

Safeguard Policy Filter Report

Operation Information

Operation		
HA-L1103 Port-au-Prince Water and Sanitatio	n Project III	
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
В	High Risk	
Country	Executing Agency	
HAITI	{Not Set}	
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Water & Sanitation	WATER SUPPLY URBAN	
Team Leader	ESG Lead Specialist	
SARAH C. MATTHIEUSSENT ROMAIN	{Not Set}	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$0	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
15 Apr 2016	ebrito ESG Specialist	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	2 Feb 2016	
QRR (Estimated)	15 Apr 2016	
Board Approval (Estimated)	{Not Set}	
Safeguard Performance Rating		
{Not Set}		
Rationale		
{Not Set}		

Safeguard Policy Items Identified

B.1 Bank Policies (Access to Information Policy- OP-102)

The Bank will make the relevant project documents available to the public.

B.1 Bank Policies (Disaster Risk Management Policy- OP-704)

The operation is in a geographical area exposed to <u>natural hazards</u> (<u>Type 1 Disaster Risk Scenario</u>). Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.



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B.1 Bank Policies (Gender Equality Policy- OP-761)

The operation offers opportunities to promote gender equality or women's empowerment.

B.1 Bank Policies (Resettlement Policy- OP-710)

The operation has the potential to disrupt the livelihoods of people living in the project area of influence (not limited to involuntary displacement, see also Resettlement Policy)

B.10. Hazardous Materials

The operation has the potential to impact the environment and occupational health and safety due to the production, procurement, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material, including organic and inorganic toxic substances, pesticides and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

B.11. Pollution Prevention and Abatement

The operation has the potential to pollute the environment (e.g. air, soil, water, greenhouse gases).

B.17. Procurement

Suitable safeguard provisions for the procurement of goods and services in Bank financed operation will be incorporated into project-specific loan agreements, operating regulations and bidding documents, as appropriate, to ensure environmentally responsible procurement.

B.2 Country Laws and Regulations

The operation is in compliance with laws and regulations of the country regarding specific women's rights, the environment, gender and indigenous peoples (including national obligations established under ratified multilateral environmental agreements).

B.3 Screening and Classification

The operation (including associated facilities) is screened and classified according to its potential environmental impacts.

B.4 Other Risk Factors

The borrower/executing agency exhibits weak institutional capacity for managing environmental and social issues.

B.5 Environmental Assessment Requirements

An environmental assessment is required.

B.6 Consultations

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 by women and men, (b) socioculturally appropriate participation of indigenous peoples and (c) mechanisms for equitable participation by vulnerable groups.

B.7 Supervision and Compliance

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.



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

Potential Safeguard Policy Items

[No potential issues identified]

Recommended Actions

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.

Additional Comments

[No additional comments]



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Safeguard Performance Rating		
{Not Set}		
Rationale		
{Not Set}		

Operation Classification Summary

Overriden Rating	Overriden Justification	
Comments		



Conditions / Recommendations

Category "B" operations require an environmental analysis (see Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.5 for Environmental Analysis requirements)

The Project Team must send to 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. These operations will normally require an environmental and/or social impact analysis, according to, and focusing on, the specific issues identified in the screening process, and an environmental and social management plan (ESMP). However, these operations should also establish safeguard, or monitoring requirements to address environmental and other risks (social, disaster, cultural, health and safety etc.) where necessary.

Summary of Impacts / Risks and Potential Solutions

A <u>natural hazard</u> is likely to occur or be exacerbated due to climate-related changes and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is **moderate**.

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations. For details see the DRM policy guidelines.

Generation of solid waste is <u>moderate</u> in volume, does not include <u>hazardous materials</u> 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.



Project construction activities are likely to lead to localized and temporary impacts (such as dust, noise, traffic etc) that will affect local communities and <u>workers</u> but these are <u>minor</u> to <u>moderate</u> in nature.

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).

Safety issues associated with structural elements of the project (e.g. dams, public buildings etc), or road transport activities (heavy vehicle movement, 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.

The negative impacts from production, procurement and disposal of hazardous materials (excluding POPs unacceptable under the Stockholm Convention or toxic pesticides) are minor and will comply with relevant national legislation, IDB requirements on hazardous material and all applicable International Standards.

Monitor hazardous materials use: The borrower should document risks relating to use of hazardous materials and prepare a hazardous material management plan that indicates how hazardous materials will be managed (and community risks mitigated). This plan could be part of the ESMP.

The project has or will have <u>moderate</u> to <u>minor</u> negative effect on cultural site(s) and it is justified to be unavoidable. Affected stakeholders have indicated approval through a documented process of good faith negotiation.

Protection of Cultural Sites:Where impacts to cultural site are anticipated, the borrower should generally seek the advice of professional experts and a mitigation plan should be developed which includes the following basic elements: (a) demonstration that mitigation will comply with relevant legislation; (b) evidence that the borrower has the capacity/commitment to protect cultural site; (c) implementation of chance finds procedures; (d) establishment of consultation processes with affected communities and appropriate experts; and (e) appropriate controls on the removal of cultural site. Additional special requirements will come into play if cultural site is likely to be affected by the investment. Depending on the financial product, this information should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests, etc.). The borrower should develop an action plan that describes how cultural sites will be protected.

The project is located in an area prone to <u>hurricanes</u> or other <u>tropical storms</u> and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is <u>moderate</u>.



A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations.

The project is located in an area prone to <u>earthquakes</u> and the likely severity of impacts to the project is <u>moderate</u>.

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The project will or may require <u>involuntary resettlement</u> and/or economic displacement of a <u>minor</u> to <u>moderate</u> nature (i.e. it is a <u>direct</u> impact of the project) and does not affect <u>indigenous peoples</u> or other vulnerable land based groups.

Develop Resettlement Plan (RP): The borrower should be required to develop a simple RP that could be part of the ESMP and demonstrates the following attributes: (a) successful engagement with affected parties via a process of Community Participation; (b) mechanisms for delivery of compensation in a timely and efficient fashion; (c) budgeting and internal capacity (within borrower's organization) to monitor and manage resettlement activities as necessary over the course of the project; and (d) if needed, a grievance mechanism for resettled people. Depending on the financial product, the RP should be referenced in legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests etc.), require regular (bi-annual or annual) reporting and independent review of implementation.

Disaster Risk Summary

Disaster Risk Level

Moderate

Disaster / Recommendations



The reports of the Safeguard Screening Form (i.e., of the Safeguards Policy Filter and the Safeguard Classification) constitute the Disaster Risk Profile to be included in the Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS). The Project Team must send the PP (or equivalent) containing the ESS to the ESR.

to the ESR.

The Borrower prepares a Disaster Risk Management Summary, based on pertinent information, focusing on the specific moderate disaster and climate risks associated with the project and the proposed risk management measures. Operations classified to involve moderate disaster risk do not require a full Disaster Risk Assessment (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704).

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Climate change adaptation specialists in INE/CCS may be consulted for information regarding the influence of climate change on existing and new natural hazard risks. If the project requires modification or adjustments to increase its resilience to climate change, consider (i) the possibility of classification as an adaptation project and (ii) additional financing options. Please consult the INE/CCS adaptation group for guidance.

Disaster Summary

Details

The project is classified as moderate disaster risk because of the likely impact of at least one of the natural hazards is average.

Actions

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.