



Safeguard Screening Form

Operation Information

Operation		
BR-L1411 Urban Requalification Program of the Western Region of Aracaju		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
A	High Risk	
Country	Executing Agency	
BRAZIL	BR-PMARACAJU - PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE ARACAJU	
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Environmental Safeguards	NEIGHBORHOOD UPGRADING	
Team Leader	ESG Primary Team Member	
JASON ANTHONY HOBBS	ALBERTO ESTEBAN VILLALBA	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$75,200,000	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
29 Aug 2018	avillalba ESG Primary Team Member	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	28 Jul 2014	
QRR (Estimated)	2 Oct 2015	
Board Approval (Estimated)		
Safeguard Performance Rating		
Rationale		

Operation Classification Summary

Overriden Rating	Overriden Justification
Comments	



Safeguard Screening Form

Conditions / Recommendations

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.

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.).

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

Moderate Greenhouse Gas Emissions are predicted.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Assessment: The borrower should promote the reduction of project-related greenhouse gas emissions in a manner appropriate to the nature and scale of project operations and impacts. The borrower should quantify direct emissions from the facilities owned or controlled within the physical project boundary and indirect emissions associated with the off-site production of power used by the project. Quantification and monitoring of GHG emissions should be conducted annually in accordance with internationally recognized methodologies (i.e. IPCC - <http://www.ipcc.ch/>). In addition, the borrower should evaluate technically and financially feasible and cost-effective options for the reduction/offset of emissions that may be achieved during the design and operation of the project. The Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative (SECCI) can help with this task (<http://www.iadb.org/secci/>).

Conversion or degradation of critical natural habitat causing minor to moderate impact on protected areas or areas of high conservation value

As there is a significant risk of non-compliance with IDB policy OP-703 directive B9, justification must be provided that the conversion is unavoidable, the cost-benefit analysis favours the project, and that mitigation measures are acceptable:

The borrower must provide evidence that: (a) there are no feasible alternatives acceptable to the Bank; (b) project benefits substantially outweigh environmental costs; and (c) mitigation and compensation measures are acceptable to the Bank

Without this evidence, the Bank cannot support any operation that is predicted to lead to minor or moderate conversion or degradation of critical natural habitat. The mitigation measures should be presented in the Biodiversity Management Plan (included in the ESMP) and should follow the mitigation hierarchy: impacts to biodiversity should be avoided in the first instance (i.e. proposed activities relocated or reconfigured); if avoidance of all impacts is not possible, those remaining should be minimized, mitigated by restoration, or compensated for. The BMP should also explain what consultation activities are planned. The BMP must define how these measures will be implemented (roles and responsibilities, monitoring, budget, etc.). Confirmation should be obtained from competent experts that they are confident that the BMP can mitigate impacts and that approval has been granted by relevant authorities. Regular (bi-annual or annual) reporting is required, in addition to independent audits of BMP. Depending on the financial product, the BMP should also be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests, etc.).

Conversion or [degradation](#) of natural habitat causing [minor](#) to [moderate](#) impact on ecological function.

Mitigation measures presented in the Biodiversity Management Plan must be acceptable:

The mitigation measures should be presented in the Biodiversity Management Plan (included in the ESMP) and should follow the mitigation hierarchy: impacts to biodiversity should be avoided in the first instance (i.e. proposed activities relocated or reconfigured); if avoidance of all impacts is not possible, those remaining should be minimized, mitigated by restoration, or compensated for. The BMP should also explain what consultation activities are planned. The BMP must define how these measures will be implemented (roles and responsibilities, monitoring, budget, etc.). Confirmation should be obtained from competent experts that they are confident that the BMP can mitigate impacts and that approval has been granted by relevant authorities. Regular (bi-annual or annual) reporting is required, in addition to independent audits of BMP. Depending on the financial product, the BMP should also be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, project completion tests, etc.).

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 and/or international standards. 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.).

Potential to offer men and women unequal access to inheritance or property rights

Incorporation of gender analysis into its social impact and risk assessments: Where project impacts will potentially offer men and women unequal access to inheritance or property rights, project preparation and implementation should include specific analysis and consultation/agreements regarding these issues and the social impact and risk assessment and associated mitigation framework must address them specifically. The mitigation framework will be referenced in the legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.), require regular reporting, frequent and independent monitoring, and independent review of implementation, including participatory monitoring.

Project construction activities are likely to lead to localized and temporary impacts (such as dust, noise, traffic etc) that will affect local communities and [workers](#) but these are [minor](#) to [moderate](#) 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).

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 is located in an area prone to [coastal flooding](#) from [storm surge](#), high wave activity, or erosion 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 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, coastal retreat and other land use regulations and civil defense recommendations in coastal areas.

The project is located in an area prone to [inland flooding](#) 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. This must take into consideration changes in the frequency and intensity of intensive rainfall and in the patterns of snowmelt that could occur with climate change. The DRMP includes risk reduction measures (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as the financial protection (risk transfer, retention) of the project. The DRM Plan takes into account existing vulnerability levels and coping capacities, the area's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards, land use regulations and civil defense recommendations in flood prone areas. However, the options and solutions are sector- and even case-specific and are selected based on a cost analysis of equivalent alternatives.

The project will require [significant involuntary resettlement](#) and/or economic displacement (i.e. it is a [direct](#) impact of the project)

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.

Waste generation (excluding hazardous waste) is [significant](#) or there is no adequate waste management plan in place.

Solid Waste Management: The borrower should be required to prepare a Waste Management Plan (including management and organizational requirements) consistent with relevant national requirements and International Standards (as appropriate). This plan should be part of the ESMP. Specific attention should be placed on reducing and re-cycling solid wastes. As part of this an action plan should be defined and requires regular reporting and independent review of implementation; this plan should be included in legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc). Additionally, impacts of solid waste should be avoided in first instance (i.e. relocate or reconfigure proposed activities). If avoidance is not possible, impacts should be mitigated by management, offsetting impacts or other means. 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.

Disaster Risk Summary

Disaster Risk Level

A



Disaster / Recommendations

Safeguard Screening Form

Disaster Summary

Details

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.