



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 02/25/2020 | Report No: ESRSC01141



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Colombia	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	P172535	
Project Name	Colombia: Resilient and Inclusive Housing Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Urban, Resilience and Land	Investment Project Financing	9/3/2020	11/24/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Economy and Public Credit	Fonvivienda, Ministry of Housing, City and Territory (MVCT)		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To increase resilience and social inclusion in the housing sector in selected municipalities.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	100.00

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]

In the housing sector, housing quality remains a major challenge in Colombia. Despite the government’s significant investments in the housing sector over the last years, according to the Integrated Household Survey (Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares, GEIH 2018) about 3.9 million households currently face a housing deficit. Of those households that live in deficit, roughly half live in urban areas. Currently, 8 out of 10 Colombian families with housing deficit live in a substandard housing unit. These families living with qualitative housing deficit are usually the most vulnerable and are in most need of Project’s interventions.



The overall objective of the Project is to support the scaling-up of Colombia’s home improvement program Casa Digna, Vida Digna (CDVD). This program aims to assist vulnerable families living in selected areas with the resources they need to upgrade their homes and improve their living conditions. The Project will also support the municipalities most affected by the migration from Venezuela in coping with the increasing needs in those municipalities and the associated fragilities. To achieve this, the Project will have the following components:

Component 1: Increasing housing quality for lower income families

Sub-component 1.1: Supporting home improvement subsidies to improve housing quality. This subcomponent will finance home improvement subsidies through Casa Digna Vida Digna (CDVD) to improve housing quality. The subsidy program will benefit eligible households living in homes with inadequate living conditions, with property value under 135 current monthly minimum wages (<135 MW), located in the most vulnerable areas of selected municipalities prioritized by the Ministry of Housing, City and Territory (MVCT). Eligible households will not receive directly the subsidy but instead would be provided with the improvement works in their homes. The estimated average amount for a home improvement subsidy is US\$4,000. A fiduciary agent will manage the funds and independent and vetted private contractors would conduct the works after a professional assessment is completed in each eligible home. The home improvement works would prioritize structural strengthening if the assessment recommends it prior to completing other qualitative improvements. Homes that are assessed as structurally sound would be eligible for qualitative improvements and expansions. To maximize the impact of housing subsidies, basic urban planning interventions will be carried out including but not limited to construction of public spaces, infrastructure for integrated urban upgrading, etc. Project activities will avoid requiring the use of, or cause, the pollution of waterways. Project interventions will be implemented predominantly in housing located in urban and peri-urban. Those areas will not be located in (i) areas of high risk or with non-mitigable risks, (ii) environmental protected areas, (iii) areas with no access to public services, or (iv) areas with no roads and basic infrastructure. During the project, a maximum of 3 pilots in rural areas will be conducted to extract lessons learned and explore potential future interventions. Eligible homes must be legally owned homes or homes located in public land that could be subject of a simplified out of court property legalization process. The final selection of areas to be targeted by the Project will be defined based on the results of the work done by the “Mesa de Equidad” which includes the identification of targeted poverty population through SISBEN IV, PDETs municipalities, and the “Mision para la Transformación del Campo Colombiano”.

Subcomponent 1.2: Improving living conditions in municipalities most affected by migration. This subcomponent will improve living conditions in municipalities most affected by migration by targeting of municipalities disproportionately affected by the Venezuelan exodus; providing direct support to improve migrants’ living conditions through urban infrastructure investments such as the construction of public spaces, services and infrastructure for integrated urban upgrading, and to promote social integration of migrants and host communities in affected municipalities. During Project preparation a set of possible interventions will be prioritized according to their operational feasibility and their alignment with the legal mandates of the Implementing Agencies. Targeted municipalities will be able to select activities among the set of interventions prioritized, including those that: (i) dynamize local economies by engaging, to the degree possible, local vulnerable population in the implementation of investments; (ii) strengthen the institutional and financial capacities of affected municipalities; and (iii) provide technical assistance to host municipalities to improve policy coordination and to incorporate long-term developmental responses in their development and territorial plans. Although 15 municipalities are already identified as the most affected by migration, final selection of municipalities will be defined based on the results of the work



done by the “Mesa de Equidad” which includes the identification of targeted poverty population through SISBEN IV, PDETs municipalities, and the “Mision para la Transformación del Campo Colombiano”.

Component 2: Institutional strengthening to increase housing quality

Sub-component 2.1: Strengthening microfinance for home improvement market. This subcomponent will strengthen the microfinance for home improvement market by (i) improving the ecosystem for home improvement microfinance and its linkage to national or local government subsidies; (ii) building geospatial databases that could reduce the cost of client acquisition and credit origination; (iii) designing standard products, budget tools and quality control mechanisms that could be used by microfinance institutions; and (iv) performing research on new building technologies that could be adopted to deliver affordable and resilient housing in remote areas. This subcomponent will not finance microcredits. It will be limited to provide technical assistance to improve the microfinance framework in the country.

Subcomponent 2.2: Strengthening institutional capacity of the MVCT and their counterparts at the local level. This subcomponent will strengthen the institutional capacity of the MVCT and their counterparts at the local level by providing technical assistance to improve the integration of housing and urban planning instruments; support the design and implementation of home improvement and urban and peri-urban housing subsidy design and implementation; promote and enforce housing resilience and social inclusion; support the design and implementation of geospatial housing subsidy allocation monitoring systems; and to monitor and evaluate existing housing programs.

Component 3: Project Management. The component will monitor and evaluate of project results, including capacity building and technical support on procurement, safeguards and financial management requirements, including the hiring of the PIU’s staff.

The MVCT will act as the official counterpart and will be responsible for the technical oversight of the Project. The Project will have two implementing agencies: Fonvivienda will be responsible for the overall Project implementation except for the implementation of urban upgrading interventions (under Subcomponents 1.1 and 1.2) which will be executed by the MVCT. Both entities will need to be in compliance with fiduciary management, reporting requirements and monitoring activities, including implementation of the environmental and social management plans.

Fonvivienda has extensive experience in implementing housing programs and in assigning housing subsidies. The entity is currently managing five housing programs that focus on the promotion of construction and acquisition of new housing in urban areas. Through these programs, Fonvivienda has successfully channeled more than US\$ 3.5 billion since 2012. Moreover, since its foundation in 2003, Fonvivienda has assigned more than 33,000 preventive resettlement subsidies. Bank’s policies and procedures are well-known by MVCT and Fonvivienda as they have previously worked with the Bank in the preparation of an IPF Project “National Macroproyectos Social Interest Program Project” (P110671), although it was cancelled due to weaknesses in project design and changes in government priorities.

The MVCT, through the Urban and Territorial Space Direction (DEUT), is responsible for providing technical assistance related to land use planning, risk management and urban policy formulation. Likewise, it executes the Comprehensive Neighborhood Improvement Program which includes urban legalization. The Department of Housing System (DSH) of



the MVCT is responsible for the formulation of housing policies as well as the creation of instruments that facilitate the reduction of the quantitative and qualitative housing deficit. These entities have a fundamental role in the formulation and creation of housing programs like Casa Digna Vida Digna, and in the implementation of neighborhood upgrading programs.

During Project preparation, the institutional capacity for implementation of environmental and social safeguards according to Bank policies will be evaluated and specific recommendations will be provided before Project Appraisal.

The Project is aligned with the Government priorities reflected in the Colombia Country Partnership Framework for FY16-FY21 (Report No. 101552-CO) which focuses on eight critical objectives structured across three pillars: (i) Fostering balanced territorial development; (ii) Enhancing social inclusion and mobility through improved services delivery; and (iii) Supporting fiscal sustainability and productivity. Cutting across all three pillars, the CPF aims to “Assist in Constructing the Peace” and to look forward for a “Balanced Territorial Development”. The proposed Project will contribute to the three pillars by (i) improving access to home improvement and infrastructure services in target areas; (ii) promoting social inclusion and cohesion between migrants/refugees and host communities, to promote a balanced territorial development and address housing provision challenges; and (iii) supporting fiscal sustainability of municipalities by strengthening institutional capacity for planning, management and implementation of an integrated multi-sectoral response to housing deficit and migration.

The Project is also aligned with the 2018-2022 National Development Plan (Plan Nacional de Desarrollo, PDN) that seeks to (i) reduce monetary poverty by 2.9 million people (thus reducing the monetary poverty rate from 27% to 21% in 2022); (ii) reduce the population in extreme poverty by 1.5 million people (from 7.4% to 4.4% in 2022); (iii) reduce the population in multidimensional poverty by 2.5 million people (from 17% to 11.9% in 2022); and (iv) create 1.6 million additional jobs during the four-year period of its implementation. The Project is also aligned with the “Colombia Resilient: knowledge and risk management prevention of disasters and climate change adaptation” section of the PDN, in particular with its objective 2, which seeks to ensure territorial and sectoral co-responsibility in disaster risk reduction and adaptation to variability and climate change.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]
The project will be implemented in urban, peri-urban and rural areas at national level in Colombia. According to the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, 155 events hit Colombia between 1970 and 2015, affecting 17.8 million people. Floods constituted the most frequent disasters, affecting 16 million people. Earthquakes occurred less frequently, but each event affected more people and caused greater damages. World Bank’s report “Unbreakable” finds that natural hazards disproportionately affect the poor, with natural disasters and climate change more than twice as significant for poor households because they tend to live in the most vulnerable areas.

Environmental Context. Based on the available information, the relevant potential environmental impacts are expected under: Component 1: Increasing housing quality for lower income families, the home improvement works would prioritize structural strengthening, qualitative improvements and expansions.



The project will be located in the most vulnerable areas of selected municipalities prioritized by the Ministry of Housing, City and Territory (MVCT). Using SISBEN IV in combination with geographic coordinates and carry out an analysis of the Programas de Desarrollo con Enfoque Territorial (PDET), Espacios Territoriales de Capacitación y Reincorporación (ETCR) and the Mission for the Transformation of the Colombian Field. The project will be complying with land use regulations, urbanization and construction permits and licenses and requirements by local territorial plans (POTs). It will be a selection criterion that the participants are in formal housing, as established by the regulations. The project will avoid investing in (i) areas of high risk or with non-mitigable risks, (ii) environmental protected areas, (iii) areas with no access to public services, (iii) areas with no access to public services, (iii) areas with no roads and basic infrastructure. Nor will it require the purchase of land, considering that small infrastructure works will be done in established public space and interventions will be in existing homes.

PDETs cover 36% of the Colombian territory including coastlines, boarder areas, and 45 percent of the country's natural national parks. PDETs are mostly rural and remote areas, although some PDET municipalities are urban and semi-urban; the geographic regions are: Alto Patía and North of Cauca, Arauca, Bajo Cauca and North of Antioquía, Catatumbo, Choco, Caguán and Piedemonte Caqueteno, Macarena Guaviare, Montes de María, Pacifico, Putumayo, Sierra Nevada-Perija, South of Bolivar, South of Cordoba, South of Tolima and Uraba Antioqueno.

Social Context. Colombia has experienced an unprecedented migration process since 2015, generating social, sectoral and economic impacts, mainly in the urban and rural areas of border municipalities. More than 1.4 million people have entered the country, considering both, migrants and returning Colombians. The 15 Municipalities with the highest proportion of migrants' house about 368,000 migrants and are experiencing a spike in housing needs. These municipalities have high poverty rates, population with unsatisfied basic needs, high rates of unemployment, concentration of households with quantitative and qualitative housing deficits, and institutional weaknesses.

Well-targeted infrastructure investments and home improvement interventions could significantly reduce the qualitative housing deficit. In urban areas, more than half of the households with qualitative deficit (56.4%) lack basic services. The remaining households living in qualitative housing deficit (i) inhabit homes built with stable or durable material, but with earthen, adobe or sand floors (10,3%); (ii) live in overcrowded homes with more than five persons per room (19,5%); or (iii) do not have an appropriate kitchen to prepare food (13,8%). In rural areas, the situation presents similar conditions.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The Ministry of Housing, City and Territory (MVCT, for its acronym in Spanish) will act as the official counterpart and will be responsible for the technical oversight of the Project. The implementing agency will be the National Housing Fund (Fonvivienda, for its acronym in Spanish) within MVCT. As such, it will be responsible for overall project implementation, management, monitoring and reporting of project activities as well as for the environmental and social compliance measures.

Bank's policies and procedures are well-known by MVCT and Fonvivienda as they have previously worked with the Bank in the preparation of an IPF project "National Macroproyectos Social Interest Program Project" (P110671). While Fonvivienda has prior experience working with World Bank, this is the first project it will implement under the new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). Fonvivienda does not have a dedicated team specialized on managing social, environmental and health and safety specific to the project.



Nevertheless, the Borrower’s capacity to manage environmental and social risks will be further assessed during project preparation to determine any capacity gaps and specific training needs in relation to the ESF. The assessment will identify details on capacity building, staffing and training needs of the implementing. Specific capacity building measures agreed between the Bank and the Borrower, such as additional training, and a dedicated team of environment, health & safety and social specialists to be added to the PIU will be included in the ESCP at the appraisal stage.

The Bank will provide guidance and support to Fonvivienda and MVCT for the development of the project’s environmental and social management instruments, through training on the ESF Social and Environmental Framework. Additionally, will support the specialists in charge of developing the instruments, reviewing and developing suggestions and recommendations to ensure the quality of the documents.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

The Environmental risk and impact have been determined as Moderate under the WB ESF. Overall, the project will have positive environmental and social benefits in home improvement civil works, in small scale, with structural strengthening, qualitative improvements and expansion of already existing infrastructure. Also, the activities to home improvement will implemented in housing located in urban, peri-urban and rural areas and, according the PCN, those areas will not be located in (i) areas of high risk or with non-mitigable risks, (ii) environmental protected areas, (iii) areas with no access to public services, (iii) areas with no roads and basic infrastructure.

The environmental risk classification responds to potential environmental risks and impacts stemming from interventions under the activities of Component 1: Increasing housing quality for lower income families, some of these activities may include roofing and floor repairs, window and door replacements, sanitary facilities, housing expansion within the same property; those potential environmental risk and impacts are: (i) predictable and expected to be temporary and/or reversible; (ii) low in magnitude and not expected to cause serious adverse effects to the environment; (iii) will occur in site specific either urban, periurban or rural areas and new areas will not be intervened; (iv) can be easily mitigated in a predictable manner; (v) do not involve use of toxic materials, and (v) are expected to be site-specific, short term, and at a local and punctual level.

In general, the execution of the Component 1 could generate the key potential environmental risks and impacts, as: (i) consumption of water and raw materials for civil works, (ii) generation of solid waste from residual construction materials; (iii) nuisance related to dust generation, vibration and noise; and (iv) occupational health and safety hazards for the workforce, including the increased risk of occupational accidents from inadequate working conditions.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The risk and social impact are determined as Moderate under the ESF of the World Bank. In general, the project will have positive social benefits through civil works and qualitative improvements in housing, as well as structural strengthening and expansion of existing infrastructure. households will benefit and housing conditions will have



qualitative and quantitative increases. Since these are Vulnerable Groups, they will have to improve their housing standards and will be at desirable levels. On the other hand, the purchase of land is not foreseen, nor is the restriction on the use or entry into lands or territories, investments will only be in already established public space or in legally constituted homes and land, so the impacts will be temporary and reversible and of low magnitude. The project will not carry out interventions in Afro-descendant or Indigenous collective territories (Consejos Comunitarios and Resguardos), considering that these populations have another route of differentiated attention and are attended by several institutions, through specific consultations and dialogues.

The social risk classification responds to potential social risks and impacts stemming from interventions under the activities of Component 1. Risks associated with subcomponent 1.2 are not expected, considering that they are related to improvement of the financial capacity and technical support to the municipalities and some works to improve the public space already built, without increasing the footprint.

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

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

This standard is relevant. Some civil works, small scale, are expected implemented for strengthening, qualitative improvements and expansions of housing under Component 1: Increasing housing quality for lower income families, specifically focused on reconstruction of housing that have been damaged or destroyed by a disaster. Adverse impacts are potentially associated with civil works on building occupants and general citizens (including dust, noise, disturbance on existing traffic flows, safety), potentially unsafe conditions or poor occupational health and safety practices, and potential exposure of works and building occupants to hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos containing materials); and debris waste management.

The Borrower will be asked to prepare, consult with main stakeholders, and disclose: 1) a project-level Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) that will cover the activities to identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts, and 2) an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) in line with the Bank's Environmental and Social Standards and the World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines prior to appraisal.

The ESMF will include the following aspects, at a minimum:

- (i) Organizational Structure: description of the organization, profiles, roles and responsibilities of the environment, health & safety and social team
- (ii) Legal Framework: highlighting applicable national regulations, international agreements, ESF standards relevant to the project and relevant EHS Guidelines of WB,
- (iii) Institutional Framework: describing the necessary institutional arrangements to implement the project, institutional capacity of the PIU and local government to manage project environmental and social aspects,
- (ivii) Administrative structure: incorporation of necessary contract clauses in bidding documents for infrastructure works, etc.



- (iv) Project reporting system
- (vi) A generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with the screening potential E&S risks and impacts, general mitigation measures, including considerations for the civil works, capacity requirements, roles and responsibilities, monitoring implementation, and implementation costs.
- (vii) A generic Contractor OHS Management Plan, according the ESS2, guidelines relevant EHS Guidelines of WB and national law.
- (viii) A generic Emergency Response Plan commensurate with the risks and impacts of the project should also be considered
- (ix) A generic Chance Find Procedures
- (x) Non-discrimination provisions and risks of SEA/SH and the respective response framework.

Guidelines will be incorporated in the ESMF for the development of the following specific environmental and social management plans:

- Waste Management Plan for civil works, including specific measures for hazardous materials and potential asbestos containing materials
- Guidelines for the transportation of equipment and construction material
- Community Health and Safety Plan during execution of works

In addition to the ESMF, the client will prepare and disclose an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) before appraisal which will be reviewed by the Bank. The necessary measures that the project will need to address during preparation and implementation will be included in this plan. The ESCP will also cover all measures and actions to ensure compliance with the ESF and the project's social and environmental instruments.

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

None

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

This standard is relevant. The project must have a solid methodology for access to benefits, which should be supported by a communication process with national, regional and local characteristics. The selection of the operators and the personnel that will participate in the small infrastructure works and the improvement of the houses, must have wide diffusion and clear rules of the game that allow the concurrence and participation of the interested parties, especially the local population. The linkage of women to the different works should be considered as strategic and if possible, the channels of communication, dissemination and information will take them into account as relevant social actors.

Although there will be no interventions in Ethnic Territories, it is possible that there is an indigenous population that requires that the dissemination of the project and the information to access the benefits be translated into their language.

Additionally, the project will design a detailed stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) and the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be disclosed and consulted with key stakeholders from the project preparation throughout implementation. If the presence of members of Ethnic Groups is detected, These instruments will have tailored



component that will aim to design culturally appropriate processes and respectful to their customs. Consultation activities will be held with project affected and interested parties in locations that will be identified with MVCT as the project preparation proceeds. Stakeholders will include, among others, local and regional authorities, housing organizations, neighborhood groups, universities, NGOs, media, etc. Main characteristics of the GRM will include clear procedures for managing claims and its design will be 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 information and communication technologies as appropriate. Regarding ESS2, if any part of the Project requires contracting firms for constructions, there will be a specific GRM for all contracted workers, as well as for community worker.

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

This standard is relevant. The standard recognizes the importance of promoting treating workers fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions. MVCT and Fonvivienda staff working in the project are civil servants with existing public sector employment agreements or arrangements. The project include direct, contracted, and community workers.

The project will not hire children and will consider the national legal framework and international regulations regarding child labor. The borrower will prepare Labor Management Procedures (LMP) in line with para. 9-13, 31-32 and 34-38 of ESS 2, to identify the different types of project workers that are likely to be involved in the project and set out the way in which the different types of project workers will be managed, in accordance with the requirements of national law and ESS2, including the requirements of ESS2 that apply to government civil servants (paragraphs 17-20 and 24-30). The LMP will describe the working conditions and management of worker relationships, the terms and conditions of employment, provisions for non-discrimination and equal opportunity, worker's organizations and freedom of association, provisions to protect the workforce including child labor and minimum wage, and the prevention of forced labor.

The existence of due OHS risk is considerable due to physical hazards associated with civil works and low awareness/experience amongst employers/workers to identify and manage risk. Some OHS hazards may include among others: (i) falls from heights; (ii) electric shocks; and (iii) failure to use proper protective equipment. The ESMF will be develop and implement occupational, health and safety (OHS) Plan for project workers, including contractor, and provide relevant training during project implementation, in line with para. 24-30 of ESS 2. The OHS plan will be in line with the World Bank Group EHS Guidelines. This plan will include procedures for safety measures in relation to physical and chemical hazards in the workplace, emergency preparedness and response procedures, trainings and incident monitoring and reporting and guidelines to management third-party contractors and primary suppliers.

The workforce to build housing improvement works will consist of small groups of workers under the command of independent and examined private contractors who will carry out the work after professional evaluations are



completed. In general, they will be local workers, therefore, the labor influence and the risk of gender violence will be low and should be managed through the code of conduct for companies and workers.

Finally, the GRM mechanism must consider appropriate ways for the community, especially those that may be vulnerable, to have adequate and timely access.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

This standard is relevant. The civil works, small scale, expected implemented for strengthening, qualitative improvements and expansions of housing under Component 1, might consume raw materials (e.g. wood, stone material, concrete, etc) and generate potential air pollution (dust), noise, water pollution and management of hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos containing materials) and construction waste management. Safe waste handling and disposal will be one of the major environmental challenges in the project. The civil works activities have not been identified to be located in water scarce areas, and the water consumption in the project area will be provided through adequate primary water supply facilities.

Appropriate mitigation measures will be developed as part of the ESMF following the mitigation hierarchy. Some possible mitigation measures will include the following, as minimum:

- (i) Construction material: All construction materials needed for the civil works (sand, stones, wood, etc.) will be obtained from licensed quarries and certified timber suppliers.
- (ii) Waste management: Construction waste may include mostly waste from debris and hazardous waste such as potential asbestos containing materials. Any waste generated by the construction activities will be disposed according to national regulations and international best practices. Construction waste could be reused, if appropriate in accordance with the legislation, in the same way the disposal will be carried out in sites authorized by law. The generic ESMP will include specific measures for the management of dangerous materials during the demolition of existing infrastructure that could potentially contain asbestos containing materials or other dangerous materials. If it is determined during project preparation that electronic equipment (e.g. electrical wires removed) will be replaced, the generic ESMP will include electronic waste (e-waste) management considerations.
- (iii) Air emissions and noise: Mitigation measures to be implemented as needed may include dust suppression and vehicle maintenance to minimize the impact of air emissions. Noise may likely be generated from the use of construction machinery and vehicle movement depending on the scale and scope of project activities. The relatively short-term and small-scale nature of the works suggests that noise levels will not be excessive or cause long-term nuisances. However, mitigation measures will be considered to minimize and manage the noise levels by applying work hours restrictions.
- (iv) Water: Some of the project activities may include the installation of bathrooms connections to the water and sanitation system. Specific mitigation measures will be considered to ensure a proper installation of these.

Project activities are not expected to be significant sources of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, understanding that the activities are minor civil work in householder, then the GHG estimations will not be required in line with para. 16 of ESS3.



ESS4 Community Health and Safety

This standard is relevant. Community health and safety risks during civil works of components 1 include exposure to: i) physical hazards on sites where the community has access; ii) in minor scale, the traffic and road safety hazards associated with the transit of vehicles (i.e. government, contractors, suppliers) on public roads and specially in habited areas; and iii) management of hazardous materials, especially airborne particulates during construction

The ESMF will outlined specific management and mitigation measures for community health and safety during construction, including: (i) a Community Health and Safety Plan (ii) a Road Safety Management Plan during civil works, in line with para. 10-13 of ESS4 and (iii) an Emergency Response Plan.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The standard is not relevant. The project will make improvements to homes already built and small infrastructure adjustments in public spaces already formed. In all cases the limits of the houses will be defined and the small infrastructure works will only be developed in public space. None of the project activities cause restrictions on the use or access to land, nor is the purchase of land or other assets contemplated. The activities will be developed in homes already housed and in established public spaces.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

This standard is not relevant. The project will avoid investing in environmental protected areas, also none of the sites are located in legally protected areas or areas of high biodiversity values. The civil works will be happening in existents housing units and are expected to be punctual and of limited scope. The project is not expected to adversely impact ecosystems service. During Preparation/Appraisal/Implementation, the team will be reviewing any change on the project to could be relevant for this standard.

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

The standard is not relevant. No project activity will be carried out within indigenous or Afro-descendant territories. Nor will norms or rules be established that may affect their uses and customs. All activities will be in municipalities and on land not belonging to Ethnic Groups. However, there is the possibility of finding members of Ethnic Groups in the project areas without forming communities. For these specific cases and only if necessary, the instruments of the project will be translated so that the dissemination and participation are adequate.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

This standard is relevant. At this stage the project is not expected to have archeological impacts negatives, considering the civil works are expected to take place on existing infrastructure. The project does not contemplate the possibility of intervening in areas where intangible cultural heritage is identified.



The project may involve earth moving works under Components 1. Guidelines for the development of Chance Find Procedures will be developed by the Borrower in line with national legislation, and para. 11 of ESS 8 and incorporated in the ESMF and ESMP .

The relevance of this ESS will be further assessed as part of the Bank’s due diligence.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This standard is not relevant. This project will not involve any FIs.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

None

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Based on the available information, the following list of the different studies and instruments, to be developed and disclosed by the Borrower prior to the specified milestones:

- (i) Draft ESA: prior to Appraisal;
- (ii) Draft ESMF: prior to Appraisal. The ESMF will contain the guidelines for the development of the different environmental and social management plans and procedures detailed under ESS1 and other relevant ESSs.
- (iii) Draft LMP: prior to Board Approval.
- (iv) Draft SEP: prior to appraisal finalized prior to board approval. Preliminary consultations will be carried out as part of the preparation of the environmental and social instruments (1 to 5). Consultations of the draft instruments will be conducted until two weeks prior to board approval.
- (v) Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP): prior to Appraisal.

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



The Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) will be prepared and disclosed by the Borrower during the preparation stage of the project, prior to appraisal. The ESCP will be in line with the relevant environmental and social instruments described in the ESSs, as well as details the E&S instruments that would be prepared during project’s implementation. Preliminary consultations on all instruments, should happen no later than during appraisal in line with ensuring consultation during design and preparation per ESS10.

- Setting the required and stipulated exclusions for risk management during the project implementation
- The completion and implementation of the ESA and ESMF
- The preparation and implementation of the ESA and ESMF
- The completion of and implementation of the SEP.
- The completion of and implementation of the LMP.
- Any necessary environmental and social capacity building measures.

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

29-May-2020

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Ministry of Economy and Public Credit

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Fonvivienda

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Housing, City and Territory (MVCT)

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

Public Disclosure



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VI. APPROVAL

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