

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA12425

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 19-May-2015

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 08-Jun-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Cote d'Ivoire	Project ID:	P131778
Project Name:	Obsolete Pesticides Management Project (P131778)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Douglas J. Graham, Salimata D. Follea		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	15-Jun-2015	Estimated Board Date:	24-Aug-2015
Managing Unit:	GENDR	Lending Instrument:	Specific Investment Loan
GEF Focal Area:	Persistent Organic Pollutants		
Sector(s):	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (100%)		
Theme(s):	Pollution management and environmental health (100%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	7.00	Total Bank Financing:	0.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
Borrower			0.00
Global Environment Facility (GEF)			7.00
Total			7.00
Environmental Category:	A - Full Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Global Environmental Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is the same as the Global Environmental Objective. The PDO is to improve the management of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes in Côte d'Ivoire by the Government and other stakeholders.

3. Project Description

The Stockholm Convention is a global treaty with the general objective to protect the environment and human health against the threat of POPs. The Stockholm Convention divides POPs into 3 categories: chemicals that must be eliminated, including 14 pesticides and PCBs; chemicals whose use and production need to be reduced (DDT); and unintentionally produced chemicals such as dioxins and furans. The GEF Operational Program on POPs serves as the financing mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and thus this project focuses on POPs targeted under that Convention.

The project components and its overall design are based on the recognition that the current level of information on the magnitude, characteristics and geographic distribution of the obsolete pesticides stockpiles is grossly insufficient (as only 5% of the country was inventoried during the NIP exercise), for identifying contaminated sites, and for safeguarding and implementing pesticides disposal. The design therefore entails review and improvement of policy and regulatory frameworks, detailed pesticides inventories, evaluation and selection of management or disposal techniques, and preparation of comprehensive environmental and social safeguard instruments.

The proposed project consists of four components:

- **Component 1: Capacity Building and Strengthening the Regulatory Framework (GEF US\$ 0.6 million; Counterpart funds US\$ 0.2 million):** This component aims to strengthen the Government's capacity to manage, monitor, and control POPs and pesticides. Activities under this component will include a comprehensive review of current hazardous waste management regulations, and the development of needed legislative and regulatory instruments that will address POPs in general, POPs pesticides in particular, and pesticides overall. In addition, technical guidelines on safety procedures for POPs pesticides handling, transport, storage and disposal will be developed, and used for training key stakeholders. Other guidelines to be developed could include those on pesticide site investigation, risk assessment and hazardous waste import/export procedures. Further, regional laboratories for testing and quality control of pesticides will be identified and upgraded.
- **Component 2: Management of POPs pesticides (GEF US\$ 3 million; Counterpart funds US\$ 4.0 million):** This component will support sound management of POPs pesticides stockpiles and will consist of: (i) a comprehensive inventory of POPs pesticides. The outcome of this inventory will provide a clear picture on the quantity, extent, and locations of POPs pesticides stockpiles and contaminated sites across the country, especially as the NIP inventory only covered less than 5% of the country; (ii) establishment of a Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) database, similar to what was developed under African Stockpiles Program, on registered and banned pesticides; import, distribution, and use to serve as a basis for sound management of pesticides; and (iii) implementation of needed measures to manage obsolete pesticide stocks and associated wastes as well as contaminated sites. It could also support disposal of obsolete pesticides depending on the cost and availability of funds.
- **Component 3: Promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides (GEF US\$ 0.75 million; counterpart fund US\$ 5.05 million):** In order to prevent the buildup of new stockpiles, this component will involve identification of alternatives to use of banned POP pesticides as well as more generally to conventional chemical pesticides, including the adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques and would comprise of: (i) field testing demonstrations of identified alternatives for control of key pests on crops in key geographical areas; (ii) development of curricula to improve

farmer field schools and build capacity of selected farmers on alternatives to conventional pesticides; and (iii) communication strategy evolved and implemented to inform farmers and population in general on the misuse of pesticides containers, impact of pesticides on human health and the environment, and alternatives to conventional pesticides and PO Ps.

- Component 4: Project Management (GEF US 0.65 million; Counterpart funds US 0.75 million): This component is designed to provide effective and efficient management support for the implementation of the project; and will be essentially for day-to-day project management activities, including project management and coordination; monitoring and evaluation; and financial management and procurement.

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

The project is of a national scope and will take place throughout the country. Existing pesticides stockpiles will only be identified during implementation but they are believed to occur widely. They will be managed at a much reduced number of longer-term storage sites, but the location of the latter remain to be determined.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Lucienne M. M'Baipor (GSURR)

Melissa C. Landesz (GENDR)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Management of pesticide stockpiles (transport and storage) involve environmental risks, although these are far less than the environmental impacts currently resulting from unmanaged stockpiles. Overall the project will significantly reduce environmental risks. Nonetheless, accidents or mishandling of POPs could lead to major adverse, possibly irreversible, environmental and social impacts. The borrower prepared 2 safeguards instruments: (1) an ESIA including an ESMP, and (2) manual/action plan that covers best practices and standards for the management of POPs under the project including removal from targeted sites, transportation, temporary storage, and/or disposal.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	No project investment are expected to involve impacts on natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	No project investment will involve impacts on forests or will have any relationship to forest management.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The third component of the project aims to promote a range of strategies and investments to reduce usage of chemical pesticides (and particularly POPs pesticides) by supporting alternative strategies, such as IPM. The project will not procure pesticides nor support the use of any hazardous chemicals. A PMP will be prepared during project implementation as part of training and capacity

		building to key actors and stakeholders who play a critical role in the management of pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	No project investment will involve impacts on physical cultural resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	It is possible that small amounts of land might be needed for some storage facilities but the project will include a condition that site selection must not require land acquisition leading to involuntary resettlement and/or restrictions of access to resources or livelihoods.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	N/A.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	N/A.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	N/A.

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>The project is categorized as Category A (Full Assessment) because the handling, transportation, and elimination of highly toxic chemicals like Persistent Obsolete Pesticides carry significant risks. The management of POPs includes the collection, repacking, transportation, temporary storage, and elimination of stocks as well as risk reduction actions in pesticide polluted sites (e.g., site decontamination). At each stage, accidents (leakages or spills) or mishandling of POPs could lead to major adverse, possibly irreversible, environmental and social impacts. However, implementing best practices and following safety and security procedures at each stage will significantly reduce these short-term risks. The project triggers OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment and OP 4.09 Pest Management.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p> <p>The potential indirect and long-term impacts of project activities are expected to be highly positive overall because the proper management, stocking and disposal of POPs will significantly reduce the threat to environmental and human health as well as the risk of exposure to dangerous chemicals. In the long-term, the project activities will result in improved environmental protection when it comes to POPs management and disposal.</p> <p>Risks and negative impacts are related to contact with the chemicals, mainly during the collection, repacking, transportation, treatment of polluted sites, and temporary storage prior transportation and disposal. These adverse consequences could affect human health (the communities living close to the sites and the employees of the contractor) and the environment through contaminated dusts or in cases of accidental leakage or spills.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>

<p>The ESIA and the best practices procedure manual describe in detail project alternatives at each stage in the management of POPs (handling, collection, repacking, transportation, consolidation, and disposal), the solutions retained for the project and the corresponding safety and security measures to help avoid or minimize negative impacts.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>The borrower prepared two safeguards instruments: (1) an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been developed, including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The ESIA focuses on 2 districts, Soubré and Bingerville, and includes, in the ESMP, the procedures (and institutional arrangements) to follow to screen subsequent sites once the inventory is completed in first year of project and to carry out the necessary environmental work. (2) A manual/action plan that covers best practices and standards for the management of POPs under the project including removal from targeted sites, transportation, temporary storage, and/or disposal. As part of the contracting clauses approved through the ESMP, the disposal company must implement the best practices and action plan in the Manual which includes emergency measures in case of leakages, awareness raising and occupational safety cautions. The ESIA and the manual were consulted upon, validated by the Bank and subsequently disclosed in-country and at the InfoShop on April 2, 2015. The project will be implemented by a Projects Administration Unit (PAU) under MINESUDD, responsible for two World Bank-financed projects. The projects will combine resources to hire a full-time environmental specialist and social specialist. The need for further training or capacity building of these persons will be evaluated during the first supervision mission.</p>
<p>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</p>
<p>The key stakeholders are poor rural or urban communities inadvertently living in the vicinity of public (and to some extent private) obsolete pesticide stocks; farmers; Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, and Health; private sector interests involved in the production, transport, sale, and use of pesticides (e.g., CropLife-Côte d'Ivoire). The project will provide training and capacity building for key actors and stakeholders who play a critical role in the management of pesticides. As part of the preparation of the safeguards instruments, consultation with potentially affected communities and other key stakeholders were organized. These consultations are documented in the ESIA which also includes a communication plan for the project and a grievance redress mechanism.</p>

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	11-Mar-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	02-Apr-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	02-Apr-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Cote d'Ivoire	02-Apr-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes

Date of receipt by the Bank	11-Mar-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	02-Apr-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Cote d'Ivoire	02-Apr-2015
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [] No [] NA []
OP 4.09 - Pest Management	
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [] No [] NA []
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [] No [] NA []
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes [] No [] NA []
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [] No [] NA []
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [] No [] NA []
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [] No [] NA []
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [] No [] NA []
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [] No [] NA []
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [] No [] NA []

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Douglas J. Graham, Salimata D. Follea
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<i>Approved By</i>		
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Benoit Bosquet (PMGR)	Date: 08-Jun-2015