and job creation. According to the Integrated National Energy Strategy (developed with the Bank in 2013), the lack of reliable electricity supply costs Iraq in excess of $43 billion per year in lost GDP.

Today, less than 10 percent of the population has continuous access (i.e. at least 20 hours a day) to electricity. With progress being made in the expansion of generation capacity, it is now in the sector’s transmission and distribution network where the challenges predominantly lie. Iraq’s transmission and distribution networks have suffered chronic deterioration and are now overloaded, unreliable and in need of significant investment. The poor state of network infrastructure is compounded by the absence of effective metering, billing systems, and customer management systems resulting in very high technical and non-technical losses (approximately 42% of electricity generated does not make it to the end consumer). Even whilst electricity supply is constrained by system capacity and inefficiency, demand continues to grow unabated (over 7% per year) given the lack of any real price controls or demand side management. In addition, weak institutions, poor collection rates, and high levels of theft also contribute to increasing fiscal pressure on Iraq’s public resources, and reduce the MoE’s ability to meet electricity demand and customer satisfaction.

Prior to the ISIS conflcit, the MoE developed investment plans totaling around USD 21 billion between 2011 and 2020 in response to an urgent need for investment in Iraq’s transmission and distribution sub-sectors, supported by a comprehensive master plan developed by Parsons Brinkerhoff in 2010. The MoE has also requested the Bank’s support in developing a roadmap for reform of the electricity sector and preparing a [USD500] million IBRD financing – the Electricity Distribution Reform and Investment Project (EDRIP - P150933, planned for FY2017). This project aims to finance distribution infrastructure that will reduce losses, and increase levels and reliability of electricity supply in the central and south regions of Iraq. In addition, it will also support the reform of Iraq’s electricity sector institutions and operations to improve the sector’s overall performance. This Project incorporates very basic, scalable design, and could also be scaled up to include more comprehensive infrastructure rehabilitation in the areas under consideration by the emergency project.

This Project would assist with the emergency supply of equipment and reconstruction of transmission and distribution infrastructure in the targeted municipal areas. Electricity supply to the seven municipalities pre-ISIS conflict was on par with that to the rest of Iraq and reports would indicate that, although poorly maintained, was in service during the ISIS occupation. Technical Assistance will be provided for the supervision of electricity sub-projects implementation.

COMPONENT 2: Restoring Solid Waste, Water and Sanitation Services

Iraq is estimated to produce 31,000 tons of solid waste every day with per capita waste generation exceeding 1.4 kg per person per day. Rapid increase in waste generation production is putting tremendous strain on Iraqi waste handling infrastructure which have significantly deteriorated after decades of conflict and mismanagement. In the absence of modern and efficient waste handling and disposal infrastructure, most waste is disposed in unregulated landfills across Iraq, with little or no concern for both human health and environment. Iraqi landfills are characterized by spontaneous fires, groundwater contamination, surface water pollution and large-scale greenhouse gas emissions.

Additionally, the management of rubble and debris resulting from armed conflict and acts of war needs attention as part of the reconstruction efforts. Special attention also needs to be given to contamination by hazardous substances that could result from war-related damages such as petroleum products and a spectrum of chemicals from small industries and storage facilities which could affect soils, rubble/debris, as well as water and groundwater in conflict-affected areas.

A National Solid Waste Management Plan (NSWMP) for Iraq was developed in 2007 and contains recommendations to build 33 environmentally engineered landfills with the capacity of 600 million cubic meters serving all of the 18 governorates in Iraq by 2027. In addition to constructing landfills the plan also focuses on the collection and transportation, and on developing systems to maximize recycling and reuse. Broad education measures would complement investments in waste management infrastructure supporting the understanding of and participation in waste management in the identified municipal areas of both communities and individuals.

In Iraq access to improved water supply and sanitation is relatively high, but the quality of that access is often low. In 2012, 94 percent of the population had access to safe sanitation. In the same year, 87 percent of the population had acces s to piped water supply in their houses. The quality of services provided, however, is perceived to be low. Many households experienced regular and lengthy service interruptions in 2012 and beyond due to the lack of maintenance and interruptions in water supply. Apart from the lack of reliable water supply, the water quality provided through the public network is also poor. Further, while almost all households have universal access to sanitation facilities, collection of wastewater is not equally developed with only 28 percent of the population having access to a sanitation facility connected to a piped sewerage network. Conflict related damage to water and sanitation services has further adversely impacted service delivery.

The objective of the municipal waste, water and sewer component is to restore water, wastewater and solid waste services through the repair and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure in selected municipalities. The repair, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure would help to reduce public health risks while generating local employment opportunities. The work will include (i) repair, reconstruct and rehabilitate existing water, wastewater, storm water and solid waste infrastructure (such as water intake, transmission lines, treatment plants, pumping stations, storage tanks, distribution networks, house connections, sewers and trunk lines, wastewater treatment plants, storm water drains) through: (i) carrying out of a water and sanitation damage and needs assessment and identification of Water and Sanitation Subprojects; (ii) preparation of detailed plans and designs for Water and Sanitation Subprojects; and (iii) provision of technical assistance for the supervision and implementation of Water and Sanitation Subprojects.

COMPONENT 3: Restoring Transport Infrastructure and Developing a Housing Reconstruction Subsidy Scheme

Successive years of conflict have limited GoI’s ability to promote an enabling environment for the provision of affordable housing by the private sector and for a greater role for financial services in the construction sector. Iraq suffered from a chronic housing shortage coupled with low quality housing stock even before the latest ISIS conflict. Recent estimates indicate that almost 30%-40% of the population lives in very poor housing conditions and that at least 10% of the nation's total dwellings are overcrowded. Further, the absence of a market-based housing finance system makes it difficult for most Iraqis to afford adequate housing with housing much less affordable for Iraqis than elsewhere in the Middle East. Against such a background, the latest conflict has severely compounded the housing crisis where a large number of housing units have been destroyed or

damaged.

This component will support the GoI in designing of a Housing Reconstruction Subsidy Scheme. Such a subsidy scheme will be based on past Government practices in similar situations and could be adopted by the Government for all the liberated areas in Iraq. The scheme will be enhanced taking into account efficiency and effectiveness in addressing the needs of tenants, informal settlers and mortgaged assets.

Transport infrastructure (for all modes, including roads, railways, ports and airports) is key to the economic development of Iraq. However, most transport infrastructure in the affected region suffered destruction and damage as a result of recent military operations, sabotage and vandalism during the current crisis. As a result of the full or partial destruction of structures, road sections and airports, the impact to transport operations has been significant. This has led to the continued closure of a number of road and rail section for normal traffic, except for the purposes of military operations. While international transportation has been limited due to ongoing conflict, economic sanctions and safety issues, domestic air transportation has also been limited to a few routes. Negligence and lack of maintenance has further deteriorated the infrastructure. Continued use of the transport network by the military and for refugee transportation continues to negatively impact on the transport infrastructure. Additionally, much of this infrastructure suffered extensive damage and destruction during the previous conflict. Some were in the process of rehabilitation but the current situation exacerbated the challenge. The lack of a sectoral strategy, chronic underfunding, lack of institutional capacity, and a complex conflict-affected environment compound the problem. At this juncture, the country faces enormous challenges in reconstructing its transportation networks and facilities, as well as re-establishing key transport services.

The objective of the transport component is to improve the condition of road assets by repair and rehabilitation of highly damaged segments of the primary road network and currently used detour routes in and around selected municipalities, re-establishing critical bridge crossings and functioning of major culverts. The project will also help restore the functional capacity of these road assets, i.e. to restore normal and safe traffic operations. In addition, the proposed civil works on roads and bridges would generate local employment opportunities. The work will be conducted in coordination with rubble removal and will include road structure repairs (mainly pavement, bridge decks, abutments and poles), but also shoulder stabilization, approaches to bridges, road safety signalization and equipment, and drainage repairs. The project will also support the formulation of key transformational area-based projects, including Regional Development Framework and Decentralization Plans.

COMPONENT 4: Restoring Health Services

Due to the prolonged conflict, Iraq’s health sector is under strain. In the last few decades, Iraq’s health care capacity has been severely undermined by the effects of different wars, international sanctions, sectarian violence and political instability. Furthermore, the growing inflow of Syrian refugees and internally displaced Iraqis in the 2012-2014 period has challenged the ability of the government to respond to the growing health needs of the population. Once considered the best in the region, Iraq’s health indicators have been deteriorating and according to World Bank 2013 data , maternal mortality in Iraq is among the highest in the region at 67/1,000 live births. Similarly, Iraq is above the regional rates for under five mortality (34/1,000 compared to 26/1000) and infant mortality (28/1,000 compared to 21/1,000). Immunization rates for Measles (63 percent), Polio (70 percent), and DPT (68 percent) are also below the regional averages at 88 percent, 90 percent, and 89 percent

respectively.

The large influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) led to a significant increase in demand for health services and a rise in communicable diseases. According to WHO latest data, acute respiratory infection (ARI), skin disease, and acute diarrhea (AD) remain the leading causes of morbidity reported from all camps. Other assessments indicate that basic laboratory services in health facilities in IDP camps are either nonexistent or insufficiently equipped to handle the growing demand for services . Communicable diseases, particularly water-borne infectious diseases is also affecting the Iraqi population, Cholera is endemic, with major outbreaks in many parts of the country. Hepatitis E is also reportedly endemic, with an approximately 20.3 percent prevalence rate. (WHO, 2013a).

The Ministry of Health (MoH) capacity to manage the provision of basic services has been jeopardized. The health system's physical infrastructure is suffering from severe deterioration due to destruction, neglect over time and consequences from the war, whereby most of the health infrastructure is in poor condition and is critically lacking human resources and essential equipment. Given this situation, there is an urgent need to address the resource shortages and build the resilience of the Iraqi health system to alleviate the currently declining health situation in the country.

The objective of the health component is to improve the delivery of essential healthca re services in selected municipalities to serve the urgent health needs of the Iraqi population. As such, this component will adopt a two-pronged approach: (i) responding to the most urgent health needs through the acquisition of mobile hospitals, mobile clinics and ambulances and (ii) technical assistance to assess and plan for mid to long-term reconstruction/rehabilitation of the health care services.

COMPONENT 5: Technical Assistance

Sectoral development: This activity will constitute a platform for the identification and [partial] preparation of a range of potential sector investment projects which would be based on a continuous strategic, medium to longer term needs assessment carried out between the Bank and the Iraqi government over the project implementation period. This needs assessment would go well beyond the project's lifetime and the scope of emergency reconstruction and restoration, and identify opportunities to build on the momentum, delivery mechanisms and implementation arrangements set up under Emergency Operation for Development Project (EODP). Likely sectors for medium to longer term development approaches could include transport (both urban and inter-urban including railways lead by the Ministry of Construction and Housing (MoCH), housing (MoCH) and water and waste management (Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works - MoMPW). Some of the outputs of the TAs would be in the form of urban development master-plans, integrated solid waste management plans and designs, and railway infrastructure rehabilitation and safety improvement plans and designs. This TA will also support the carrying out of a health sector needs assessment and development of a mid- to long term health care services master plan.

Technical assistance: TA will provide analytical and advisory services to sectoral components on a demand driven basis with likely two broad topics. The first would fall under the theme of state/ citizen trust-building and promoting reconciliation in the wider project context, with likely topics being: (i) inclusive participation by local communities (ii) transparency of resource allocation, (iii) enacting measures to promote tolerance through community-led projects across different social groups, (iv) using targeted media, social media and communications campaigns to disseminate information about the project, and promote trust and solidarity, and (v) addressing local grievances

through an effective redress mechanism. The second would relate to a broader assistance strategy for the reconstruction and sustainable management of physical cultural resources. This activity could include a systematic and detailed damage assessment of damaged Physical Cultural Resources (PCR), a prioritized list of required interventions, a reconstruction and restoration strategy including standards, guidelines, knowledge and technical resources, and design codes, and the identification of financing sources and setup of a pooled multi-donor fund.

COMPONENT 6: Project Management, Sensitization and Monitoring and Evaluation

This component will cover costs associated with the management and coordination of the Project, including the creation and maintenance of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. This will also include communication at the national and local (seven cities) levels with beneficiaries and all other stakeholders involved in the Project including line ministries, international agencies/missions, civil society and faith based organizations. It is expected that complementary, specialized, technical inputs and their logistical support will be required to execute individual project activities and provide adequate technical guidance to the project implementing partners. This component will also cover the cost of travel, accommodation and per diem for the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and Project Management Teams (PMTs) participating in Bank conducted supervision missions outside Iraq structures detailed in Section II below). Sensitization and communication work will aim at raising the transmission of clear and consistent messages to support the effective implementation of the project by informing, guiding, proactively managing expectations of its beneficiaries and communities about project, promoting understanding and buy-into the process, as well as generating and sustaining broad stakeholder interest and buy-in. These activities will be initiated at the start of the project and will continue throughout the project life cycle.

4. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The Project will be implemented in urban agglomerations of Tikrit, Dour, Al-Alam and Al Dalooeyya located in the Salah Al-Din Governorate as well as urban agglomerations of Jalula, As-Sadiya and Al-AAzeem located in Diyala Governorate. In addition, suburban areas, villages and infrastructure across open range land may also be included for project-financed activities.

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The common feature for all project interventions is the strict adherence to pre-existing footprints of buildings, structures and linear infrastructure, which was damaged or destroyed during combat activities when ISIS moved into the areas, and was pushed out again, and vandalism, sabotage, and retribution acts during ISISs occupation.

The majority of interventions is expected in urbanized areas, which currently are characterized by very low environmental baseline conditions, mainly due to acts of war and related deterioration and negligence (such as: rubble and UXO presence, unregulated waste disposal, breakdown of environmental services, and presence of contaminations from oil / fuels and ammunitions). Some larger reconstruction sub-projects, such as bridges, will be located at major rivers and within areas with slightly higher environmental sensitivities, but again within existing transport corridors and on existing footprints.

As the project is prepared under the provisions of paragraph 12 of OP10.00 for projects in situations of urgent need for assistance or capacity constraints, the preparation of safeguards instruments has been deferred into the implementation period, and an environmental and social action plan (ESAP) has been developed by the Task Team.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Africa Eshogba Olojoba (GENDR)
Chaogang Wang (GSURR)
Wolfhart Pohl (GCFDR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project will involve substantial physical / civil works, dealing with rubble removal, clean-up and reconstruction activities. While expected to be implemented in small increments and on existing footprints, these works will require a solid E&S management framework, specifically ESMPs, to avoid, minimize and mitigate potential negative impacts routinely associated with construction activities of the foreseen scale. The project wide ESMF and site specific ESIAs/ESMPs will be produced, cleared by the Bank, and disclosed both in country and at the Bank InfoShop before the start of physical works.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	Due to the project being confined to existing footprints of structures, roads, bridges etc., and mainly located in urbanized areas, no sensitive or protected habitats will be affected.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	Due to the project being confined to existing footprints of structures, roads, bridges etc., and mainly located in urbanized areas, no sensitive or protected habitats will be affected.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	No activities will be financed that will require the purchase, storage, handling, or use of pesticides or herbicides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Iraq is a country extremely rich in Physical Cultural Resources (PCR), and the destruction experienced during combat activities between ISIL and Coalition forces are highly likely to have affected historical buildings, religious sites such as mosques and shrines, and monuments. Destruction may have been random acts of war, but also targeted acts of sectarian violence. Dealing with PCR has been included into the ESMF and will be part of the planned TA component.
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	No	No stakeholders qualifying as Indigenous Peoples (IP) will be affected by the project activities.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	As a general principle, all activities are planned to take place on existing footprints. Nevertheless there is a small possibility that reconstruction works may temporarily affect access to livelihoods or residences, or require temporary use of private land. Hence this policy was triggered in a precautionary manner and a RPF as overall

		guidelines for resettlement planning and implementation of the whole project and site specific RAP/ARAP as needed will be produced, cleared by the Bank, and disclosed both in country and at the Bank InfoShop before the start of physical works. The planned TA component will include advisory services on social inclusion and participatory processes, to ensure just and equitable access of all stakeholders to the project's services.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	No reconstruction activities involving dams will be included into the project, nor infrastructure that is directly dependent on the technical soundness and functioning of an existing dam (such as e.g. irrigation networks).
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	The policy is triggered because the project will finance water supply and wastewater infrastructure that use or rely on water sources that are considered international waterways for the purpose of OP7.50. However, the project will only finance the rehabilitation of ongoing schemes. The nature of these works may involve additions, alterations or reconstruction of existing facilities, but it will not involve works and activities that would exceed original schemes, change their nature, or alter or expand their scope and extent to make them appear new or different schemes. None of the works are therefore expected to lead to appreciable adverse effects on hydrological flows, or water quality of any international waterway. Thus the team has sought an exception from the policy's notification requirement.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	While the project will target areas recently liberated from ISIS, these are not deemed "disputed" in the sense of this policy, as ISIS has no international recognition and would thus not be a claimant with any legitimacy to their controlled territories.

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:
The sheer financial volume and physical dimensions of the project have the potential to cause adverse environmental and social impacts, though mitigated by the expected partition of the investments in a large number of smaller increments. The disaggregated environmental risk is moderate, as all investments are expected to be implemented on existing physical footprints, being reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. For the same reason the risks associated with involuntary resettlement and livelihood restoration are moderate. These issues will be managed with appropriate safeguards instruments (an ESMF and RPF for overall guidance, and sub-project specific ESMPs, ESIAs and RAPs/ARAPs) which will be produced during the first months of the implementation phase. The key social risk is associated with the activities planned under the

housing sector and are associated with (i) creating equitable, just access to the project's benefits; (ii) dealing with unclear titling, informal uses and proxy owners; (iii) avoiding negative unintended consequences, e.g. rapid increases of rents; and (iv) creating the capacities and resources to manage the substantial transaction efforts to implement this sectoral component. The mitigation measures for the latter risk will include targeted TA activities, which will be deployed during the first year of project implementation, and aim to build on existing mechanisms in housing provision and repair to strengthen management capacity for data collection, inventory, damage assessment, design, construction supervision, financial management, and verification. This said, there are no large-scale, significant or irreversible impacts expected from the project.

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

No indirect / long term impacts are expected due to the project activities. The main broader impacts would be the rekindling of the previous levels of economic activities, and the restoration of public and environmental services, which would be a positive impact compared to the current baseline.

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

As this project will finance only the reconstruction and restoration or pre-existing structures, no relevant project alternatives are considered. Within sub-projects there may be various design options, and the ESMPs to be deployed for every sub-project will promote the environmentally and socially best performing and most sustainable approaches and design options.

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.

As the project is prepared under the provisions of paragraph 12 of OP10 for projects in situations of urgent need for assistance or capacity constraints, the preparation of safeguards instruments has been deferred into the implementation period, and an environmental and social action plan (ESAP) was developed (see PAD, Annex 5). During the implementation period and before the relevant project activities are commenced, the Recipient will prepare an ESMF and RPF that will cover the entire scope of potential investment sub-projects (e.g. housing, road repairs, transmission lines, bridges, energy production facilities, etc.), divide them into typologies along environmental and social criteria and impacts, and for each typology define the suggested, specific instruments and processes. This would also be the instrument that would be disclosed and consulted, before any physical activities would start. The ESMF will also include a positive list of likely activities and investments to be financed, and a negative list of activities, equipment, and goods that will not be financed by the project due to their potential, negative environmental impacts

The ESMF will provide clear guidance on (i) the scope of project typologies, ranging from simple, routine civil reconstruction works (e.g. road repair) to more complex repairs of e.g. bridges and larger structures; (ii) which types of safeguards instruments would be will be required. The types of safeguards instruments anticipated for the project range from abbreviated, checklist type ESMPs for simple, routine repair works, over more elaborate and comprehensive ESMPs to ESIAs within clearly defined project boundaries. All project activities involving civil works on any scale will require some type of environmental / social management instrument, which will be determined and defined by the ESMF.

Most typologies within the expected scope of subprojects are expected to involve routine, simple civil works pertaining only to existing structures and footprints, where conflict-related damage

was incurred. For these typologies abbreviated ESMPs will be prepared as appropriate safeguards instrument, and freestanding, comprehensive ESIAs will be not be required, as the structures and installations will have existed before, and the project would only finance their repair, reconstruction or reinstatement. All subprojects under this typology, e.g. repair / reconstruction of housing, roads, transmission lines, municipal infrastructure, as well as the restoration of public services will require safeguards instruments in form of ESMPs (E&S management plans) that would become part of the works contracts, set the E&S standards and compliance mechanisms, an serve as contractual basis for supervision and enforcement of good E&S practice during the works. For some larger projects, e.g. bridge reconstruction, a limited ESIA may be required, as the works would be more substantial in scale, and rivers may be more sensitive and vulnerable to environmental impacts, which would be integrated into the ESMP. Also the ESMPs would be more specific on measures to protect water quality, riverine / aquatic ecosystems, and retain the hydrological regime around the bridge. Also, additional social considerations, such as continued access to the river for fishing and water abstraction, may become relevant

Linked to the ESMF (though under different management and control) is the risk of ERW (explosive remnants of war), including UXO (unexploded ordnance), AXO (abandoned explosive ordnance) and booby traps in the project areas. As the project will be implemented in areas recently liberated from ISIL rule, and as the liberation often took place with considerable combat activities, the presence of ERW is a certainty. Thus, all project areas will have undergone or undergo a screening (technical survey) for ERW and will have to be declared safe prior to any works, be it relating to rubble removal, reconstruction of damaged structures, or any works below ground level.

Project Management Teams will be established in relevant line ministries involved in the project implementation. Even though the ministries have experience of implementing Bank financed project and know well about the requirements of the Bank safeguards policies, their capacity of implementing safeguards instruments are relatively weak. The Bank team will provide training and guidance to clients as needed during the project implementation.

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

The key stakeholders are (i) the PMTs (project management teams) from the sector line Ministries, (ii) the Administrations of the affected Governorates, (iii) the Municipalities, and (iv) project beneficiaries and people potentially affected by the project. Consultations with relevant stakeholders will be carried out in preparation of the ESMF, RPF, limited ESIAs and site specific ESMPs and RAPS/ARAPs as needed. The planned environmental and social management approach will also be part of the public hearings and consultations that will precede individual subproject implementation, and will be organized by the municipalities.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	////
Date of submission to InfoShop	////
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	////

"In country" Disclosure	
Comments:	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	////
Date of submission to InfoShop	////
"In country" Disclosure	
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

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [ ] No [×] NA [ ]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/ process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [ ] No [×] NA [ ]
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [ ] No [×] NA [ ]
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ ]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [ ] No [×] NA [ ]

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 [ ] No [×] NA [ ]
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Ibrahim Khalil Dajani	
Approved By		
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Bernard Harborne (PMGR)	Date: 18-Jun-2015