



# Project Information Document (PID)

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Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 22-Oct-2019 | Report No: PIDC27359

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

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

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)****SUMMARY**

<b>Total Project Cost</b>	500.00
<b>Total Financing</b>	500.00
<b>of which IBRD/IDA</b>	500.00
<b>Financing Gap</b>	0.00

**DETAILS****World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	500.00
IDA Credit	500.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification

Concept Review Decision



High

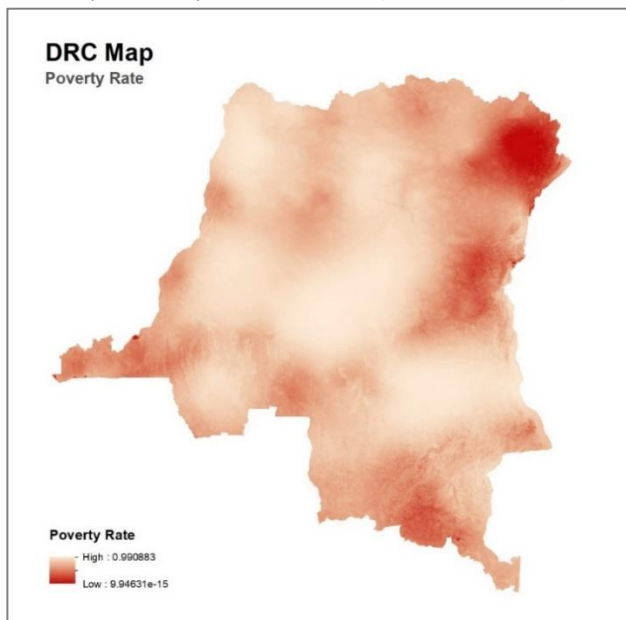
Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

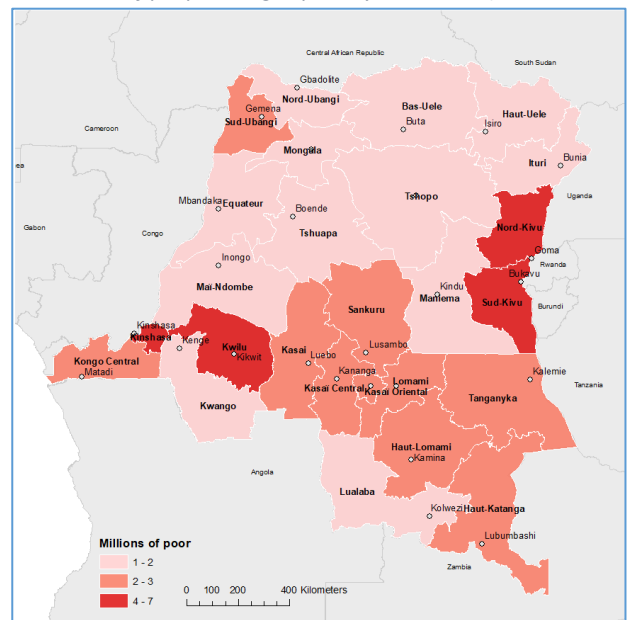
### B. Introduction and Context

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is Africa’s third most-populated nation with a population of around 80 million people and the country has the third largest population of people living in poverty worldwide.<sup>1</sup> Although the poverty headcount rate decreased from 69.3 percent in 2005 to 64 percent in 2012, population growth resulted in an increase in the number of poor by 7 million.<sup>2</sup> The incidence of poverty is concentrated around major urban areas (Kinshasa, Kivu Provinces in the East of the country, around Mbuyi-Mayi in the Kasai Oriental Province, and Gemena in the North-West) – see Maps 1 and 2.<sup>3</sup>

Map 1: Poverty rates in the DRC. (World Bank, 2019)



Map 2: : Number of people living in poverty in the DRC (World Bank, 2019)



Differences between the two maps are due to variations in population density, and hence the absolute number of poor persons is high in some provinces with relatively lower poverty rates. World Bank (2019).

**Low GDP, at US\$409 per capita, and limited economic growth leads large parts of the population trapped in extreme poverty.** The economy is recovering after a slump in 2016 and is estimated to have climbed to 4.1 percent in 2018.<sup>4</sup> Population growth coupled with unbalanced sector growth has pushed a great many working-aged people in the DRC into

<sup>1</sup> World Bank (2018). Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle.

<sup>2</sup> DRC- Poverty Assessment, GPV01 Africa, June 28, 2016.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank (2019). Territorial Development Review, Phase 2.

<sup>4</sup> World Bank (2019). The Democratic Republic of Congo. Sixth Economic Update. Increasing Domestic Revenue Mobilization and Restoring Monetary Policy Effectiveness and Inclusive Growth.



the informal sector, which accounted for 81.5 percent of employment in 2015<sup>5</sup> and a high share of youth (22 percent) are both economically inactive and out of school.

**The DRC is one of the most gender inequal countries and women face multiple and mutually reinforcing constraints, including high levels of violence, limited economic opportunities, and lack of control over resources.** DRC has a Gender Inequality Index (GII) value of 0.652, ranking it 152 out of 160 countries in the 2017 index. Only 36.7 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 65.8 percent of their male counterparts. Family law allows the husband to assert ownership of his wife's property and according to UN Women official statistics, 39 percent of Congolese women report having been threatened or injured. Sexual harassment is prevalent throughout the country and rape is used as a weapon of war in the conflict zone areas in the south and east.

**The DRC is exposed to the adverse effects of climate change, which have backward and forward linkages to urban development.**<sup>6</sup> The DRC is witnessing extreme rain and flood events and a prolongation of the dry season, which may influence agricultural productivity and damage infrastructure. Small farmers and the urban poor will be most vulnerable to the expected impacts of climate change, which include possible rise in the frequency and extent of extreme precipitation and flooding. The impacts are amplified by the effects of rapid urbanization, putting a high concentration of people and economic assets at risk of natural disasters, such as flooding.

#### Sectoral and Institutional Context

**Most of the urban population (74.8 percent) lives in slums and urban poverty and population growth rates are high, at 62.5 percent and 4,3 percent respectively.**<sup>7</sup> The urban poverty rate is relatively close to the rural poverty rate, at 64.9 percent. Many of the 1,5 million new urban dwellers every year join the ranks of the poor and over 80 percent of unemployment is found in urban areas.

**Kinshasa is a densely populated capital city, poised to reach a population of 26 million in 2030. The city concentrates the highest number of persons living in poverty of all DRC provinces (about 7 million)<sup>8</sup> and the number increased by 1.2 million between 2005 and 2012.** Between 1984 and 2010 the population of Kinshasa grew at an average annual rate of 5.1 percent and the population of 13 million inhabitants in 2017<sup>9</sup> is over 30 times more than in 1960.<sup>10,11</sup> The city is one of Africa's most densely populated capitals, with 28,000 people per square kilometer<sup>12</sup> and will by current trends double its population by 2033 and will, event with an estimated slowdown of population growth rate, reach a population of 58 million in 2075.<sup>13</sup>

**The latest urban plan was approved in 1967 and unplanned growth has resulted in the proliferation of neighborhoods with low livability and walkability, suffering from poor services, and various environmental and disaster risks.**<sup>14</sup>

<sup>5</sup> World Bank (2017). DRC Strategic Country Diagnostic.

<sup>6</sup> World Bank (2018): Democratic Republic of Congo Systematic Country Diagnostic.

<sup>7</sup> DRC Urbanization Review, World Bank, 2017.

<sup>8</sup> World Bank (2019): Profiling Living Conditions of DRC Urban Population: Access to Housing and Services in Kinshasa Province. Draft, forthcoming.

<sup>9</sup> World Bank Global Indicators Data.

DRC Urbanization Review, World Bank, 2017.

<sup>11</sup> World Development Indicators.

<sup>12</sup> Own calculations and data from OECD/SWAC (2018): Africapolis (database), www.africapolis.org (Feb. 5, 2019).

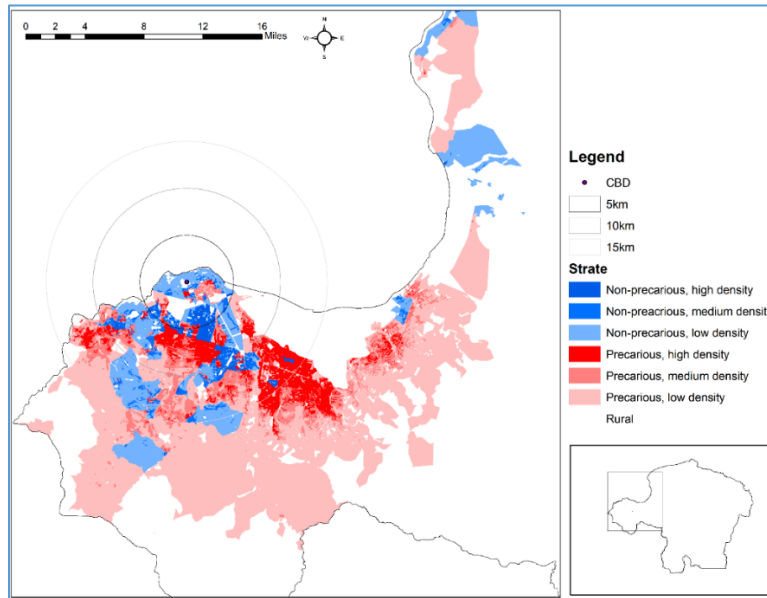
<sup>13</sup> Hoorweg, D. and Pope, K: Socioeconomic Pathways and Regional Distribution of the World's 101 Largest Cities. Global Cities Institute Working Paper No. 04, 2014. The report uses a substantially reduced future growth rate. By extrapolating current urban population growth rates for the DRC, Kinshasa would have a population of 130 million by 2075.

<sup>14</sup> World Bank (2019, forthcoming): Profiling Living Conditions of DRC Urban Population: Access to Housing and Services in Kinshasa Province. Precarious neighborhoods are identified based on their physical and geographic conditions.

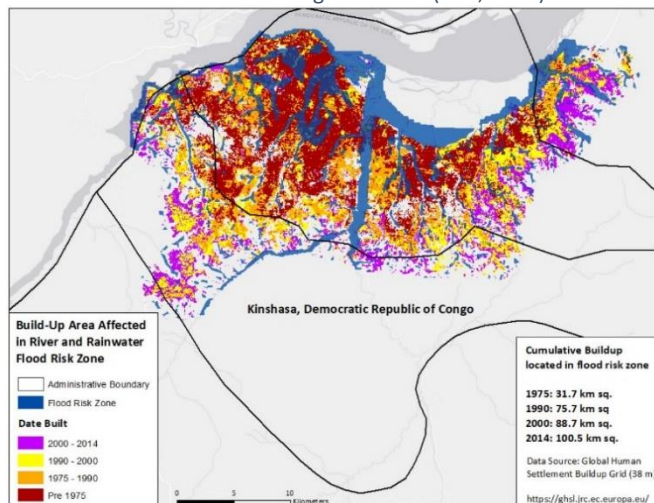


**Kinshasa may become the largest slum in Africa unless urbanization is properly managed.** As illustrated in Map 3, precarious neighborhoods have largely developed outside the core city. According to one estimate, around 60 percent of Kinshasa residents live in such precarious neighborhoods. Not surprisingly, people living in precarious neighborhoods tend to be less educated and poorer - about 94 percent of Kinshasa’s poor (measured by the bottom 40 percentile based on an asset index) live in precarious areas. While most trips, about 80 percent, are on foot<sup>15</sup>, walkability is limited by flooding, unfit roads, and lack of neighborhood security. Over the past 50 years, the urban footprint has increased sevenfold, with the poorest living in the unplanned outskirts of the city, and in erosion and flood-prone areas (see Maps 4 and 5).

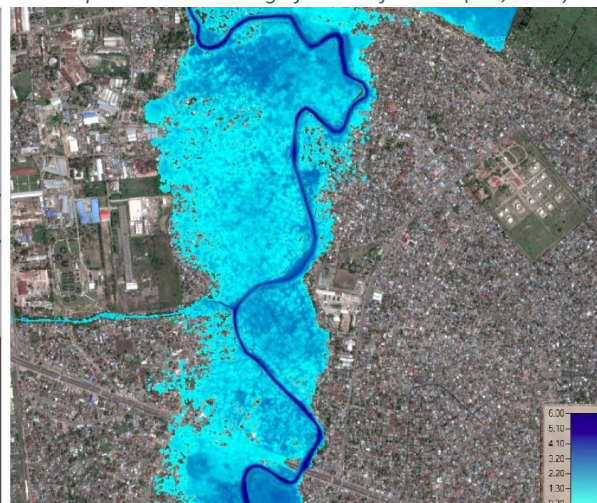
Map 3: Proliferation of precarious neighborhoods (World Bank, 2019)



Map 4: Built-up area exposed to river and rainwater flooding combined (CRP, 2019)



Map 5: Flood modeling of the N’Djili River (SGI, 2019)



Left: Between the years 1975 and 2014, the amount of built-up area located in a flood risk zone increased at an annual rate of 5.6 percent, exposing residents to life threatening floods and flood-related health problems and loss of assets. Approximately 53.5 km of major roads, 10.7 percent of total number of schools and 12 percent of total number of hospitals are exposed. The central North-South flood risk zone runs along the N’Djili

<sup>15</sup> Diagnostic de l’accessibilité urbaine à Kinshasa et proposition de plan d’action. World Bank. 2014.



River. Right: Hydro morphological modeling of N'Djili river developed for project preparation to calculate water depth in meter and constitute the basis for conducting flood risk assessments.

**The population of Kinshasa is largely underserved with basic infrastructure services. Only 6.4 percent of the city area has planned and well-serviced built areas and rates of access to water are actually decreasing.** The share of households with access to piped water declined from about 90 percent in 2014 to 72 percent in 2018,<sup>16</sup> and the quality of piped water is very low.<sup>17</sup> A substantial drop is also seen in terms of access to limited/basic sanitation, from 65 percent in 2014 to 55 percent in 2018. While 60 percent of the population has access to electricity, service quality and reliability is very poor due mainly to the saturation of the distribution grid and capacity limitations for the Inga 1 and 2 power plants.

**Land management practices undermine sound land use and the city's morphology increases vulnerability to water-borne diseases and climate-related risks, with flooding regularly claiming lives.** Land development and titling procedures are not implemented, with as many as 27 stages involved in obtaining a certificate of registration. Reportedly as many as 80 percent of court cases concern land issues.<sup>18</sup> The situation leads to inadequate and haphazard settlement patterns and a precarious housing situation, with dwellings constructed in flood-prone areas. It also provides disincentives for people to invest in their dwelling. Some neighborhoods are regularly flooded and extreme precipitation can lead to loss of life and property. This was the case in 2015 when 31 people lost their lives and again in 2018 with 51 people lost their lives, 465 houses were destroyed, and 2,624 households were affected in the in the N'Djili neighborhood and other areas.

**The level of unemployment in Kinshasa is 39 percent. Lack of access to the labor market, particularly for women, youth and vulnerable people, and limited skills are key determinants of poverty in Kinshasa. The quality and relevance of skills training is low.**<sup>19</sup> The unemployment rate is substantially above the national average of 18 percent<sup>20</sup> and Kinshasa has the highest rates of economically inactive and out of school youth in the country, at over 40 percent. There is a gender gap in job training, as only 14 percent of female working-age populations received a job training as opposed to 22 percent among men. About 45 percent of women work at home, compared to 18 percent of men.<sup>21</sup> The inadequate road network and transport supply effectively excludes large parts of the population from participating in economic activities. The centralization of the city's functions and the concentration of economic activities and jobs in the central districts contributes to economic exclusion.

**Post-primary education<sup>22</sup> is deficient, technical and vocational education and training lacks quality and relevance and about 90 percent of the economically active population is employed in the informal sector.** Severe weaknesses in skills training programs – including irrelevant technical and vocational education provided by the public sector – contribute to the disconnect between job seekers' employment preferences (formal or non-formal, public or private) and the available jobs (largely in the informal sector). Critically, programs that target the development of skills complementary to key growth sectors in the economy attract relatively few students (about 20 percent of total enrollment in 2013-14), with particularly low enrollment rates in agriculture (8 percent), construction (7 percent), and mining (1 percent). A skills

<sup>16</sup> World Bank (2019, forthcoming): Profiling Living Conditions of DRC Urban Population: Access to Housing and Services in Kinshasa Province. Other sources put sanitation coverage as low as 19 percent.

<sup>17</sup> World Bank (2017): WASH Poor in a Water Rich Country. A Diagnostic of Water, Hygiene, Sanitation (WASH) and Poverty in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Over a third of piped water tested was contaminated with E. Coli at point-of-use.

<sup>18</sup> World Bank (2016): DRC Land Sector Review.

<sup>19</sup> Enquête 1-2-3. At 39 percent, the unemployment rate is substantially higher in Kinshasa than in the rest of the country.

<sup>20</sup> Institut National de la Statistique (2014): Resultats de l'enquête sur l'emploi, le secteur informel et sur la consommation des ménages 2012.

<sup>21</sup> World Bank (2019, forthcoming): Profiling Living Conditions of DRC Urban Population: Access to Housing and Services in Kinshasa Province.

<sup>22</sup> The DRC's formal education system follows a 2-6-2-4-3-2-4 structure, with two years of pre-primary education and six years of primary education, followed by two years of lower secondary and four years of upper secondary education.





shortage, along with the mismatch between the outputs of the education system and the needs of the labor market, both contribute to high unemployment and are a binding constraint on growth. Informal employment remains widespread, with nearly 90 percent of the economically active population employed in the informal sector, comprising many small firms often poor in capital and underperforming.

**Nonetheless, the informal sector offers opportunities to women and the most vulnerable, namely, the poor and youth.**

The job market is characterized by significant underemployment of women and vulnerable groups (e.g., youth, the poor) since these groups often lack the literacy and basic and soft skills required (e.g., self-confidence, team building, results orientation, negotiation). In the DRC as a whole, about 28 percent of adults have no education, and another 19 percent have less than primary education. Together, these groups constitute almost half of working-age adults in the country. In 2012, about 71 percent of the poor were self-employed in the informal sector, up from 58 percent in 2005. Female workers are underemployed at slightly higher rates than male workers. Critically, almost 1 in 5 youth are inactive and out of school, with women twice as likely as men to be in this group. The dismal state of affairs calls for a tailored approach to increase access to relevant skills training programs and job opportunities, combining income support and improved employability. Informal jobs have not proven to be a solution to poverty – which correlates with illiteracy, disease, hunger, poor health, high infant mortality, and poor housing<sup>23</sup> and reflects the low labor productivity.<sup>24</sup>

**A Strategic Orientation Plan for the Metropolitan area of Kinshasa (SOSAK) was approved in 2016 but limited revenues of the City-Province of Kinshasa and the 24 communes, as well as weak urban management capacity and expenditure governance, limit the ability to plan and deliver services.**

The City-Province of Kinshasa has no urban planning tools and only recently (2019) established an urban development and spatial planning unit, but which is not yet staffed. Revenues of the two subnational levels of government, the City-Province of Kinshasa and the 24 communes of the city, have not increased between 2011 and 2016 and the share of capital expenditures is declining in both levels of government.<sup>25</sup> Recurrent expenditure represents on average about 97 percent for the communes and about 68 percent for the City-Province expenditure, with large shares going to the pay salaries of the staff. Fiscal transfers are below legally prescribed levels, posing a further impediment to investments and service delivery. Several aspects of governance contribute to diluting the ability of the local governments to deliver services, including unclear mandates and unfinished decentralization process, limited transparency of financial management partial knowledge of the tax base and ability to attract investments and broaden the tax base, and limited accountability.

**Social exclusion is reinforced by spatial segregation and state-citizen relations.**

The opportunities for individuals living in spatially and socially marginalized neighborhoods to take part in society are limited and the needs of these communities are not systematically considered in urban planning and management. Effectively participating in local decision making is particularly difficult in these areas. The lack of participatory processes can further exacerbate social tension and instability, which is exacerbated by the underfunding and fragility of local governments. This situation leads them to exert power over the citizens and collect taxes for their proper functioning, but with limited funds being invested in services.<sup>26</sup>

**The explosive population growth in Kinshasa has led to densification of already crowded areas, giving rise to increasing insecurity in poorly-planned neighborhoods, marginalization and high levels of unemployment, especially among youth.**

Gang violence is present at night, with accrued risk of assault, including sexual assault. The anarchic construction

<sup>23</sup> Iyenda, G. (2005): Street enterprises, urban livelihoods and poverty in Kinshasa. *Environment and Urbanization* Vol 17/2.

<sup>24</sup> Blattman and Dercon (2015): More sweatshops for Africa? A randomized trial of industrial jobs and self-employment. Working paper. Impact evaluation suggests that provision of grants and some basic training on business planning can have a large impact on self-employment income.

<sup>25</sup> Birere, Y. (2018): *Mission de Réalisation d'une étude d'évaluation financière (analyse de la viabilité) de la Ville Province de Kinshasa et de Huit Communes sur base des compétences (attributions) exclusivement transférées aux Provinces.*

<sup>26</sup> Englebert, P. (2012) : *Incertitude, autonomie et parasitisme : les entités territoriales décentralisées et l'État en République démocratique du Congo*, *Politique Africaine*, March 2012, 125 :169-188.



and topography of insecure neighborhoods make them natural havens for criminals and violent street gangs (Kuluna), who are nourished by youth unemployment. Ravines, narrow streets, and a lack of pathways limits the effectiveness of the police to secure these areas. The level of crime in the city is high due to poor economic conditions and high rates of unemployment and exacerbated by alcohol and substance abuse. More than 10 percent of children 10 to 18 years old work in various jobs on the street and there are between 14,000 and 20,000 street children living in Kinshasa, of whom 40 percent are girls. Street children are both victims and perpetrators of violence against other street children.

**A social and gender assessment highlights the relatively difficult conditions for female-headed households, high level of violence against women and girls, and safety concerns.** Women-headed households in surveyed potential project areas are more than three times less likely to be non-poor (8.2 percent non-poor against 27.3 percent for male-headed households).<sup>27</sup> A qualitative analysis (focus-groups) showed that economic shocks, divorce, male breadwinner's unemployment, and natural disasters can spiral daily needs into cycles of exploitation and abuse. Also, women and girls are generally not informed about GBV and women's rights and there is a high incidence of domestic violence, adolescent pregnancy, and child marriage. There are between 14,000 and 20,000 street children living in Kinshasa, 40 percent of whom are girls. About 54 percent of households feel unsafe walking alone in their neighborhoods at night, and a higher share of households feel so in dense precarious areas (around 60 percent).<sup>28</sup>

### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

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

#### Key Results (From PCN)

The proposed key results are:

- People provided with improved urban living conditions (number, disaggregated by gender) (CRI).
- Increase in revenue mobilization for operation and maintenance of infrastructure (percentage).
- Trainees completing skills training programs (number, disaggregated by gender and validated by a third party).
- Beneficiaries of job-focused interventions (number, disaggregated by gender) (CRI).

### D. Concept Description

#### Component 1. Urban management, services and resilient infrastructure (US\$320 million)

This component would include technical assistance and investments to (i) strengthen urban planning and management, improve revenues and maintenance of selected services and (ii) to improve access to services in the form of skills training and water and infrastructure services. The component is designed to reinforce results under the other two components. During preparation, the conclusions of the gender assessment will be operationalized to inform detailed design of investments and service delivery models.

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<sup>27</sup> Ministère de l'Urbanisme et Habitat (2018) : Étude sociale dans le cadre du Projet de Développement et de Résilience de la Ville de Kinshasa.

<sup>28</sup> World Bank (2019, forthcoming): Profiling Living Conditions of DRC Urban Population: Access to Housing and Services in Kinshasa Province.





**Subcomponent 1.1. Urban planning and land management (USD10 million).** Urban planning and modernizing land administration to adapt it to the needs of the poorer part of the population and enhance the city's resilience to climate-related risks (e.g. settlement in flood-prone areas) will be supported through: (i) preparation of local planning documents and strategic studies, (ii) developing a vision for digital transformation in infrastructure, services, and urban planning, (iii) social entrepreneurship competitions for innovative urban planning tools, (iv) studies for the establishment of metropolitan urban management institutions, (v) piloting and roll-out of an improved plot card (*fiche parcellaire*) as an entry point to securing land rights, encouraging investments in housing, and facilitating land-based economic transactions<sup>29</sup>, and (vi) capacity strengthening of relevant administrative and academic entities. Ulterior programmatic project phases can continue to strengthen inclusive planning and roll-out the improved plot card management system in other communes of Kinshasa.

**Subcomponent 1.2. Local governance (US\$10 million).** The aim of this subcomponent is to strengthen the revenue mobilization capacities of the City-Province and the pilot communes with a view to improving the quality of public services delivered to the population. To this end, the project will focus on: (i) maximizing and securing revenue through rationalization of tax collection and improvement of collection rate of the most promising taxes, (ii) implementation of digital technologies and piloting of an e-Governance strategy, (iii) organizational and financial review of the Kinshasa Sanitation Fund (FONAK), (iv) piloting improved tax collection at the commune level, and (v) improving disaster risk response capacity and operation and maintenance of assets to guarantee their sustainability. Ulterior project phases will build on the results and to increase resources available to fund services and deepen the digital transformation.

**Subcomponent 1.3. Skills development (US\$50 million).** The objective of this subcomponent is to improve access to relevant skills training programs in Kinshasa and the institutional framework that governs skills training in the DRC. The interventions would include: (i) improving the quality and relevance of training programs, (ii) increasing the numbers trained in priority sectors (energy, water etc.), with a view to creating skilled labor including for project-supported infrastructure investments, (iii) increasing numbers (with a focus on women) placed in jobs or self-employment, (iv) strengthening private participation in skills training development and job placement through the piloting of sector skills councils in at least one sector in which the project would work, such as energy<sup>30</sup>, and (v) support to putting in place an institutional framework for the governance of skills training in the DRC which currently does not exist. The sub component may include construction of new training sites for Kinshasa. The use of DLIs based on progress of institutional reform for the governance of skills will be explored during preparation as will the possibility of the component being scaled up in phases which would entail expanding the training program and supporting sector skills councils in other sectors.

**Subcomponent 1.4. Improving access to water (US\$175 million).** This subcomponent will improve access to water through investments in: (i) continuation of activities initiated under the Urban Water Supply Project (P091092) to improve the N'Djili water treatment plant, construct several phases of the Ozone water treatment plant and increase storage capacity to improve resilience of the water production and distribution system to siltation of water intakes and flooding of production facilities, (ii) pipe network to transport and distribute water, and (iii) investments in social connections. Ulterior programmatic project phases could improve household-level service, deepen sector reforms, strengthen private sector engagement in service delivery and improve financing and planning of expansion of service delivery.

**Subcomponent 1.5. Improving access to sanitation (US\$20 million).** This subcomponent will improve access to sanitation through investments in: (i) improved management of human waste through school and health center water, sanitation and hygiene facilities construction/rehabilitation, (ii) support to formalization of the sanitation service chain and construction of a pilot sludge treatment plant to and implementing PPP in the value chain, and (iii) hygiene campaigns.

<sup>29</sup> This approach combines a georeferenced sketch with standardized information on the characteristics of the plots and the land rights holder and be implemented with particular attention to women's rights in land ownership.

<sup>30</sup> Sector skills councils are employer-led organizations that cover specific sectors and focus on reducing skills gaps in their specific sectors, boosting skills in their workforce and improve the relevance of training provided by training providers through partnerships.



Ulterior programmatic project phases could expand service based on the pilot, strengthen private sector engagement in service delivery, and improve financing and planning of expansion of service delivery.

**Subcomponent 1.6. Solid waste management (US\$20 million).** This subcomponent will improve solid waste management in targeted areas through: (i) support to development and implementation of a solid waste management strategy, (ii) technical assistance to organize the collection chain in targeted neighborhoods and recycling activities, through PPP to the extent possible, and (iv) improvements to the functioning of the existing Mpsa landfill. Sector performance will be improved in conjunction with cash-for-work funded under subcomponent 3.1. Ulterior programmatic project phases could deliver major investments through PPP, expand serviced areas and improve sector sustainability.

**Subcomponent 1.7. Improving resilience of local power infrastructure and service (US\$35 million).** Improved resilience of erosion and flood-prone power infrastructure and reliability of electricity service in targeted project areas, through : (i) distributed solar energy to social infrastructure, (ii) improved community safety with solar street lights and funding mechanisms for maintenance, (iii) protecting selected power distribution stations against flooding and erosion, and (iv) investing in off-grid power for tertiary education institutions. Ulterior programmatic project phases could expand distributed solar energy program to households through PPP and scale up distributed solar energy program to city-wide level through PPP.

## **Component 2: Neighborhood upgrading and integration (US\$100 million)**

This component will provide investments and technical assistance to relevant government institutions at the local, provincial and national levels for improved integration of isolated and underserved neighborhoods in the urban fabric. The component is designed to reinforce results under the other two components by improving the internal functioning of the targeted neighborhoods and connecting them with job opportunities.

**Subcomponent 2.1. Public space rehabilitation and neighborhood level services (US\$27 million).** This subcomponent will finance: (i) simplified neighborhood spatial plans, (ii) selected public space improvement and greening of public spaces, small infrastructure and upgrading works in selected poor areas, based on the needs and perceived sense of safety and security of beneficiaries. They will serve to improve pedestrian mobility and consider climate change risk (flooding) and include investments in drainage, to be maintained in synergy with subcomponent 3.1. Ulterior phases can scale up the neighborhood upgrading approach to other neighborhoods

**Subcomponent 2.2. Urban mobility (US\$43 million).** This subcomponent will improve connectivity through: (i) rehabilitation and construction of select roads in the targeted area with focus on pedestrian mobility and safety, (ii) studies for the construction of a main road to connect a population of about 5 million in the East of the city to the city center, and (iii) preliminary studies for a mass-transit mobility system. Attention will be paid to the needs of women in relation to transport. Ulterior programmatic project phases could invest in inner-city connectivity (local and trunk roads), develop a needed resettlement area, develop further engineering designs for city-level connectivity and support implementation of city-level connectivity programs.

**Subcomponent 2.3. Flood risk mitigation and erosion control (US\$30million).** This subcomponent will focus on mitigating the negative impacts of recurrent floods and reducing the vulnerability of the population in the project areas through a multi-sector approach that combines structural and non-structural measures. The subcomponent's investments will be in: (i) cleaning, upgrading and construction of tertiary neighborhood drains and linking this to early warning systems, (ii) pilot stabilization works and other anti-erosion measures, (iii) dredging works at critical points along the N'Djili and Matete rivers to improve flow of water and reduce flood risk, and (iv) promotion of good practices for the communities. Collaboration will be sought with colleagues to develop urban agriculture from a socio-economic perspective and to serve as green flood-protecting infrastructure. Ulterior programmatic project phases could scale-up erosion and flood risk management in targeted and other areas and support city-level resilience to disaster and climate risk resilience.



**Component 3. Socio-economic and safe development (US\$55 million)**

This component will finance investments in economic and social integration that will reinforce the results of investments under the two other components, through women’s and youth’s participation and empowerment in service delivery and planning, and development of safer urban spaces. The component will pilot service provision by social enterprises and women entrepreneurs and serve as a link to private impact investors.

**Subcomponent 3.1. Productive safety nets and economic inclusion of vulnerable groups (US\$50 million).** This subcomponent aims to provide a variety of services to promote the social and economic inclusion of people in targeted neighborhoods, including: (i) provision of temporary employment through labor intensive works e.g. maintenance of drainage, cleaner streets and public space, to complement construction works under components 1 and 2, and (ii) poverty graduation programs supporting sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance for vulnerable groups, including street children, female heads of households, and survivors of gender-based violence. The use of DLIs based on progress on implementing safety nets would be explored during preparation. Ulterior phases could scale up the safety nets and poverty graduation programs to other neighborhoods.

**Subcomponent 3.2: Violence prevention and women’s empowerment (US\$5 million).** The activities of this subcomponent will be largely integrated with other activities (e.g. mobility and public spaces, skills, urban management through a focus on gender in the urban space, communication under project management) and relevant programs will be geared towards women as well as men: (i) participatory crime and violence mapping to identify hotspots and management of safe spaces in connection with neighborhood upgrading (integrated with mobility and public spaces subcomponents), (ii) street educators to operate on this physical and intangible network of safe spaces providing support, counseling and advocacy, (iii) home visitation and other social outreach activities to families, communities, street children, and youth, (iv) awareness-raising and social marketing campaigns to catalyze behavioral change and shifting social norms, and (v) youth entrepreneurship and female entrepreneurship programs including business training, access to finance, and soft skills development (integrated with skills development). Additional offer of activities during ulterior phases may include academic enrichment programs, incentives for youths at high risk of violence to complete secondary schooling and vocational training, incentives to enroll girls in empowerment programs.

**Component 4. Project management (US\$25 million)**

This component will finance incremental project management costs, financial and technical audits, monitoring and evaluation of project activities (including gender disaggregated data), oversight of environmental and social safeguards, communication, technical assistance and consultant services, training and knowledge exchange.

**Component 5: Contingency Emergency Response Component (US\$0 million)**

This component is a ‘zero-assignment’ CERC that will provide funding for immediate response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, defined as an event that has caused or is likely to imminently cause a major adverse economic and/or social impact associated with natural or man-made crises or disasters.

Legal Operational Policies	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	Yes
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Environmental risks and impacts are rated substantial, and social risks are rated high. 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 entail risks related to labor and working conditions; community health and safety, including GBV risks; land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; resource efficiency and pollution, mainly due to; disposal and management of construction and hazardous waste; nuisances related to air and noise emissions; storm water runoff; land disturbance, water biodiversity, wastewater effluent and aquatic biodiversity, etc. The project is expected to induce both temporary and permanent displacements of populations in the densely populated city of Kinshasa. Instruments prepared under the Bank safeguard operational policies will be updated to reflect ESF requirements. Capacity building sessions will also be a key activity as the Borrower and implementing agencies are not familiar with the new Bank ESF. Technical Assistance and the financing of social and environmental studies as well as feasibility studies for downstream infrastructure works with substantial social and environmental impacts, and high risks also contribute to the rating of the project.

**Note** To view the Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts, please refer to the Concept Stage ESRS Document.

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