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Operations Policy & Country Services

# Setting Standards for Sustainable Development

## Update and Review of the World Bank's Safeguard Policies

### *Country Case Studies*

*Phase 3 Consultation in Niger  
December 14-17, 2015*

# Content

- **Objective: Road-Testing the proposed Framework for operational implications**
- **Approach and methodology**
- **Projects to be discussed**
- **Discussion**

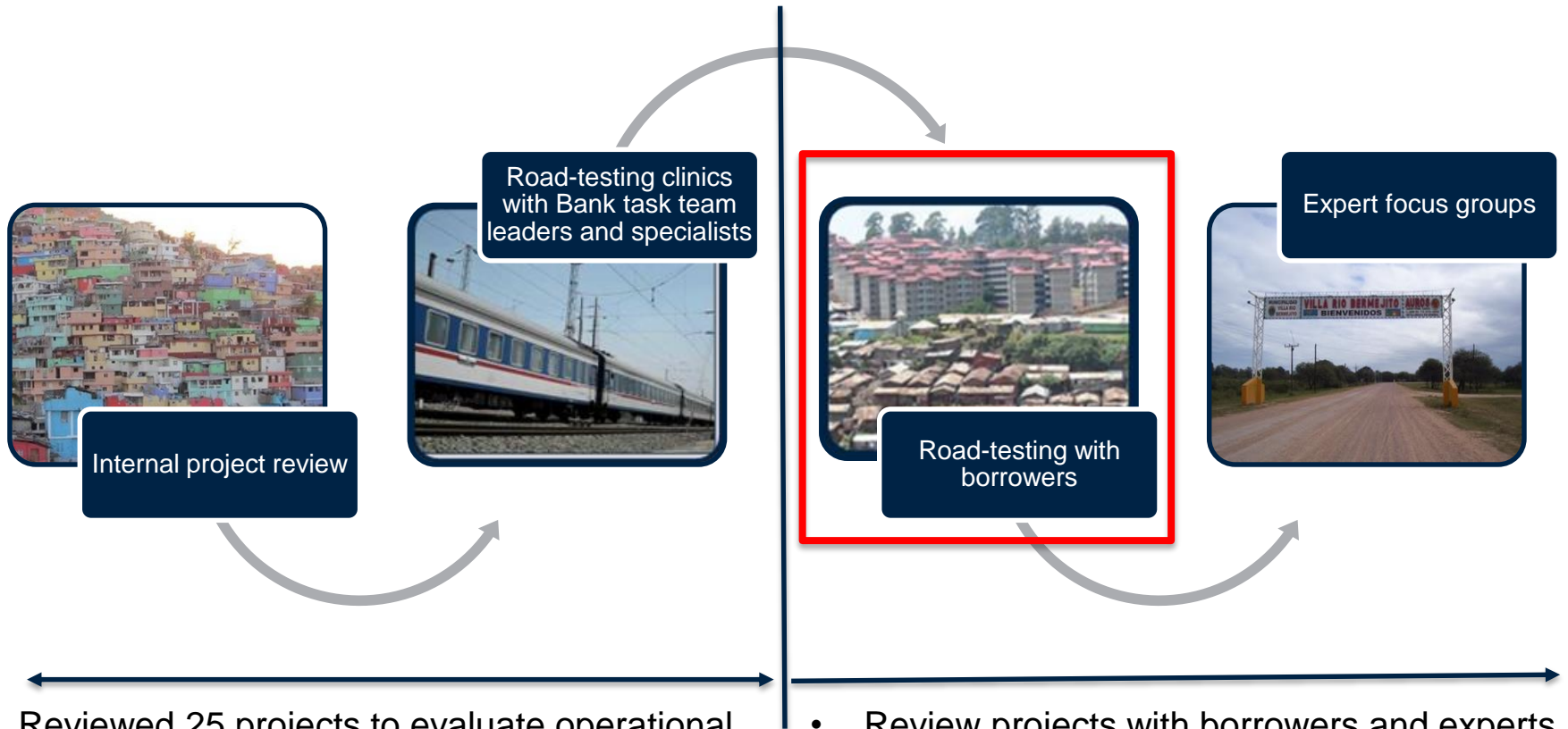


# Objective

## Road-Testing the proposed Framework for Operational Implications

- identify implementation challenges and opportunities
- identify aspects that require additional clarification/need for additional operational guidance

# Approach



- Reviewed 25 projects to evaluate operational implications of the proposed Framework for Borrowers and Bank
- More reviews to be added throughout consultation phase

- Review projects with borrowers and experts throughout consultation phase
- Case studies (1-2) based on country portfolio, exploring how the proposed Framework might or might not differ from the Bank's current policies

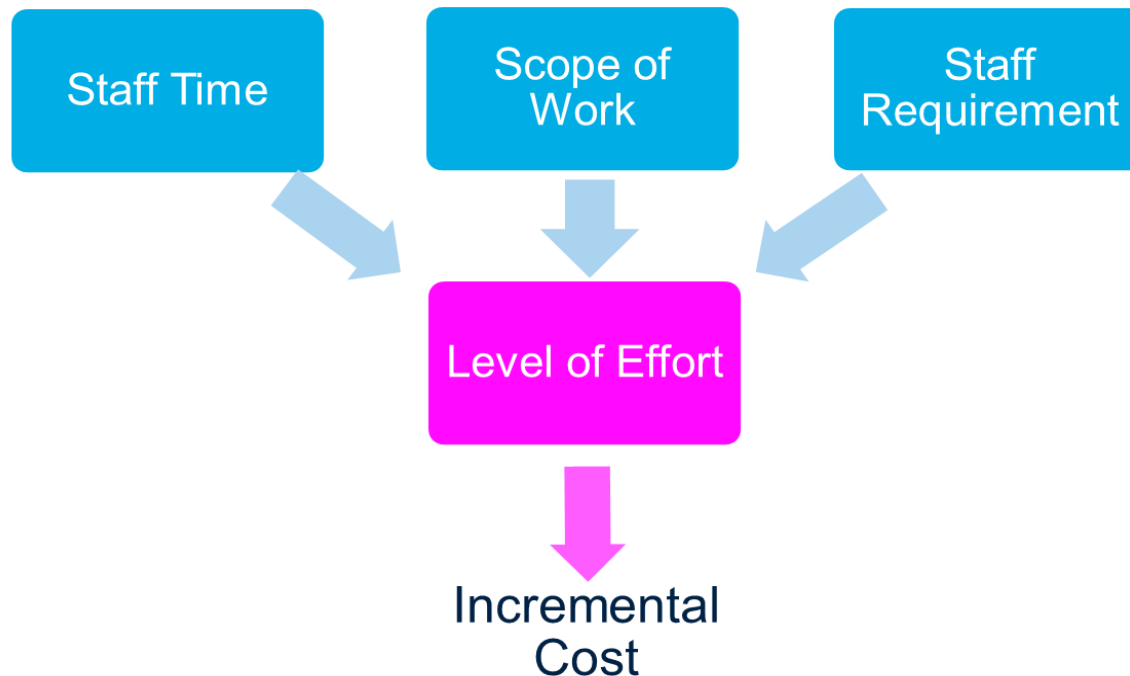
# Methodology [1/2]

- Comparison of current safeguard policies as applied to existing projects with provisions of proposed Framework. **Incremental changes to the scope of work** for Bank and Borrowers are specified as below:

Incremental Level of Effort	Incremental Staff Time	Scope of Work	Staff Requirement
<b>NO CHANGE/COST SAVINGS</b>	--	--	--
<b>LOW</b>	Hours	Limited work, building on existing analysis already done for the project with fine tuning	Environmental and social qualified staff
<b>MODERATE</b>	Days	Minor additional works, also based on existing analysis already done for the project.	Environmental and social qualified staff supplemented by credible external staff
<b>HIGH</b>	Weeks	New analytical work, not considered before, based on collecting secondary data and synthesizing existing information or generating new and specific knowledge	External subject matter expert on specific issues

# Methodology [2/2]

- Incremental cost will depend on the staffing and expertise of the PIU, and the availability of other studies not aimed particularly as safeguards which may provide cost savings (e.g. maternal health or gender study).



# Project to be discussed today

- **Niger Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project**



# Niger Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project





# Niger Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development

## Project facts

- **Objectives:** The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve Niger's resilience to natural hazards through (i) selected disaster risk management interventions in targeted project sites and (ii) strengthening of Government's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or an emergency.
- The proposed components include: (a) flood risk management investments (priority drainage infrastructure and related investments; flood protection infrastructure; rehabilitation of watersheds); (b) capacity building for urban development and disaster risk management (support to elected officials, municipal services and civil society; support to central government; strengthening disaster risk management capacities); (c) project management (fiduciary aspects & Communication; integration of project activities within national frameworks; and (d) a contingency component (re-allocation of project funds through an Immediate Response Mechanism to support mitigation, response, recovery and reconstruction following a disaster).

# Niger Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development

**Financing (US\$):** 100 million (IDA) + 6.65 million Grant from the Least Developed Countries Trust Fund

**Environmental Category:** B

**Safeguards Triggered:** Environment Assessment (OP 4.01), Pest Management (4.09), Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11), Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50)

**Safeguards Instruments:** Environmental and Social Management Framework, Pest and Pesticide Management Plan, Resettlement Policy Framework

**Approved:** December 2013

**Context:**

- Rising disaster risks in Niger attributed to population growth; deforestation; increasing soil erosion and land degradation in watersheds and upper catchment areas of major river basins; and climate variability and change. Several droughts and floods in the last 30 years.
- Disaster risk exacerbated by inadequate planning regarding population settlements along the banks of the Niger and Komadougou Rivers; poor building standards; obsolete or inadequate infrastructure, such as vulnerable protective dikes, in inhabited areas; lack of interconnectivity among information systems; and limited emergency response and recovery capacity.

# **ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

- Safeguards instruments (ESMF, PMP and RPF) were prepared.
- The requirement of social impact assessment becomes more focused, and includes specific reference to vulnerable groups. Environmental assessment will have to take into account complexities of river systems, population shifts, climate variability, resilience, etc.
- The preparation of the ESCP will need to specify/refer to other documents/instruments such as EIA, SIA, and RAP, with specific objectives related to managing disasters.
- The Bank will keep an up to date assessment of the Borrower framework. The GoN would meet with the Bank team and provide guidance to the Bank of accessing published documents and laws and regulations.
- The project has a number of infrastructure subprojects. Management of contractors needs is critical in terms of assessing E&S risks associated with them.
- The expected additional level of effort is moderate to substantial.



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# **ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions**

- This Policy has not been applied in the past and is expected to need efforts on the part of the borrower to provide information to the bank and assist with Bank due diligence process.
- This ESS applies to direct workers, contracted workers, primary supply workers in this project.
- The principles of Occupational Health and safety (OHS) were applied in this project.
- This standard includes recognition of the workers right to organize, prohibition of forced labor and child labor. Baseline information would be required to make a determination of the applicability of the standard.
- A grievance redress mechanism for all project workers and where relevant their organizations would be required to be established.
- The borrower will be responsible to set in place procedures for monitoring of this ESS.
- The expected additional level of effort is moderate to substantial



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# **ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

- No additional effort is required for applying technically and financially feasible pollution control measures, as the EMP prepared for the project includes measures for pollution control at work sites.
- The requirement for implementing technically and financially feasible measures for consumption efficiency in energy, water, raw materials is already mostly met since an energy optimization study is being prepared prepared for EDFC, as well as GHG analysis.
- The expected additional level of effort is low



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## **ESS 4: Community Health and Safety**

- Minor additional work is needed to meet the requirements of structural design safety in accordance with EHSR and GIMP, as currently the EIA does not refer to either.
- The EIA already contains a number of the requirements related to risk and impacts on the public from the project.
- Grade-separated junctions have been adopted to avoid the need for level crossings where pedestrians and all local vehicles must cross tracks. This improves safety since conflict points are reduced.
- Communities exposure to water borne, water based, communicable & non-communicable disease that could result from project activities is not mentioned in details in the EIA. Disease associated with presence of project labor was also not considered. These would need to be included under this standard.
- Emergency preparedness and preparation of Risk Hazard Assessment (RHA) and Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is required.
- The expected additional level of effort is moderate to high.



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# ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

- The Project meets all the requirements of the standard in terms of work already completed under the Operational Policy 4.12 such as, socio-economic baseline, the use of the cut-off date, classification of eligibility, holding of consultation with stakeholders, preparation of mitigation plans, providing compensation at replacement value, mitigation plans commensurate with the level of risk, provision of a grievance redress mechanism, M&E, disclosure of information etc. The project includes a number of vulnerable populations that needs to be taken into account with regard to compensation.
- Little or no additional effort is required for this ESS.



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# **ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

- The project design and components do not lend to any appreciable impact on the ecosystem and no critical habitat has been impacted. Avoidance of impacts on natural habitat is built-in in the project design.
- There are no threats from alien species etc. and hence no need to prepare a Biodiversity Management Plan or consider biodiversity offsets etc.
- Consequently, the requirement related to “ecosystem services” is not relevant in this case.
- No additional effort is required for this ESS.



# **ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples**

## **ESS 8: Cultural Heritage**

## **ESS 9: Financial Intermediaries**

### **ESS7**

- There are no Indigenous Peoples in the project area.
- No additional effort is required for this ESS.

### **ESS8**

- Possible “tangible” cultural resources in the project area; “chance finds” procedures.
- Need to ascertain whether “intangible heritage” exists in the area of the project.
- Expected incremental level of effort is low to none.

### **ESS9**

- Presently there are no FIs in the project and hence no incremental efforts would be required.
- No additional effort is required for this ESS.

# **ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

- The efforts towards this standard needs to be considered in conjunction with the work done for all the other ESS's, particularly ESS's 1 to 5.
- The current approach is instrument-based and consultations have been held for the preparation of the safeguards instruments for this project (ESMF, PMP, and RPF)
- Under the new ESS 10, stakeholder engagement for the E&S impacts and their mitigation is an on-going activity over the life of the project. The additional efforts in this context would be to include it in the project cycle particularly in implementation, M&E etc.
- Currently the project has a GRM in place to respond to complaints. Some minor effort would be required to disclose information about the status of resolution of all grievances.
- Other relevant activities also help in this regards (e.g. citizens' engagement)
- The expected additional level of effort is moderate to substantial.



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# Discussion

## 1. *Feasibility and resources for implementation?*

- What are the implementation and resource implications for Borrowers?
- What can the Bank do to mitigate additional burden and cost?
- How can the implementation of projects be made more efficient?

## 2. *Borrower capacity building and support for implementation?*

- How can the Bank support capacity building?
- Are there specific areas of focus, and approaches?
- Approach to implementing the ES Framework in situations with capacity constraints, e.g., Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations (FCS), small states and emergency situations?



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# THANK YOU

More information available at:

<http://consultations.worldbank.org/consultation/review-and-update-world-bank-safeguard-policies>