



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 27-Apr-2020 | Report No: PIDISDSA28492



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Liberia	Project ID P173261	Project Name Cheesemanburg Landfill and Urban Sanitation project - AF1	Parent Project ID (if any) P159961
Parent Project Name Cheesemanburg Landfill and Urban Sanitation Project	Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 30-Apr-2020	Estimated Board Date 21-May-2020
Practice Area (Lead) Urban, Resilience and Land	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance and Development Planning	Implementing Agency Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at Monrovia City Corporation (MCC)

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The development objective of this operation is to support increased access to solid waste management (SWM) services in Monrovia.

Components

Construction of the Cheesemanburg Regional Landfill and Partial Closure of the Whein Town Landfill
Waste Collection and Disposal
Institutional Capacity Development and Project Management

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	9.30
Total Financing	9.30
of which IBRD/IDA	0.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	9.30
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Global Partnership on Output-based Aid	3.30
Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund	6.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

After fourteen years of civil conflict (1989-2003) which destroyed key institutions, infrastructure and the economy, Liberia has made considerable progress in the face of daunting challenges since its return to democratic governance in 2006. The return to multi-party democracy in 2006 created a favorable environment for long-term reconstruction. However, in 2014, the twin shocks of the Ebola crisis and the subsequent sharp fall in commodity prices had a severe negative impact on the Liberian economy. The fiscal impact remains acute. The GoL will continue to need exceptional support from development partners to help with the resulting persistent financing gap. Such support will be crucial to maintain the delivery of key services, including solid waste management (SWM).

Despite the World Bank’s interventions in constructing critical solid waste infrastructure through the Emergency Urban Sanitation project (EMUS) (from 2009-2017) and the ongoing CLUS project (June 2017 to date), waste management services in Greater Monrovia remain critically underfunded and sporadic. About 70% of the population of Greater Monrovia lives in slums lacking affordable and adequate housing, basic services and critical infrastructure, and secure land tenure. More than half of the population, especially poor households including female headed households, elderly persons, youth and children are amongst those living in communities with low to no waste collection systems, or living near poorly evacuated waste management sites, despite the effort made in the recent years by development partners through the EMUS then the CLUS project.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Solid waste management is recognized as a critical service in the Greater Monrovia area which experiences regular flooding (due to the accumulation of waste in drains) and rising sea level. In addition, poor sanitation and lack of proper waste management could weaken the country’s effort to build resilience to potential infectious diseases after the devastation wrought by Ebola in 2014. Improved in waste management also has the potential to create skilled and unskilled jobs in the waste and recycling sector and greater levels of social cohesion through engagement and behavior change around waste issues. This outcome aligns well with Liberia’s new Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and



Development (PPAPD) which was enacted following the change in government in 2018.

The majority of the street sweepers and waste-pickers are female; and they are generally considered a vulnerable sub-population. Most female street sweepers and waste-pickers are head of households and are highly vulnerable due to a lack of alternative livelihood options. Despite working in very difficult conditions, female street sweepers and waste pickers are cash laborers who are seldom paid on regular basis due to the limitation in the financial resources faced by MCC and PCC. This can lead to extortion and sexual exploitation. This leads to income disparities which in turn leads to increased incidence of social and economic vulnerability of women-waste pickers. Global evidence suggests informal female waste pickers often have access to less profitable waste than males and can receive less revenue than males from selling equivalent quality and quantities of recoverable waste. Global evidence also suggests that private sector contractors are more likely to underpay women than men.

The CLUS project was designed and approved in 2017 to support Liberia to build the fundamentals of a solid waste management system in the Greater Monrovia (Monrovia, Paynesville and surrounding townships).and contribute to the GoL's Medium Term Economic Growth and Development Strategy (2013-2017). At the time of appraisal of the original project, it was aligned with the World Bank's Country Partnership Strategy for FY 13-16, which included a focus on public health, disaster risk management, and urban management, as well as the Liberian Agenda for Transformation (AfT) which was the country's development agenda at the time of the project appraisal. The AfT prioritized development of a comprehensive solid waste management strategy and aimed to expand equitable access to environmentally-friendly solid waste management services, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable, while reducing disposal of solid waste in unmanaged sites. The CLUS project contributes to the Objective 8 of the new Liberia Country Partnership Framework (CPF) adopted on October 26, 2018 which aims at supporting Liberia in creating more-resilient urban environments and rural communities. Following the change in government in 2018, a new Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PPAPD) was enacted. The project remains consistent with the PPAPD which aimed, among other objectives, to improve the institutional, policy and legal constraints/barriers to waste management at the national and local levels.

The specific objective of the CLUS parent project was to provide improved access to solid waste management (SWM) services in Greater Monrovia through: (i) the construction of the Cheesemanburg landfill; (ii) the closure of the Whein Town landfill; and (iii) improvement to existing transfer stations. The project is also designed to sustain existing employment associated with solid waste collection, transportation and disposal, as well as support capacity-building activities for municipal staff of Monrovia and surrounding townships.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

The development objective of this operation is to support increased access to solid waste management (SWM) services in Monrovia.

Current PDO

The development objective of this operation is to support increased access to solid waste management (SWM) services in Monrovia.

Key Results



- Number of people in urban areas provided with access to regular solid waste collection under the project
- Number of women in urban areas provided with access to regular solid waste collection under the project
- Progress towards the construction of the Cheesemanburg landfill



D. Project Description

The proposed AF will include the restructuring of the parent CLUS project, with respect to: (i) the extension of the closing date to June 2023 (taking into consideration the time needed for completion of the physical infrastructure and supporting the first years of the Cheesemanburg landfill operation); and (ii) changes to the existing institutional arrangements, strengthening of technical expertise and enhancing monitoring and evaluation support systems for efficient data collection and metrics for monitoring.

The three proposed components and resultant activities under the additional financing will include:

Component 1: Construction of the Cheesemanburg Regional Landfill and Closure of the Whein Town Landfill:

- **The construction of the Cheesemanburg Landfill.** This was originally budgeted at \$US 3.5 million (and was limited to construction of one cell) due to the limited budget at the time of the project design. Topographic surveys of the site, as well as recently completed hydrogeological studies, have shown that the site is hilly with a high groundwater table, which will result in larger earthworks than initially anticipated. With solid waste generated within the Greater Monrovia area expected to increase, it is critical to design a two-cell landfill and include additional adjacent facilities to reduce waste going to the landfill (e.g. a larger leachate collection pond to accommodate the two cells, a composting plant, a recycling platform, a vehicle maintenance facility, a field office, etc.). The revised cost estimate for the Cheesemanburg Landfill is around US\$US 6.1 million.
- **Transfer Stations.** Due to limited budget, the original CLUS project planned the minor rehabilitation of the two existing transfer stations (including activities such as painting, and the rehabilitation of bathrooms etc.). It has since become clear that additional improvements of the existing transfer stations are needed to address some of the deficiencies noted during implementation missions, such as the flow of leachate to the surrounding environment, the need to replace the canopy to prevent blowing debris, and other activities. It is also necessary to start the identification of technical and safeguard studies for an additional transfer station in the Greater Monrovia area. The financing of such a transfer station will be considered for future additional financing (if available) or through other donors. The cost of the site identification, safeguard studies and technical design will be covered by this project.

Component 2: Waste Collection and Disposal:

- **Additional collection equipment.** Under the original project, the purchasing of equipment was benefitted mainly by MCC, and PCC to a lesser extent, as it had no existing waste collection equipment at the beginning of the project. Under the additional financing, the project will purchase more equipment, mainly for PCC (but also MCC), to fully eliminate the high costs incurred with the equipment rental. There will also be provisions to assist the two local governments with capacity building for equipment maintenance. Given the long distance between the Cheesemanburg landfill to the city center, large collection vehicles (tipping trailers) will need to be acquired for nighttime waste hauling to the Cheesemanburg landfill in order to ensure cost-efficient waste transport. The project will also support the purchase of equipment and personal protective gear for street sweepers, the majority of whom are female.
- **Introduction of a Results-based financing for waste management in Greater Monrovia:** The Grant from GPRBA under this AF will support the implementation of an innovative model of a results-based financing



(RBF) where service providers (MCC, PCC, CBEs, and other relevant stakeholders) will receive transitional subsidies to partially support the waste collection and disposal costs. This transitional subsidy will support service quality improvements and will supplement service fee collections in the primary and secondary collection- provided that the service meets minimum quality standards. The subsidy is calculated to gradually phase out as the cost recovery increases every year. Quarterly subsidy allocations to the service providers from the RBF designated account will be calculated based upon the score achieved through the assessment of the IVA. The IVA will also conduct random, spot-checks in the field to assess whether performance data collected by the M&E team represent 'real world' performance. This report from the IVA for one quarter will determine how much each beneficiary service provider will be allowed to spend in the next quarter. Disbursement from the RBF account for will be subject to World Bank procurement and financial management regulations. The RBF will be specified in the Manual of Operations.

- **Narrowing gender gap through targeted actions:** To narrow the gender gaps described earlier, a set of activities specifically dedicated to female street sweepers will be supported by the AF. This includes: (i) providing training to female waste pickers and female street sweepers on Health and Safety and GBV issues (ii) providing free personal protective gear to waste pickers including those designed for women (iii) providing street signage to reduce or eliminate accidents; (iv) providing where possible solar-powered lighting at the locations identified as risky areas to protect female street sweepers and waste pickers working at night against GBV risks (iv) providing dedicated skills development training and coaching to selected female street sweepers who are willing to improve their livelihood.

Component 3: *Institutional Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance:*

- **Enhanced Monitoring Program:** The additional financing resources will be used to increase the frequency and number of monitoring points for the groundwater and surface water at the Whein Town landfill and near the transfer stations. A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team will be created at PCC and MCC to support the local governments with daily monitoring of the performance of waste management services in the city, as well as to address grievances and ensure that the waste management sites are kept clean. The M&E team will liaise with the safeguard specialist on any environmental and social safeguards issues. Regular reports will be used by the independent verification agent to estimate payments under the RBF Grant mechanism. The development of the M&E system will also help leverage female entrepreneurship in developing information technology (IT) tools for M&E.
- **Enhanced Communities Support Program:** The behavior of communities is a key criterion for success of the project. In addition, the Grievance Redress Mechanism has surfaced complaints and requests during project implementation from communities, in particular, those living near the waste management facilities. During project implementation, small interventions to communities living near waste management sites was effective in building a good relationship and changing behavior. Previous interventions included, for example, distribution of mosquito nets to Whein Town community, provision of waste collection buckets to the Cheesemanburg community, among others. Health programs benefitting waste workers, in particular female workers and people living near the waste management facilities, will also be considered on the case by case basis to enhance the benefit of the project to local communities.



E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The project will continue to be implemented by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within the MCC; and the PIU will be reinforced with additional positions, such as: (i) a Technical Specialist with a strong engineering background to assist the project coordinator with technical tasks; (ii) a Communications Specialist to implement the project's communications strategy; and (iii) Monitoring and Evaluation Teams within MCC and PCC to report to the PIU, and tasked with collecting data for the RBF payments and supporting the day-to-day implementation of project activities.

The AF will introduce a Project Steering Committee (PSC) which will oversee the implementation of the project and necessary high-level decisions. The PSC will be chaired by the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs and will comprise of representatives from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Works, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Liberia, the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) and the Paynesville City Corporation (PCC). The Steering Committee will provide high-level oversight of the implementation and approval of the annual budget prior to the submission to the Bank for no objection.

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

The site for construction of the new landfill site is located in Cheesemanburg Township, Montserrado County. The site is an agricultural site but probably had been reserved over the years on shifting cultivation basis and predominantly covered by secondary vegetation. The Po River and the Dima Creek run along the eastern and southern boundaries of the site, respectively. The construction and operation of the landfill may have minimal negative impact on these water bodies as they are not located within the immediate environs of the site. There are several communities in the surrounding areas of the site but not in the immediate vicinity of the site to trigger a relocation. However, agricultural lands acquired for the construction of the landfill site will reduce the area of agricultural land available for affected families or households in the area. The Stockton Creek and Fiamah transfer stations were built in 2009 in the township of Monrovia. Over time, residence have built in close proximity to these sites. Although the sites are fenced. Irregular waste collection of waste from the transfer sites generates Odor and insects affecting close by residents. The Wheintown landfill is the only Landfill in Greater Monrovia and was identified and developed as an emergency measure under Emergency Monrovia Urban Sanitation Project (EMUS) in 2006. This Landfill however is reaching its useful life. Partial closure activities have commenced but the project had to deal with pre-existing complaints of air pollution due to intermittent fire outbreaks from the landfill site. The original project has financed the construction of a fence and partial capping to reduce and control the fires.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Gloria Malia Mahama, Social Specialist
Sekou Abou Kamara, Environmental Specialist



SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>Activities proposed under the AF are not expected to increase the environmental risks and impacts of the parent project. OP/BP 4.01 had been triggered for the parent project, and the project rated as Category B. The landfill construction will involve several civil works and waste management activities that have the potential to adversely impact the biophysical environment as well as the health and safety of the public in the surrounding areas and those involved directly involved with the project activities as described in the project ESIA. Given the nature of this project, potential adverse impacts may arise during all stages of the project including construction, operation and post-closure phases. A detailed ESIA which includes a detailed ESMP has been developed to ensure that all associated environmental and social impacts are clearly identified with defined mitigation measures and monitoring activities provided. The ESIA was provisionally cleared and approved by the Bank and Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia, respectively, subject to updating and re-disclosure after the completion of a detailed hydrogeological assessment. The hydrogeological assessment has been completed, and the ESIA is being updated to include the findings of the hydrogeological assessment. The ESIA will also be updated to include construction of a new cell and ancillary facilities, while the ESMPs for the existing transfer stations will be revised to incorporate the renovation works proposed under Component 1 of the AF. The existing transfer stations at Fiamah and Stockton Creek which were constructed under the Emergency Monrovia Urban Sanitation (EMUS) Project will continue to be operated under this project. Operation of these existing transfer stations and waste collection points have the potential to generate adverse environmental and social impacts</p>



		as well as health and safety risks and hazards for the public and those directly involved in waste management works, including waste pickers and transfer station management staff. Both transfer stations have stand-alone ESMPs that were developed under EMUS and disclosed on Info Shop on March 16, 2010.
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	Not applicable
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project activities will not have any impacts on natural habitats. The site has been used for farming for decades and is predominantly covered by secondary vegetation. No sensitive ecosystems will be affected by the project.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project activities will not involve investment in forest or protected areas or related forestry activities that have the potential to adversely impact forests, or restrict people access to or use of forest resources
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project activities do not involve procurement, transportation or storage of pesticides or pesticide application equipment.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	There are no recognized physical cultural resources in the project area. However, OP/BP 4.11 has been triggered for precautionary reason since the construction of the landfill includes activities that involve large excavation activities such as construction of leachate pond and drainage system, excavation of landfill cells/trenches and construction of access roads. The ESIA includes a chance find procedure that outlines the steps to be followed in case of chance finds.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	This is not applicable to the project area and to Liberia at large.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project has acquired 100 acres of land for the construction of landfill site and buffer zones in the township of Cheesemanburg. Additional land was acquired for construction of a 4 km access road to the proposed landfill site. The proposed site is free from physical relocation or loss of crop as the site is an agricultural land but probably reserved for some years now on shifting cultivation basis. An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) was prepared and disclosed in-country and through Infoshop in June 2017. Closure of the Wheintown



		will result in loss of livelihood for the current waste pickers as such the project will prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan to address the potential loses.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Project activities do not involve construction of new dam or renovation of existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project activities will have no impact on international waterways
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Project activities are not within disputed areas.

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

The AF will finance the scale up of activities under the parent project, enhance community support programs, enhance project oversight and extend closing date of the parent project. These activities will not raise the safeguard category or trigger any new safeguard risks or policies other than the policies that are already covered in the parent project. Construction of the new landfill will replace the Whein Town landfill, which is the only sanitary landfill in Liberia, and expected to reach its useful end of life in 2 years. The overall environmental and public health impact of this project will be positive in that it will reduce the amount of solid waste that is not collected and properly disposed of in Monrovia. Any potential adverse environmental and social impacts from construction and operation of the proposed Cheesemanburg Landfill as well as the existing transfer stations may relate to pollution from leachate, gas emissions from the poorly designed landfill site and overflowing from the transfer stations as well as health and safety risks to the surrounding communities and workers especially those directly involved in the waste collection and disposal activities. Closure of the existing landfill site will also impact the livelihood of current waste pickers scavenging on the site. The project also has potential to attract migrant workers to seek employment and other procurement related opportunities. Labor and employment issues and risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation involving workers and local women and girls may also emerge during project implementation.

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

The main source of potential long-term impact is the proposed landfill. It is expected that the acquired site will be used for at least 50 years. During operation and post-closure phases, the site may not be used for other purposes in the medium to long term. The site will need to be closed, and properly capped and fenced in once the site has reached its end of useful life. Post-closure monitoring requirements are provided in the ESIA and will need to be strictly followed by the MCC to ensure that potential long-term impacts are mitigated. Siting a landfill site may also reduce the land value of area for future sale. the project has included rehabilitation of the community feeder road and other assistance to represent appropriate compensation measure. These were identified by the community as main motivation for the release of land and have been incorporated into the project activities.

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

The ESIA for the project had considered several options for solid waste management, including the “do nothing” scenario. Options explored included landfilling, incineration, sorting and recycling, aerobic and anaerobic digesting and “do nothing” scenario. Whilst sorting and recycling diverts a significant portion of the waste stream into useful by-



products, this option alone does not solve the waste problem, since all the wastes generated cannot be recycled. This option has to be considered in the context of an integrated waste management program with the objective of reducing the amount of waste to be landfilled. Aerobic and anaerobic digesting also require other waste management options such as recycling, sorting and landfilling in order to be complete and to meet the project objectives. Several sites were also considered in order to minimize the environmental, social and public health impacts of the project. The MCC in 2014 hired a consultant who provided technical support for the selection of the landfill site. Five candidate sites were considered for the development of the landfill. Several criteria, including public acceptance, topography, geology, hydrology, biodiversity (flora and fauna), socio-economic impacts, resettlement etc were considered before settling for the current Cheesemanburg site. After considering all these factors, the Cheesemanburg site was found to be the best site.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

Safeguards policies triggered by this project include OP 4.01, OP 4.12 and OP 4.11. The MCC hired an independent environmental consultancy firm to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the project. The ESIA was conducted in line with the Environmental Impact Assessment requirements of the Environmental Protection and Management Law of Liberia. No stand-alone document has been developed to address OP 4.11. The OP has been triggered as matter of precaution. Even though there are no recognized physical cultural resources in the project area, some project activities involve large excavation. The ESIA thus includes a Chance Find Procedure that outlines steps to be followed in case of chance finds. The project involves the acquisition of land for the development of the landfill and have prepared an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) in compliance with OP4.12. The ARAP and the ESIA have been disclosed in country and in the Bank's InfoShop. The disclosed ESIA is being updated to incorporate the findings of the hydrogeological assessment. Stand-alone ESMPs for existing transfer stations were developed and disclosed on Info Shop on March 16, 2010. As part of the closure plans for the Wheintown Landfill site, the project has launched an Environmental and social audit to inform the closure design options, operation of existing transfer stations, and the development a post-closure monitoring and maintenance plan as well as ESMP during construction. A livelihood Restoration Plan will also be prepared and implemented for the current waste pickers prior to initiating the closure of the Whein Town landfill. The scope of the Social and Environment Audit will expand to include the 2 transfer stations and the ESMPs updated.

With respect to environmental and social safeguards, the project will be delivered in three main phases including design and construction, operation, and post-closure. These phases, except the post-closure phase, will be managed by independent contractors. The ESIA has identified potential environmental and social impacts that are associated with each phase, and the mitigation measures required to manage these impacts. The MCC will ensure that these responsibilities are included in the contracts of the various contractors. To ensure that these responsibilities are contractually enforceable and that resources are allocated for their implementation by the contractors, the environmental and social measures in the ESIA and ESMP will be a part of the bidding package for the design and construction contract as well as the landfill operation (including the transfer stations) contract. Prior to the start of construction and operation of the landfill and its ancillary structures, the contracting entity will be required to develop a Contractor Environmental, Social, Health and Safety Management Plan to be approved by the PIU.

The Plans should incorporate the mitigation measures provided in the ESMP. MCC will hire an Owner's Engineer (OE) given the low capacity of the MCC to monitor and ensure that construction works are undertaken according to specification. The OE would be delegated the responsibility to supervise the construction contractor's implementation of the project approved environmental and social safeguards instruments, including those of the contractors' own Environmental, Social, Health and Safety Management Plan.



Gender mainstreaming and mitigating the risk of GBV are well considered under the project and will be extended for this AF. Taking into account the recommendations of the World Bank Good Practice Note on addressing GBV in major civil works, the project has defined some mitigation and response measures including (i) promotion of hiring workers from the vicinity of the project (ii) Contractual obligations that will require the contractor for a Code of Conduct (CoC) and trainings on their obligations under the CoC on SEA and SH, as well a well-developed GBV Action Plan (iii) clear GBV referral pathway, a GBV sensitive GRM and GBV awareness creation strategies The project has established a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which is functional. Complaints received so far have been related to operations at the Wheintown Landfill site as civil works for the new construction have are yet to begin.

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will have overall responsibility for E&S implementing and management. As per the project design, staffing for E&S risk management is duly constituted. This comprise a safeguards officer and a Community Liaison Officer. The project will also add to the team a communications officer. This team exercises direct responsibility for E&S management and the existing capacity is sufficient to accommodate the additional tasks that are related to this AF.

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

The key stakeholders are the people of Monrovia and Cheesemanburg, especially those communities around the landfill in Cheesemanburg and the transfer stations in Fiamah and Stockton Creek areas and Wheintown community. A subgroup of people who were extensively consulted was the families from which the land was acquired. The project has held several community consultations at project preparation and ongoing during implementation . As part of the ESIA process, the ESIA Consultant conducted public consultations twice - during the scoping stage and after the final draft of the ESIA was prepared.

The project has prepared a stakeholder Engagement Plan to guide engagements throughout project implementation through to closure. It has also established a community monitoring groups for collaboration in project monitoring as part of its Citizen's Engagement Mechanisms.

In addition to the Safeguards Officer and the Community Liaison Officer, a communication officer will also be recruited and this team will provide oversight to the implementation of SEP and GRM.

Existing ESMPs for the Fiamah and Stockton Creek Transfer Stations may be updated based on the findings of the environmental and social audit and will be re-disclosed for this project. All disclosures will occur prior to commencement of any activities with potential adverse impacts. No civil work activities will start prior to the disclosure of these safeguards instrument.



B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
27-Apr-2017	19-May-2017	

"In country" Disclosure

Liberia
17-May-2017

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
05-May-2017	05-Jun-2017

"In country" Disclosure

Liberia
05-Jun-2017

Comments

If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?



Yes

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

No

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

Yes

Provide estimated number of people to be affected 10

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes



All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

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APPROVAL

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Approved By

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Practice Manager/Manager:	Sylvie Debomy	27-Apr-2020
Country Director:	Khwima Nthara	28-Apr-2020

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