



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

REVIEW BY THE U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID) OF
ASSISTANCE PROJECTS CONSIDERED BY
MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

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Background

The U.S. International Financial Institutions (IFI) Act¹ directs the U.S. government (USG) to strengthen the environmental and social (E&S) performance of each multilateral development bank (MDB) in which the United States is a shareholder. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has led reviews of MDB projects with significant environmental and social risks and reported semi-annually to Congress on such reviews since the late 1980s.² This report covers the period from November 2021 through April 2022.

As described in [USAID's December 2021 report to Congress](#), USAID is iteratively designing and incrementally implementing a new, field-focused process for USAID reviews of proposed MDB-financed projects with high E&S risks that aims to be more effective and efficient.

USAID is closely coordinating with the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), the U.S. Department of State (State), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Consistent with its mandate, Treasury continues to lead interagency reviews of all proposed MDB-financed projects in the weeks and months prior to the MDB Board vote to evaluate whether the project design appropriately addresses risks, among other issues, and to determine whether the United States will support the project.

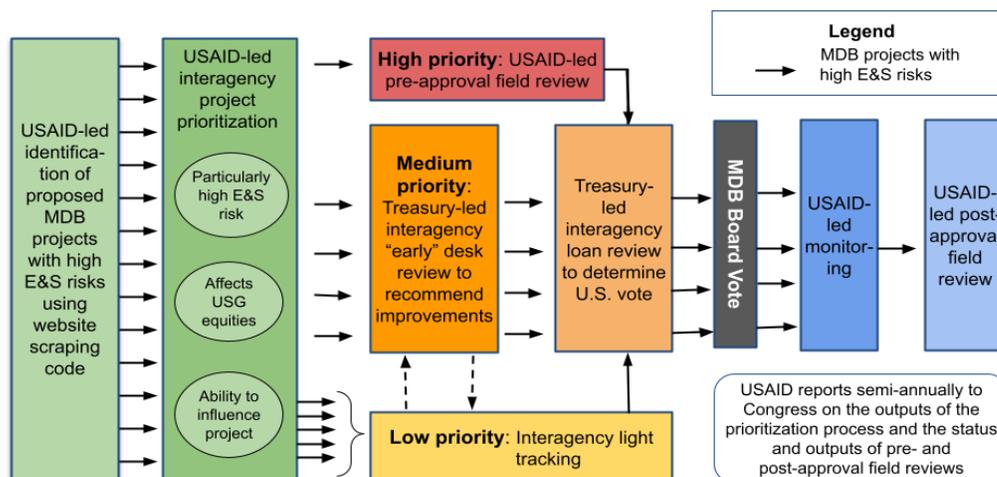
The new, USAID-led process for MDB projects with high E&S risks complements the Treasury-led interagency reviews by prioritizing a subset of all high E&S risk projects (that are of particular interest or concern to USAID, Treasury, State and/or EPA) and then enabling project review and engagement with MDB staff well in advance of an MDB Board vote to improve E&S dimensions of project design.

This report includes a process overview, intermediate outputs, and next steps for USAID's new, field focused review process. USAID continues to welcome the opportunity to brief Congress on this approach.

¹ See [relevant sections of Title XIII of the U.S. IFI Act](#).

² See [USAID's repository of project reports and summary reports to Congress](#).

Process Overview



1. On an ongoing basis, a new tool identifies all recently proposed MDB-financed projects with high E&S risks (light green box on the far left).
2. USAID leads an interagency process to rank identified projects as low, medium, or high priority for early engagement using three broad criteria (green box).³
3. Projects are evaluated based on their ranking:
 - a. Projects ranked as high priority (red box) become candidates for a USAID-led pre-approval field review for the purpose of improving project design.
 - b. Projects ranked as medium priority (orange box) undergo a Treasury-led “early” desk review⁴ for the purpose of improving project design.
 - c. Projects ranked as low priority (yellow box) are lightly tracked to determine if new information necessitates elevating the priority level of the project.
4. Immediately prior to a board vote, all projects undergo a Treasury-led interagency loan review process to determine the U.S. voting position (peach box).⁵
5. After an MDB board vote (gray box), USAID Washington monitors the high- and medium-priority projects (dark blue box) and updates USAID Missions, U.S. embassies, and the interagency on these projects.
6. USAID leads post-approval field reviews on selected high- and medium-priority projects (light blue box).

³ USAID also worked with the interagency to develop numerous sub-criteria.

⁴ Treasury-led “early” desk reviews occur soon after disclosure of the project’s key E&S documents, which is typically 120 days prior to a Board vote.

⁵ Treasury-led loan reviews occur as soon as the project financing document is released (14-21 days prior to a Board vote) for the purpose of determining the US vote.

Intermediate Outputs: Project Prioritization

During the reporting period for [USAID's December 2021 report to Congress](#), USAID piloted a prototype of the identification and prioritization phases of the new process on projects in preparation by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). To more robustly pilot identification and prioritization during the current reporting period, USAID also included high E&S risk projects in preparation by the World Bank located in Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean.⁶ State and EPA joined Treasury and USAID in participating in the project prioritization phase.

The tables in the Annexes of this report illustrate the outputs of the prioritization phase of the new USAID-led process. The table in Annex I lists proposed, high E&S risk MDB projects ranked as high priority for early engagement during the Spring 2022 prioritization process. The table in Annex II lists proposed, high E&S risk MDB projects ranked as medium priority for early engagement during the Fall 2021 and Spring 2022 prioritization processes. Both tables include justifications for ranking each project as high or medium priority for early engagement. The ranking and justification for the ranking does not determine or otherwise constrain the U.S. vote on the project when it is considered by the MDB Board of Executive Directors. Further, the ranking and justifications do not determine other Departments/Agencies' participation in, or technical analysis toward, the pre-vote loan review process.

Next Steps

USAID will conduct a pre-approval field review on one or two high priority projects (listed in Annex I).⁷ Treasury will lead early desk reviews on other high priority projects and on all medium priority projects (listed in Annex II) soon after the key E&S documents are disclosed. Treasury will also lead interagency loan reviews on all projects as soon as the project financing document is released (14-21 days prior to a Board vote).

USAID will host a series of intra- and interagency sessions in May and June 2022 to further improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the new process and determine if the pilot for the new process should be expanded to also include other MDBs in which the USG is a shareholder and/or World Bank projects in additional regions.

⁶ USAID is geographically scaling the new process incrementally.

⁷ USAID will indicate which projects were selected for pre-approval field reviews in the next report to Congress and subsequent reports will include findings and recommendations from the pre-approval field reviews.

Annex I: High Priority MDB Projects⁸

Project details ⁹	Project objective and components	Justification for 'high' priority ranking
ADB - Fiji Nadi Flood Alleviation Project E&S Risk: Env 'A'; IR 'A'; IP 'C' Project Cost: \$150,000,000	To improve flood hazard protection for the Nadi town and the lower Nadi river floodplain through structural and non-structural measures.	Project design, including mitigation measures, may be particularly complex due to challenges determining the hydraulic properties of the river basin. Potential opportunity to influence the project by building on recent USAID pre-approval reviews of similar projects in the Solomon Islands and Samoa (see USAID reports).
ADB - Indonesia National Roads Development Project (Kalimantan) E&S Risk: Env 'A'; IR 'B'; IP 'B' Project Cost: \$300,000,000	To strengthen national and regional connectivity by (i) rehabilitating and upgrading roads of North and East Kalimantan Provinces, while (ii) incorporating designs that consider road safety and biodiversity.	Early preparation phase; hence limited design information available. Project may affect environmentally sensitive sites and climate-related risks to the project will be high. Impact on Indigenous Peoples and project need for land acquisition are both TBD. Potential opportunity to influence the project at a very early stage.
ADB - Pakistan Kurram Tangi Integrated Water Resources Development Project E&S Risk: Env 'A'; IR 'A'; IP 'C' Project Cost: \$300,000,000	To regulate flood water for agriculture, hydropower, and ecosystems by providing: a diversion weir on the Kaitu River, a dam on the Kurram river, hydroelectric powerhouses, and irrigation expansion.	USAID/Pakistan co-financed Stage 1 of this project (diversion weir construction) with the government, including conducting a full environmental impact assessment for Stages 1 and 2 in 2013, costing \$7.2 million. USAID has interests in ensuring the assessment is updated and influences Stage 2 project design.
ADB - Samoa Alaola Multi-Purpose Dam Project E&S Risk: Env 'A'; IR 'B'; IP 'C' Project Cost: \$20,000,000	To build a dam and hydropower plant that will: prevent floods, protect key infrastructure, supply water during dry periods and reduce turbidity during flood periods, and generate small-scale hydropower.	The project size and scope are unprecedented for Samoa. The project also includes significant impacts to natural and critical habitat and will require a biodiversity offset. Stakeholders raised concerns regarding potential legacy land issues and community consultation.
World Bank - Bangladesh Jamuna River Economic Corridor Development Program E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$100,000,000	To enhance (i) resilience of Jamuna River riverbanks to flooding and erosion, (ii) navigability of the Jamuna River, and (iii) sector institutional capacity.	Potential for significant residual impacts on critical habitat and the livelihoods of local communities. Potential cumulative impacts due to a similar area of influence as other high risk World Bank and other projects.

⁸ High priority ADB projects in Fiji, Pakistan, and Samoa were erroneously listed as medium priority in USAID's December 2021 report to Congress.

⁹ ADB assigns an individual safeguard category (i.e., A, B, C) based on risks regarding Environment (Env), Involuntary Resettlement (IR), and Indigenous Peoples (IP). A = high risk; B = moderate risk; C = low risk.

Project details ⁹	Project objective and components	Justification for 'high' priority ranking
World Bank - Côte d'Ivoire Forest Investment Project, phase 2 E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$140,000,000	To (i) conserve and increase the forest stock and (ii) improve access to sources of income from sustainable forest management for selected communities in target zones.	Support to large-scale reforestation, production forests, rural road construction/rehab, gold mining site refurbishment, and implementation of alternative income-generating activities. Potential for land use change, biodiversity and natural habitat loss, and impacts stemming from displacement. USAID has expertise combating deforestation and spurring forest restoration in cocoa supply chains in Côte d'Ivoire.
World Bank - Malawi Shire Valley Transformation Program - Phase 2 E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$225,000,000	To enhance: (i) access to gravity-fed irrigation services, (ii) land tenure for smallholder farmers, (iii) agricultural productivity and commercialization in areas developed for irrigation, and (iv) natural resources productivity.	Canal development and irrigation for agriculture development near a national park and Ramsar wetland. Cumulative environmental impacts are possible: other water projects have been developed in this valley and World Bank is considering financing the Mpatamanga Hydropower Project upstream of this project.
World Bank - Malawi Mpatamanga Hydropower Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$300,000,000	To increase hydropower generation capacity through a public private partnership in Malawi.	Large hydropower project expected to impact a national park and Ramsar wetland. Cumulative environmental impacts are possible: other water projects have been developed in this valley and World Bank is considering financing the Shire Valley Transformation Program-Phase 2 downstream of this project.
World Bank - South Africa Eskom Just Energy Transition Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$313,500,000	To support efforts by the South African Government to: (i) decommission coal power generation, (ii) transition project areas to cleaner energy sources, and (iii) mitigate associated socio-economic and environmental impacts.	The energy transition may include high-risk activities. Social risks relate to livelihoods, displacement, and increased vulnerability of marginalized groups. Potential opportunity to influence the project stems from USG expertise in coal decommissioning.
World Bank - Tanzania Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project-Msimbazi Basin Development E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$270,000,000	To improve resilience, mobility, livability, and service delivery in the Dar es Salaam Metropolitan area.	Large-scale watershed manipulation in the capital city. Basin development is expected to reduce the risk of flooding and facilitate certain livelihood activities during the rainy season. Project implementation may drive other livelihood activities to relocate or stop. Indirect impacts on mangrove forests are possible.

Annex II: Medium Priority MDB Projects

Project details ¹⁰	Project objective and components	Justification for 'medium' priority ranking
ADB - Bangladesh Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in Chittagong Hill Tracts Sector Project E&S Risk: Env 'B'; IR 'A'; IP 'A' Project Cost: \$100,000,000	To support sustainable livelihoods in the Chittagong Hill Tracts across holistic dimensions: physical infrastructure, vocational skills, institutional and stakeholder capacity, participatory planning and implementation, financial investments, and natural resources.	Uncertain environmental impacts given sub-projects are still TBD. Contextual risks are high: history of land conflicts, forest degradation, increasing population and limited land availability, climate vulnerability. Significant resettlement is likely and Indigenous Peoples will be affected.
ADB - India Assam Road Network Improvement Project E&S Risk: Env 'B'; IR 'A'; IP 'B' Project Cost: \$301,000,000	To broaden access to economic, educational, and health resources and opportunities in Assam by improving: connectivity, efficiency, safety, and reliability of the secondary road network.	One of two ADB road projects in northeast India. Both Category "B" for Environment; impacts on sensitive environmental areas should be assessed when details are disclosed. Both Category "A" for Involuntary Resettlement. E&S risk management capacity of state-level Public Works and Road departments may require strengthening.
ADB - India Bihar State Highways III Project (Phase 2) E&S Risk: Env 'B'; IR 'A'; IP 'C' Project Cost: \$285,000,000	To support transportation access and socio-economic development throughout Bihar through: expanding and upgrading highways for safety and climate resilience, constructing accident response stations, and analyzing traffic.	One of two ADB road projects in northeast India. Both Category "B" for Environment; impacts on sensitive environmental areas should be assessed when details are disclosed. Both Category "A" for Involuntary Resettlement. E&S risk management capacity of state-level Public Works and Road departments may require strengthening.
ADB - India Chennai Metro Rail Investment Project-Tranche I E&S Risk: Env 'A'; IR 'A'; IP 'C' Project Cost: \$351,000,000	To connect central areas to south and west Chennai by expanding the existing metro rail network through (i) underground tunnels and stations and (ii) viaducts.	Potential GHG reduction from shift in transport. Potential environmental and social impacts, including displacement of low economic settlements, through construction.
ADB - India Tripura Power Distribution Strengthening and Generation Efficiency Improvement Project E&S Risk: Env 'A'; IR 'C'; IP 'B' Project Cost: \$220,000,000	To expand electricity distribution, efficiency, and climate-resilient design that will improve: rural community access to electricity and economic opportunities, gender-inclusive workplace practices, and institutional capacity for planning and finance.	Power project including climate resilient infrastructure. Potential environmental and social impacts through three-year construction period. Project being developed near tribal settlement area.

¹⁰ ADB assigns an individual safeguard category (i.e., A, B, C) based on risks regarding Environment (Env), Involuntary Resettlement (IR), and Indigenous Peoples (IP). A = high risk; B = moderate risk; C = low risk. See: ADB's description of their safeguard categories.

Project details ¹⁰	Project objective and components	Justification for 'medium' priority ranking
ADB - Indonesia Flood Management and Coastal Protection in North Java E&S Risk: Env 'B'; IR 'A'; IP 'C' Project Cost: \$200,000,000	To strengthen water security in Indonesia by applying integrated water resources management that meets rising demands for water, stabilizes water availability across time and space, and builds climate resilience.	Future sub-projects and the extent of associated involuntary resettlement are TBD. The project is relevant to USAID/Indonesia activities and priorities.
ADB - Kazakhstan Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridors 1, 2, and 6 Connector Road (Kyzylorda–Zhezkazgan) Reconstruction Project E&S Risk: Env 'A'; IR 'C'; IP 'C' Project Cost: \$200,000,000	To promote safe, efficient, and sustainable transport and trade through: reconstructing a key highway in the Karaganda province and building institutional capacity (e.g., regarding road safety and environmental management).	Early preparation phase. Project is related to other MDB-supported road projects in Kazakhstan and significant cumulative impacts are possible.
ADB - Laos Rural Power Distribution and Efficiency Improvement Project (formerly Northern Cross-Border Power Trade and Distribution Project) E&S Risk: Env 'A'; IR 'B'; IP 'B' Project Cost: \$34,230,000	To promote (i) rural community access to affordable, reliable power through distribution lines, off-grid alternatives, and household electricity meters and (ii) power trade through transmission lines with regional neighbors.	Project would support transmission and export of hydropower-generated electricity and power from a coal-fired lignite plant. Source of power to be imported via transmission lines unclear. High contextual E&S risks and limited capacity for risk management.
ADB - Pakistan Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Water Resources Development Project E&S Risk: Env 'A'; IR 'A'; IP 'C' Project Cost: \$100,000,000	To support the Chitral, Kohat, and Swabi districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province by providing or modernizing: (i) irrigation distribution systems and (ii) development of the areas they benefit.	The project is in a USAID/Pakistan priority geographic area and the Mission has continuing engagement with key government stakeholders and the ADB project focal point. The project may potentially complement several Mission activities.
ADB - Philippines Integrated Flood Risk Management Sector Project E&S Risk: Env 'A'; IR 'A'; IP 'B' Project Cost: \$211,000,000	To build flood resilience across six river basins by improving: data collection and management, flood protection asset management, physical infrastructure, public awareness, and plans that reduce community-specific vulnerabilities.	Project design, including mitigation measures, may be particularly complex due to the high variability of climate and topography and challenges determining the hydraulic properties of the river basin. Local government funding for operations and maintenance is uncertain.

Project details ¹⁰	Project objective and components	Justification for 'medium' priority ranking
ADB - Philippines South Commuter Railway Project E&S Risk: Env 'A'; IR "; IP " Project Cost: \$4,300,000	To introduce a modern bus system in Davao City through: bus stops and depots, optimized routes and traffic management, road improvements, performance-based contracts with operators, and socially inclusive programming.	Large scale project with particularly significant resettlement risks and complex engineering challenges.
ADB - Timor-Leste East to South Coast Road Connectivity Project E&S Risk: Env 'A'; IR 'B'; IP 'B' Project Cost: \$145,000,000	To rehabilitate roads for climate resilience and social inclusion along the East and South coast, improve road asset management, and raise awareness about road safety and gender-based violence.	High biodiversity value, particularly marine. Insufficient soil erosion mitigation measures on a previous road project in a similar area adversely affected reefs adjacent to that project's construction area. Institutional capacity for implementation of E&S measures may require strengthening.
World Bank - Bangladesh BBIN Regional Transport and Trade Facilitation Program - Phase I E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$500,000,000	To improve the conditions for regional transport and trade in Bangladesh by augmenting trade-enabling infrastructure, technology, and processes.	Mainly improvement of existing infrastructure. The proposed upgrading of the Sylhet-Charkhai-Sheola-Sutarkandi road, however, may affect natural habitat and will cross two major rivers. Impacts of linear infrastructure on biodiversity is a priority for USAID in Asia.
World Bank - Bangladesh Dhaka Public Transport Improvement Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$475,000,000	To enhance (i) the accessibility, efficiency, and safety of transportation in a primary public transport corridor of Dhaka and (ii) its connectivity with surrounding areas.	Very early in project preparation. Expected significant economic and physical displacement impacts. Concerning contextual risks in Bangladesh, e.g., worker rights and involuntary resettlement. Risks are compounded in Dhaka due to extreme population density and high pollution levels, including air pollution.
World Bank - Bangladesh Dhaka Rivers Ecological Restoration Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$300,000,000	To support implementation priorities of Dhaka City master plans for rivers and sewerage by improving (i) water flows in rivers and canals and (ii) domestic wastewater management.	Major river engineering in a highly complex hydrological and geological context, including the five major rivers near Dhaka and tributaries. Similar area of influence as other proposed high-risk World Bank projects (e.g., Jamuna River Economic Corridor Development Program). Potential for significant cumulative impacts.
World Bank - Cambodia Cambodia: Solid Waste and Plastic Management Improvement Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$60,000,000	To (i) improve solid waste and plastic management and (ii) respond promptly and effectively to crises or emergencies.	Project supports national and international commitments including with respect to plastics. E&S risks depend on site selection and site-specific impact assessment. Project must ensure potential air and water pollution and disease risks are mitigated when closing old dumps and creating and rehabilitating management facilities.

Project details ¹⁰	Project objective and components	Justification for 'medium' priority ranking
World Bank - Congo, Democratic Republic of Stabilization and Recovery in Eastern DRC E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$250,000,000	To enhance (i) community access to basic infrastructure for socio-economic well-being and climate resilience, (ii) socio-economic reintegration and resilience for individuals from disarmed groups, and (iii) administrative capacity.	Due to high contextual risks, oversight is needed to help ensure rigorous application of the mitigation hierarchy and careful monitoring. Potential opportunity to influence the project due to strong USG relationships across the government and with USAID implementing partners and civil society organizations in Eastern DRC.
World Bank - Eastern Africa Horn of Africa Initiative: Regional Economic Corridor Project (Addis-Djibouti Corridor) E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$600,000,000	To (i) improve regional economic connectivity and (ii) enhance logistics efficiency along the Addis-Djibouti road corridor.	Regional economic corridor between Addis and Djibouti. One possible route would go through a national park and wildlife preserve; if that route is not selected, then this project is lower risk. Ongoing conflict in the area may affect the project's scope or timing.
World Bank - Eastern Africa Uganda-Tanzania Interconnector Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$500,000,000	To establish regional transmission interconnector capacity between Uganda and Tanzania.	Construction and operation of transmission lines and associated facilities can result in permanent land conversion, land degradation, and exclusion of traditional land uses in and around the right-of-way. Access roads established by the project may be in greenfield areas. The project may also cause displacement of people, impact livelihood activities, or both.
World Bank - Indonesia Eastern Indonesia Port-Led Development Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$200,000,000	To improve sustainable maritime infrastructure and services in Eastern Indonesia with private sector participation.	Many port development locations TBD but may impact diverse marine biodiversity and productive fisheries. Potential significant direct (e.g., construction, land acquisition, economic displacement of coastal livelihoods) and indirect (e.g., increased shipping traffic) impacts regardless of siting. Contextual risks include limited technical capacity of local implementing agencies.
World Bank - Indonesia Indonesia: National Urban Flood Resilience Project (NUFReP) E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$400,000,000	To strengthen the resilience of participating cities to flooding through (i) integrated flood risk management solutions and (ii) improved governance arrangements.	Potential adverse impacts on protected areas, downstream communities, and Indigenous Peoples. Oversight needed to help ensure site-specific impact assessment(s) informs site selection and project design.

Project details ¹⁰	Project objective and components	Justification for 'medium' priority ranking
World Bank - Kazakhstan North Aral Sea Development and Revitalization Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$161,500,000	To improve (i) Aral Sea environmental conditions and local livelihoods, (ii) integrated water resources management (Aral Sea-Syr Darya basin), and (iii) holistic natural resources planning and development (Kyzylorda region).	Risk that leaching of accumulated pollution in soils (following rising water levels and dredging and canal building) will significantly negatively affect biodiversity and human health. Proposed economic opportunities are based on traditional sectors and do not clearly align with government initiatives to promote modern rural and regional growth opportunities.
World Bank - Mali Bamako Urban Resilience Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$250,000,000	To improve (i) access to services for urban waste, sanitation, and water; (ii) flood resilience in vulnerable areas around the District of Bamako, and (iii) urban management capacity.	Major environmental engineering project requiring resettlement of communities currently living along urban waterways or in flood zones. Poor waste management at water works could adversely impact human health, e.g., through increasing malaria transmission. Country context includes weak institutions and limited prior compliance with World Bank safeguards.
World Bank - Mali Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project - Mali E&S Risk: Substantial Project Cost: \$150,000,000	To (i) increase adoption of landscape restoration practices by rural communities and (ii) enhance livelihoods in selected communes.	Potentially significant E&S risks from land rehabilitation. Potential opportunity to influence the project stems from USAID expertise in water quality and quantity; working in fragile contexts with insecurity and conflict.
World Bank - Niger Niger Integrated Urban Development and Multi-sectoral Resilience Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$250,000,000	To (i) increase resilience to floods and (ii) improve urban management and access to basic services in selected municipalities in Niger.	Construction/rehabilitation of large-scale infrastructure and services with likely impacts on sensitive natural habitat and social dimensions, e.g., stability, security, and migration. Project could require land acquisition and there is potential for physical displacement, economic displacement, or both.
World Bank - Pakistan Second Karachi Water and Sewerage Services Improvement Project (KWSSIP-2) E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$240,000,000	To improve (i) access to safe water and sewerage services in Karachi and (ii) KWSB's financial and operational performance.	No anticipated land acquisition; however, significant risks of displacement of informal settlers, including small enterprises and some dwellings.
World Bank - Senegal Affordable Housing Program Development Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$100,000,000	To (i) improve access to affordable housing for underserved populations and (ii) enhance efficiency of housing-related agencies.	Large-scale housing construction in a context of weak institutional capacity, limited prior compliance with World Bank safeguards, and substandard housing construction practices at the national level. Significant project-related consumption of energy, water, and building materials could increase the likelihood of cumulative environmental impacts. Social risks include displacement and diverse forms of conflict following labor influx.

Project details ¹⁰	Project objective and components	Justification for 'medium' priority ranking
World Bank - Somalia Somalia - Horn of Africa Infrastructure Integration Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$58,000,000	To (i) prepare a spatially coordinated investment pipeline of economic corridor projects and (ii) strengthen the national government's management of selected sectors.	Project documents do not anticipate impacts to protected areas or other environmentally sensitive sites. Social impacts <i>at this phase</i> should be limited, though extreme poverty and ongoing conflict make the context challenging and such factors may decrease the likelihood that this project moves forward.
World Bank - Vietnam Phu Quoc Sustainable Water Management Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$90,180,000	To promote security and integrated management of Phu Quoc Island's water resources by improving (i) water storage capacity and supply coverage, (ii) wastewater management, and (iii) flood risk reduction.	Significant climate-related risks. Additional risks to aquatic habitat in the Mekong Delta. Extent of land acquisition TBD. Limited experience and capacity of implementing agency. Reservoir volume (10.5m cubic meters) has potential for significant impacts.
World Bank - West Africa West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project 2 E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$243,000,000	To strengthen the resilience of targeted communities and areas in coastal Western Africa.	Complex, multi-country project that aims to deliver environmental benefits for vulnerable and low-resource communities, among other components. Potential opportunity to influence stems in part from USAID's ability to offer insights across the countries included in this project."