

SAFEGUARD POLICY FILTER REPORT

PROJECT DETAILS		
IDB Sector	WATER AND SANITATION	
Type of Operation	Investment Loan	
Additional Operation Details		
Investment Checklist	Infrastructure Water and Sanitation	
Team Leader	Garzonio, Omar Darío (OMARG@iadb.org)	
Project Title	"Reconquista" River Sanitation Environmental Program	
Project Number	AR-L1121	
Safeguard Screening Assessor(s)	Fernando Bretas	
Assessment Date	2013-12-25	
SAFEGUARD POLICY FILTER RESULTS		
Type of Operation	Loan Operation	
Safeguard Policy Items Identified (Yes)	Potential disruption to people’s livelihoods living in the project's area of influence (not limited to involuntary displacement, also see Resettlement Policy.)	(B.01) Resettlement Policy– OP-710
	Activities to be financed by the project are in a geographical area and sector exposed to natural hazards* (Type 1 Disaster Risk Scenario).	(B.01) Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704
	The Bank will make available to the public the relevant Project documents.	(B.01) Access to Information Policy– OP-102
	The operation is in compliance with environmental, specific women’s rights, gender, and indigenous laws and regulations of the country where the operation is being implemented (including national obligations established under ratified Multilateral Environmental Agreements).	(B.02)
	The operation (including associated facilities) is screened and classified according to their potential environmental impacts.	(B.03)
	The Borrower/Executing Agency exhibits weak institutional capacity for managing environmental and social issues.	(B.04)
	An Environmental Assessment is required.	(B.05)

	Consultations with affected parties will be performed equitably and inclusively with the views of all stakeholders taken into account, including in particular: (a) equal participation of women and men, (b) socio-culturally appropriate participation of indigenous peoples and (c) mechanisms for equitable participation by vulnerable groups.	(B.06)
	The Bank will monitor the executing agency/borrower’s compliance with all safeguard requirements stipulated in the loan agreement and project operating or credit regulations.	(B.07)
	The operation has the potential to pollute the environment (e.g. air, soil, water, greenhouse gases...).	(B.11)
Potential Safeguard Policy Items(?)	No potential issues identified	
Recommended Action:	Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR. The project triggered the Disaster Risk Management policy (OP-704). A Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) may be required (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704) in case of high risk, a limited DRA in case of moderate risk. Next, please complete a Disaster Risk Classification along with Impact Classification.	
Additional Comments:		
ASSESSOR DETAILS		
Name of person who completed screening:	Fernando Bretas	
Title:		
Date:	2013-12-25	

SAFEGUARD SCREENING FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
IDB Sector	WATER AND SANITATION	
Type of Operation	Investment Loan	
Additional Operation Details		
Country	ARGENTINA	
Project Status		
Investment Checklist	Infrastructure Water and Sanitation	
Team Leader	Garzonio, Omar Darío (OMARG@iadb.org)	
Project Title	"Reconquista" River Sanitation Environmental Program	
Project Number	AR-L1121	
Safeguard Screening Assessor(s)	Fernando Bretas	
Assessment Date	2013-12-25	
PROJECT CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY		
Project Category: A	Override Rating:	Override Justification: Comments:
Conditions/ Recommendations	<input type="checkbox"/> Category "A" operations require an Environmental Impact Assessment or a Strategic Environmental Assessment (see Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.5 for EIA and SEA requirements) and at least two consultations with affected parties. <input type="checkbox"/> These operations will require an environmental assessment (EA), normally an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for investment operations, or other environmental assessments such as a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for programs and other financial operations that involve plans and policies. Category "A" operations are considered high safeguard risk. For some high safeguard risk operations that, in the Bank's opinion raise complex and sensitive environmental, social, or health and safety concerns, the borrower should normally establish an advisory panel of experts to provide guidance for the design and/or execution of the operation on issues relevant to the EA process, including health and safety. However, these operations will also establish safeguard, or monitoring requirements to address environmental and other risks (social, disaster, cultural, health and safety etc.). <input type="checkbox"/> The Project Team must send to the ESR the PP (or equivalent) containing the Environmental and Social Strategy (the requirements for an ESS are described in the Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.3) as well as the Safeguard Policy Filter and Safeguard Screening Form Reports.	
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS/RISKS AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS		
Identified Impacts/Risks	Potential Solutions	
The project will require significant involuntary resettlement and/or economic displacement (e.g. in relation to pipeline rights of way).	Develop Resettlement Plan (RP): The borrower should be required to develop a RP (as part of the ESMP) that demonstrates the following attributes: (a) detailed socio-economic survey and baseline of the affected households and groups; (b) successful engagement with affected parties via a process of Community Participation; (c) mechanisms for delivery of compensation in a timely and efficient fashion; (d) a livelihoods restoration program; (e) budgeting and internal capacity (within borrower's organization) to monitor and manage resettlement activities as necessary over the course of the project; and (f) a grievance mechanism for resettled people. Depending on the financial product, the RP should be referenced in legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, credit and operating regulations, project completion tests, etc.), require regular (quarterly, bi-annual or annual) reporting and independent review of implementation, including participatory monitoring.	
One of the main objectives of the project is to move people from unhealthy	Develop Resettlement Plan (RP): Where large numbers of people are affected the project is required to develop a RP or Resettlement Framework (as part of the ESMP) that demonstrates the following attributes: (a) detailed socio-economic survey and	

and/or high risk areas. Project does not affect Indigenous Peoples or other traditional land based groups and the executing agency has experience of this type of project	baseline of the affected households and groups or procedures to prepare such surveys; (b) successful engagement with affected parties via a process of Community Participation; (c) mechanisms for delivery of compensation in a timely and efficient fashion; (d) a livelihoods restoration program; (e) budgeting and internal capacity (within borrower's organization) to monitor and manage resettlement activities as necessary over the course of the project; and (f) a grievance mechanism for resettled people. Depending on the financial product, the RP should be referenced in legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, credit and operating regulations, project completion tests, etc.), require regular (quarterly, bi-annual or annual) reporting and independent review of implementation, including participatory monitoring.
Generation of solid waste is moderate in volume, does not include hazardous materials and follows standards recognized by multilateral development banks.	Solid Waste Management: The borrower should monitor and report on waste reduction, management and disposal and may also need to develop a Waste Management Plan (which could be included in the ESMP). Effort should be placed on reducing and re-cycling solid wastes. Specifically (if applicable) in the case that national legislations have no provisions for the disposal and destruction of hazardous materials, the applicable procedures established within the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Basel Convention, the WHO List on Banned Pesticides, and the Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH), should be taken into consideration.
Likely to have minor to moderate emission or discharges that would negatively affect ambient environmental conditions.	Management of Ambient Environmental Conditions: The borrower should be required to prepare an action plan (and include it in the ESMP) that indicates how risks and impacts to ambient environmental conditions can be managed and mitigated consistent with relevant national requirements and international standards and guidelines such as the IFC Water and Sanitation Guidelines (as appropriate). The borrower should (a) consider a number of factors, including the finite assimilative capacity of the environment, existing and future land use, existing ambient conditions, the project's proximity to ecologically sensitive or protected areas, and the potential for cumulative impacts with uncertain and irreversible consequences; and (b) promote strategies that avoid or, where avoidance is not feasible, minimize or reduce the release of pollutants, including strategies that contribute to the improvement of ambient conditions when the project has the potential to constitute a significant source of emissions in an already degraded area. The plan should be subject to review by qualified independent experts. Depending on the financial product, this information should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.).
Safety issues associated with structural elements of the project (e.g. sedimentation basins, water and sewer pipes, etc), or road transport activities (e.g. increase in heavy vehicle movements, transport of hazardous materials, etc.) exist which could result in moderate health and safety risks to local communities.	Address Community Health Risks: The borrower should be required to provide a plan for managing risks which could be part of the ESMP; (including details of grievances and any independent audits undertaken during the year). Compliance with the plan should be monitored and reported. Requirements for independent audits should be considered if there are questions over borrower commitment or potential outstanding community concerns.
Project construction activities are likely to lead to localized and temporary impacts (such as dust, noise, traffic etc) that will affect local communities and	Construction: The borrower should demonstrate how the construction impacts will be mitigated. Appropriate management plans and procedures should be incorporated into the ESMP. Review of implementation as well as reporting on the plan should be part of the legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc).

workers but these are minor to moderate in nature.	
DISASTER RISK SUMMARY	
Disaster Risk Category: Moderate	
Disaster/ Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reports of the safeguards policy filter (SPF) and the safeguard classification, i.e. the safeguard screening form (SSF) constitute the Disaster Risk Profile to be included in the Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS). Project Team must send to the ESR the PP (or equivalent) containing the ESS. Moderate disaster risk operations do not require a full Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704). On the basis of pertinent information, a Disaster Risk Management Summary is prepared by the borrower, concentrating comprehensive information on the specific moderate disaster risks associated with the project and the risk management measures proposed by the Borrower. The Project Team arranges for addressing risk reduction proposals in the engineering and insurance review (if applicable) during project analysis or due diligence by the sector expert or the independent engineer. The potentially exacerbated risks for the environment and population and the risk preparedness measures are included in the Environmental and Social Management Report (ESMR), and reviewed by the ESG expert or the environmental consultant. The results of these analyses are reflected in the general risk analysis for the project. Regarding project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, the project team identifies and supervises the approaches which the project executing agency applies to DRM. The disaster risk management specialists in INE/RNE may be consulted in the process, in particular for country and other disaster risk related information and standards. Climate change adaptation specialists in INE/CCS may be consulted for influence of climate change on existing and new natural hazard risks. If the project needs to be modified to increase resilience to climate change, consider the (i) possibility of classification as adaptation project and (ii) additional financing options. Please consult the INE/CCS adaptation group for guidance.
SUMMARY OF DISASTER IMPACTS/RISKS AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS	
Identified Impacts/Risks	Potential Solutions
Area flooding from sustained rainfall is prevalent and the likely severity of impacts is moderate.	When area flooding risks for the project during execution and operation, and potential exacerbated risks for people and the environment are confirmed in the (limited) DR assessment taking into account the modifying influence of climate change, the appropriate measures to reduce the risk, (predominantly engineering), to prepare for impact (predominantly environmental and social safeguards) and to include financial protection are examined, proposed and reviewed.
ASSESSOR DETAILS	
Name of person who completed screening:	Fernando Bretas
Title:	
Date:	2013-12-25