



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 11/18/2019 | Report No: ESRSC00896



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Congo, Democratic Republic of	AFRICA	P171141	
Project Name	Kinshasa Multisector Development and Urban Resilience Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Urban, Resilience and Land	Investment Project Financing	4/27/2020	7/30/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Finance	Cellule Infrastructures		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The project development objective is to strengthen urban management capacity and improve access to infrastructure, services, skills and socio-economic opportunities for the residents of select neighborhoods of Kinshasa.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	500.00

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

No

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

The Kinshasa Multisector Development and Urban Resilience Project is designed around three components: (1) Urban management, services and resilient infrastructure. This component will invest in improved urban planning and land management, support to local governance, access to skills training, water and sanitation, improved resilience of power infrastructure and energy services, and solid waste management. (2) Neighborhood upgrading and integration. This component will invest in public space rehabilitation and neighborhood level services, urban mobility, and flood risk mitigation and erosion control. (3) Socio-economic and safe development. This component will invest in productive safety nets and support economic inclusion of vulnerable groups, and prevent violence and support women's empowerment. In addition there is a project management component and a zero-assignment Contingency



Emergency Response Component. The project is designed to support synergies between components and sub-components to strengthen inclusiveness and resilience along spatial, economic and social dimensions of development. Investments will be partly focused on the densely populated and flood-prone areas around the N'Djili River basin, while activities will also have impacts on the scale of the city-province of Kinshasa.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social] Project interventions would be carried out in the city-province of Kinshasa, concentrated in selected neighborhoods of the communes located West and East along the N'djili River watershed which concentrate a number of physical and social vulnerabilities. The N'Djili river is the principal water course of the city (apart from the Congo River) which constitutes the major physical obstacle between the East and the West part of the city, with only one crossing point on Blvd. Lumumba. Its overall catchment area covers an area of about 6,850 ha in the urbanized part of the city and would host about 2.5 million people (average density of 300hab/ha) spread over 8 communes (Lemba, Matete, Kisenso, N'djili and part of Mont Ngafula, Limete, Kimbanseke and Masina). In addition, investments will be made in improved water treatment capacity, which will benefit larger areas of the city, and the project will provide technical assistance and finance minor works on buildings to improve service delivery in the education sector and capacity for municipal management to the benefit of the metropolitan area.

The principal project area has 2 distinct types of topography, which has substantial influence on the exposure to climate-related hazards. The area is surrounded by hills, leading to rapid precipitation run-off towards low-lying plains bordering the Congo river, which are consequently vulnerable to flooding. There are hundreds of head ward erosion's in the city, induced by the fragile sandy soils. Solid waste management is highly deficient in the area as only 9 out of 24 communes of the city are currently served with intermittent solid waste collection services and it is estimated that about 10 percent of total quantities are collected and disposed at the city's landfill. Therefore, run-off in natural channels and drainage canals is often impeded by accumulated waste. The situation is further worsened by high erosion and transport of surface soil from soft-surface roads, contributing to siltation. Some neighborhoods are regularly flooded and extreme weather often lead to loss of life and assets.

Project activities relevant to the ESF include Component 1 (Service delivery in water and sanitation; power infrastructure and service flood-control and anti-erosion), Component 2 (Neighborhood integration and urban management which includes public space rehabilitation, neighborhood services and improved urban management), Component 3 (Inclusive and safe development which includes skills strengthening, safety nets and economic inclusion of vulnerable groups; violence prevention and women's empowerment), Component 4 (Project management), and Component 5 (Contingent Emergency Response Component).

The first neighborhood upgrading activities will be carried out in selected neighborhoods in Lemba, Matete, and Ndjili, while the pilot flood/erosion control activities will focus on Lemba, Matete and Kisenso on the left bank of the Ndjili river, which is more accessible. Such approach would allow for early outcomes while developing a methodology for further scale up neighborhood interventions and preparing a detailed study to define a broader program to reduce flooding and erosion for the whole catchment area. Planned activities include rehabilitation/construction of roads, drainage, anti- erosion works, dredging and other urban infrastructure at the neighborhood level, a fecal sludge treatment plant and eventual solid waste disposal, construction of a water treatment plant.



D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The project is being prepared by the Infrastructure Unit (CI) anchored within the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Works (MITPR), which is currently managing the DRC High Priority Reopening & Maintenance project (P101745). Activities related to the water and energy sub-components would be under the technical responsibility (implementation) of the CEPO (implementing the DRC Urban Water Supply Project-P091092) and the UCM (implementing Electivity Access & Services Expansion project-P156208), respectively while local urban-related activities would be carried out by a management unit, which was being created within the City Province of Kinshasa, and under the general coordination of the infrastructure unit.

Apart from the city-province team that has limited knowledge about Bank safeguards policies, other units such as the CI, CEPO, and UCM are familiar with the World Bank safeguard policies and have environmental & social specialists in their respective coordination team. In addition, at the national level, the DRC has a legislative and regulatory framework that is conducive to proper environmental and social management, and has signed a number of international treaties and conventions. The Government of the DRC has experience with the Bank's Safeguard Policies due to Bank-funded projects across different sectors, among which those cited before. However, implementation capacity needs to be strengthened. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) governs environmental policies and their compliance through its main national agency, the Congolese Agency for the Environment (Agence Congolaise de l'Environnement - ACE). The ACE is responsible for the monitoring and management of environmental and social impacts for all projects in compliance with national regulation: it approves and monitor the implementation of Environmental and Social Impacts assessments (ESIA), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).) This agency is however understaffed and has limited capacity, and despite several donor-funded capacity-building initiatives, the unit still largely relies on donor and project funds to carry out its field supervision duties. A thorough Institutional Capacity Assessment conducted by GENDR and GSURR as an Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) in June 2018, and the July 2018 Safeguards Portfolio Review, both highlighted that ACE's capacity and powers are constrained beyond having limited staff and funding. Furthermore, it has no mandate to enforce commitments made in Environmental and Social Plans (ESMPs). Neither ACE nor the Ministry of Environment have a clear mandate regarding the implementation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), particularly when land is involved. There is an absence of a framework for the management of social risks within the ESIA process, such as resettlement, land acquisition, community risk management, gender-based violence, cultural heritage and Indigenous Peoples.

At the provincial level, government agencies (including those attached to the Ministry of Environment) often do not have the equipment necessary to monitor social and environmental impacts, the staff lack training, and management capacity is limited. Participation and citizen engagement are often found to be poor at the national level, despite decentralization efforts, there are still difficulties in directly implicating beneficiaries, resulting in limited project ownership. The Bank has been diligent in having an approach that is participatory through the various investments, and civil society (vocal and active) is invited to meetings during the design of projects, as well as the local institutions and leaders.

However, neither the coordination units, nor the ACE have much experience with the new Bank ESF and its requirement. Even if they have all participated in the Borrower rollout organized in Kinshasa in September 2018, capacity remains low. Bank team will ensure that capacity building sessions are organized.

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



A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

High

Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

The environmental risk rating is substantial at this stage. Risks and impacts are anticipated to result mainly from civil works planned under component 1 (Service delivery), component 2 (Neighborhood upgrading and integration) and component 3 (Socio-economic and safe development).

These activities will be implemented in densely populated and under-serviced urban environments with significant risks; of adverse impacts to community health and safety, including GBV. In addition, the project is anticipated to result in adverse risks and impacts at scale related to occupational health and safety; labor and working conditions; disposal and management of construction and hazardous waste; nuisances related to air and noise emissions; storm water runoff; land disturbance; wastewater effluent and aquatic biodiversity, etc.

Some of these impacts will be site specific and will be managed through in a systematic manner throughout the project cycle with substantive mitigation measures proportionate to the nature and scale of the project. Prepared environmental and social management risks instruments will be revised to make sure they address gaps between the Safeguards Policies and ESF requirements.

Entities involved in project implementation have no experience or capacity in applying the ESF,; however, they have experience managing environmental risks consistent with the Bank’s Safeguard Policies. Risk factors related to low capacity will be mitigated through capacity building activities; by preparing required environmental and social instruments, and ensuring that environmental and social specialists supporting the PIUs are well trained.

Social Risk Rating

High

The social risk rating for this project is high. Social impacts were assessed both in a standalone Social Assessment and as part of the ESiAs. A specific Gender Based Violence Assessment was also developed and consulted with key stakeholder groups.

The project will result insignificant temporary and permanent resettlement of populations in the densely populated city of Kinshasa, and will include both physical displacement and economic impacts. Potential downstream resettlement impacts on the basis of studies financed by the project will be large.

The targeted neighborhoods are precarious and characterized certain levels of vulnerability, crime and violence. The Gender Based Violence (GBV) Risk Assessment rated the risk of GBV as moderate, due to contextual violence of the project areas, where sexual violence and sexual exploitation and abuse of women and children occurs. Although the project is expected to recruit a large portion of its workers from within the Kinshasa Metropolitan Area, some influx of labor (both external and internal to the Country) is expected, where labor and working conditions need to be monitored through labor management procedures. A number of risk mitigation measures will be put in place to adequately prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV risks, through an Action Plan which will be developed for the project and will be integrated in the project manual. Among risk mitigation measures is the introduction of a sub-component on ‘Violence prevention and women’s empowerment’ that will be integrated with other activities and relevant programs geared towards women as well as men.

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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:

The Project will address the gaps through the preparation and implementation of an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) to be prepared by the Borrower and negotiated with the Bank during the preparation stage of the project. The ESCP will be based on the preparation and implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and the subsequent associated ESIA/Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP).

Environmental and Social Assessment: some of the project's implementation sites are known and some are not yet known. The project prepared an ESMF during the preparation of the project under the Bank safeguards Operational Policies. Now that the project is being prepared under the new ESF, the ESMF will be reviewed to make sure that it reflects requirements of all ESSs relevant for the project. It will also be updated to incorporate activities related to the water and energy sub-components, which were added to the project after approval and publication of the ESMP, consulted upon, and the content will be included as covenants in the ESCP. The ESMF will provide guidance for the preparation and implementation of the environmental and social screening process and the preparation of the specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for sub-projects as they will be identified, including Environmental and social management plans (ESMPs).

ESIAs have been prepared under the Bank Operational Policies for the following subprojects and will be updated as required to reflect the requirements of the ESF: (i) ESIA for the planning of a public areas, including the rehabilitation of the "maison communale" in N'djili; (ii) ESIA for activities related to solid waste management; (iii) ESIA for activities related to construction of Sludge treatment plants; (iv) ESIA for activities related to securing and planning of the Mpsa landfill; (v) ESIA for the rehabilitation of Luemba and Maitre Croquet roads, and (vi) the ESIA for the construction of parts of the new Ozone water treatment plant, prepared under the DRC Urban Water Supply Project (P091092). Now that the project is being prepared under the new ESF, will be reviewed and updated to make sure they reflect ESSs requirements.

Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring: The ESMF and subsequent ESIAs/ESMP will include an Environmental and Social Management Plan with clearly defined mitigation measures for construction and operational phases, roles and responsibilities, time plans, costs and implementation producers for each mitigation measures recommended. Construction Contractors will be required, as a condition of their contracts with the Project, to implement and comply with the ESMP, including preparing construction management plans consistent with the specific management plans provided in the ESMP.

Contract Clauses: Civil works contracts will incorporate social and environmental mitigation measures in the contractor's ESMF-C that will include mitigation measures on Environmental Health and Safety; GBV Guidelines; Labor Management Procedures; other referenced plans e.g. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) if needed, Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) etc.) as well as specific language referencing the prioritization of the hiring of unskilled local labor.

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



The project does not propose to apply the Borrower’s E&S Framework in whole or in part.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed and disclosed as early as possible and prior to Appraisal, and will include both a summary of the stakeholder engagement activities that have been undertaken as part of the preparation of the project to date, as a plan for further engagement during preparation and implementation. Consultations already conducted during the preparation of the ESMF (October 2017 to February 2018), included the following stakeholders: community members (including specific focus groups with women), municipal leaders, the mayor, NGOs, and line ministries. In addition, the social and gender assessments identified a number of vulnerable groups such as street children, youth, the LGBTQ community, elderly and disabled people; with whom further consultations and engagement will be done as part of project preparation and during implementation.

The consultations conducted so far were undertaken in selected communes of the city of Kinshasa, including Kisenso, Matete, N’Djili, and Lemba have helped to understand their perception of the project; major environmental and social constraints in the target areas of the project; positive and negative impacts of the project on the environment and the social; previous experiences of implementation and follow-up of identical projects; issues on land ; local mechanisms for conflict resolution; the participation and involvement of various actors and segments of the population; discussions on vulnerability in the communes and the needs; concerns and fears about the project; and suggestions and recommendations for the project.

Separate consultations were also carried out with women’s groups and LGBTQ organizations in the project areas and have contributed to a better understanding of GBV risks and contributed to the development of GBV mitigation and response measures.

With the changes in project design, the SEP will build on existing consultations and lessons learned from initial consultations to include the areas that were not part of the initial consultation phase, as well a better definition of stakeholders’ feedback mechanisms during the project cycles, including on labor and GBV, and land-related GRMs. The plan will be implemented through three main engagement mechanisms: (i) local public consultations (organization of public days); (ii) the organization of community forums; (iii) and focus groups by sector/interests. In addition, the project will further enable citizen engagement through ICT tools and the strengthening of the community-level representations (relais communautaires).

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

The project will include the recruitment and employment of direct workers, contracted workers, and community workers (both full time and part time).

The Borrower will prepare a Labor Management Procedures (LMP) which will set out the way in which project workers will be managed in accordance with the requirements of national law and the ESS2. The LMP will include measures to ensure that labor is provided on a voluntary basis and will further ensure that the health and safety of



workers, including prevention of sexual harassment and GBV risks among workers. It will also provide details about grievance redress mechanisms for workers and the roles and responsibilities of contractors and PIUs in managing ESS2.

As aforementioned, most of the workers are expected to be hired from within the Kinshasa Metropolitan Area, and particularly from the targeted neighborhoods themselves, except for the highly specialized labor for which an international bidder may be awardee of the contract. The project will require the contractor (both local and international) to develop their own labor management procedures that are acceptable to the project and the World Bank. The provisions would apply to all workers on the project, including the direct workers, contracted workers, and primary suppliers, community workers (full time and part time). It will also be the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that all workers are fully aware on the terms of employment, remuneration, and grievance and other relevant factors as per the ESS2 and relevant national laws. The national laws prescribe that no child under the age of 18 will be engaged in high impact construction activities, and no children under the age of 16 shall be employed for high-risk/impact activities. However, the project will apply the ESS2 standard which restricts hazardous activities to 18 years and above. The signing of codes of conducts (COC) will be a condition for employment for all and any worker, temporary or full time. The project will need to ensure that regular trainings in local languages are conducted by the Contractor to the benefit of the workers on labor provisions, codes of conduct and the grievance redress mechanisms. For GBV related incidents, the GRM operator will be trained on survivor center approach, and the appropriate channels for managing the complaint will be set up. The project will partner with local service providers to ensure that basic services are provided to the survivor (these include medical, psychosocial, livelihoods, and judicial).

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS): To ensure health and safety of workers during the construction and operational phases, contractors will develop and implement a Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) plan in line with World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (for construction activities), and International Good Practices. The plan will include procedures on incident investigation and reporting, recording and reporting of non-conformances, emergency preparedness and response procedures and continuous training and awareness to workers.

Workers Accommodation: The Construction-ESMP will confirm if there will be onsite accommodation.

Capacity Assessment: As part of the planned institutional capacity assessment the client's capacity to manage labor, working conditions and community health and safety will be assessed.

A GRM will be put in place specifically to manage employer/employee related grievances, including but not limited to: misconduct, wages, overtime, injuries/accidents, neighboring-community issues, etc in the LMP.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Vegetation and soil loss: rehabilitation/construction of roads, drainage, anti- erosion works, dredging and other urban infrastructure at the neighborhood level, a fecal sludge treatment plant and eventual solid waste disposal, construction of a water treatment plant may entail vegetation and soil loss. However, the clearance and loss of areas



of vegetation and faunal habitat will be minimal. A preliminary baseline assessment will be carried out during the environmental and social screening to determine the scope of vegetation loss.

The required construction material will potentially include stones, sand, concrete blocks and timber. The project will request from all contractors legal authorization to exploit material (in case of public quarries yet to be identified) or proper agreements with quarries owners (in case of private quarries).

Air emissions: during the construction phase, air emissions will include exhaust from heavy vehicles and machinery, and fugitive dust generated by construction activities. Those most likely to be affected are workers and people living within the proximity of the work sites. The implementation of mitigation measures such as dust suppression and vehicle maintenance will be applied to minimize the impact of air emissions during construction, transportation of material, and residual impacts is expected to be limited in scope and duration.

Noise: During the construction phase, noise might likely be generated from the use of construction machinery and vehicle movements. The relatively short-term and small-scale nature of the works suggest that noise levels will not be excessive or cause long-term nuisances. The construction works will however, present short-term nuisance to the public and to owners adjacent to some of the project sites. The ESMP, RPF and subsequent instruments to be prepared will include mitigation measures to minimize and manage the noise levels such by applying standard restrictions to hours of site work.

Waste management: under the sanitation and solid waste management sub-component, the project will finance investments to improve the disposal of sludge and support the definition of the solid waste management strategy (in particular for waste removed from the drains). The Borrower will ensure that proper facilities are in place to avoid posing threat to public health. Construction activities will also generate solid waste which will primarily include excavated soil and hazardous waste such as hydrocarbon oils from construction machinery and vehicles. The waste generated by the construction works will largely be disposed of at approved sites according with the national laws and regulations.

Water Use and sanitation: many communes in Kinshasa is facing serious problem of access to water. The Borrower will ensure that adequate measures will be taken to avoid that activities related to the construction of industrial complex of water treatment, or any other activity under the project have significant adverse impact on communities or other users in the city. The Borrower will assess as part of the E&S the potential cumulative impacts of water use upon communities, other users and the environment and will identify and implement appropriate mitigation measures. The project is not expected to be a significant user of water.

GHG emissions: The project is not expected to generate significant greenhouse gas emissions.

Pesticides: The project is not expected to include the procurement or use of pesticides.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Due to an increased presence of workers and security personnel in the areas of implementation, measures to protect communities from harm will need to be taken. The project will need to put in place security and safety provisions to



ensure the security of personnel, and to ensure their training on conduct and behaviour while on duty. In regards to security, the personnel will need to ensure, amongst other that, there be no use of force while on premises (except for defense purposes), that interactions with local community be limited during work hours, and that the work site be restricted for non-authorized personnel. These measures and more will be included in the ESMPs, including mitigation measures for safe traffic management, community protection, labor influx, health (transmission of infectious diseases), OHS measures, etc. The ESMP will be integrated in the bidding documents of the Contractor, and will be monitored and reviewed by the supervising engineer as well as the project team.

Potential conflicts may arise as a result of the external workers being recruited as opposed to local staff. The project will need to ensure that inasmuch as possible local labor be utilized. Additionally, the project will need to ensure that a robust GRM is in place to manage the potential complaints, including GBV incidents that would arise from the community in case of non-employment, divergence in cultural behavior of external workers, and differing behaviors. Finally, the ESMPs will include measures to address the risks of GBV/SEA according to the Good Practice Note for Addressing Gender Based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The project's risks and impacts related to land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement are both direct and indirect. The physical investments to improve access to water (sub-component 1.4), improving access to sanitation (sub-components 1.5), solid waste management (sub-component 1.6), improving resilience of power infrastructure and service (sub-component 1.7), urban mobility (sub-component 2.2), flood risk mitigation and erosion control (sub-component 2.3) and productive safety nets and economic inclusion of vulnerable groups (sub-component 3.1) are likely to incur land acquisition, and substantial other temporary and permanent involuntary resettlement impacts. Contributing to the ESS5 risks are the high-density population levels, governance issues, and high levels of crime and violence in the targeted neighborhoods, as well as limited experience with the Environmental and Social Framework. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was developed and consulted (during preparation of the project under the Safeguards Policies) and will be updated to reflect ESS 5 prior to disclosure. Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) for identified rehabilitation works (including the site of Mpsa for the solid waste management) are being developed and will be consulted and disclosed prior to appraisal. The RPF (and subsequent RAPs) would put in place measures to provide livelihood restoration in case of loss of income or resources and for support to vulnerable groups.

In addition, the project will also finance technical assistance and studies for potential downstream investments that may require or lead to significant to large scale land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, including (i) sub-component 1.6 solid waste management which may include site safety and the development of a RAP for the municipal waste site Mpsa to address historical encroachment of the site, (ii) sub-component 2.2 urban mobility's studies (including social and environmental studies) for the construction of a main road connecting the East of the city to the center, and preliminary studies for a mass-transit mobility system.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Impacts on critical habitats and/or protected areas are not anticipated in the project. However, the ESIA/ESMP will provide guidance on screening and mitigation measures to ensure that project activities, especially those related to



the construction, dredging, do not alter or cause destruction of critical and/or natural habitats. The environmental and social preliminary screening will be undertaken to make sure that dredging activities do not destroy reproduction zones of fishes or destroy communities fishing activities. The risk will be managed by applying known mitigation measures to be included in the ESMP.

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

ESS7 is not relevant in the context of this project. There are no groups in Kinshasa meeting the criteria set forth in ESS7.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

Given the urban nature of the project and the high-density population in Kinshasa, infrastructure works are likely to be near sites with tangible cultural heritage value. The environmental and social assessments will confirm the existence of tangible or intangible cultural heritage. Construction contracts will include a “Chance Find” clause which will require contractors to stop construction if cultural property sites are encountered during construction and follow national laws requirements.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

The project will not involve financial intermediaries.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

Borrower capacity in implementing ESF will need to be strengthened, as well as the capacity of the Environmental Agency (ACE) to monitor project activities . Given the expanded scope of the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the client’s unfamiliarity with the new ESF, Bank team is planning capacity building training during project preparation for all coordination units, as well as throughout all the project cycle life.

In addition, the World Bank is currently engaging in an Multisectoral Technical Assistance project, in which a component is dedicated to Capacity Strengthening for Environmental and Social Risk Management with the objective of 'improving the performance of the DRC's environmental and social risk management systems' (project in preparation P171762: Multisectoral Technical Assistance Project).

An initial review was conducted of the Borrower’s capacity to manage its environmental, social, safety and health performance acceptable. However, from the preliminary review carried out, it can be concluded that Borrower’s environmental and social management system and procedures need to be complemented/enhanced to comply with ESS1 requirements.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways

Yes

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This policy is triggered as there are activities that may have an impact on the N’Djili river, including the activities related to Ozone station on the Congo river. The Ndjili River is a tributary of the Congo River, which is shared between the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the Republic of Congo (ROC) and Angola. In regards to the Ozone station, a riparian notification was already sent to the riparian states since 2015 (under the Urban Water Project, P091092 AF), while the Project is preparing an additional riparian notification to inform the riparian countries about potential impacts as a result of activities on the Ndjili River. The notification letter will be informed by the ESIA’s to be completed by the project.

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

There are no direct financing partners to the project.

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Appraisal or Board Approval:

- Revision and finalization of the negotiated Environment and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), prior to Board approval
- Revision (if needed) of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan preparation strategy (SEP) prepared prior to appraisal
- The draft Labor Management Procedures prior to appraisal
- Update and disclose the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared prior to appraisal
- Update and disclosure of draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for the six sub-projects prepared prior to appraisal
- Update and disclosure of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared prior to appraisal
- Update and disclosure of Social and Gender Action Plans prepared prior to appraisal
- Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs) for labor-related issues and for other complaints in the project
- Riparian notification letter to inform riparian countries

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

Issues to consider in the ESCP include: (i) staffing (for social, environmental and GBV), (ii) ensuring the GRM proposed is feasible and would be functional, (iii) addressing land related issues in a highly populated area, (iv) security

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provisions in area with high criminality and gang violence (ie. Kuluna), (v) high prevalence of gender-based violence, and (vi) how to address the issue of high numbers of street children.

Finally, the ESCP will need to ensure that activities and measures are costed and budgeted.

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

03-Dec-2019

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Ministry of Finance

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Cellule Infrastructures

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Christian Vang Eghoff, Dina Nirina Ranarifidy
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Africa Eshogba Olojoba Recommended on 04-Nov-2019 at 05:46:48 EST
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Hanneke Van Tilburg (SAESSA) Cleared on 18-Nov-2019 at 14:29:37 EST

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