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REVIEW BY THE U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF ASSISTANCE
PROJECTS PROPOSED BY MULTILATERAL
DEVELOPMENT BANKS

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Introduction

Title XIII of the International Financial Institutions (IFI) Act of 1977, as amended, 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.

Toward this end, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) identifies MDB projects likely to have adverse environmental and social impacts (i.e., Category A or high risk projects) and reports on them in semi-annual congressional reports pursuant to Section 1303(c) of Title XIII. This report covers the period from January through June 2023.

USAID also leads an interagency process to prioritize high risk MDB projects. This process complements Treasury-led interagency reviews of all MDB projects by enabling targeted project review and engagement with MDB staff well in advance of an MDB Board vote (4 to 24 months prior) to improve E&S dimensions of project design.

Prioritization is implemented by USAID Pillar and Regional Bureaus as well as relevant Missions, the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), the U.S. Department of State (State), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and, as of this report, the U.S. Department of Labor (DoL).

During prioritization, high risk projects are ranked¹ as high, medium, or low priority for early engagement with MDB staff based on three main criteria: i) whether the project poses particularly high E&S risks; ii) whether the project affects USG priorities or equities; and iii) whether the USG has an opportunity to influence the project design. Each main criterion has a number of sub-criteria that relate to impact assessment practice standards or USG or international datasets.

Following prioritization, USAID will conduct a pre-approval field review of a high priority project. Treasury leads *early* interagency desk reviews of all high priority and medium priority projects soon after the projects' key E&S documents are disclosed. Consistent with its mandate, Treasury will also lead interagency desk reviews of *all* projects (regardless of E&S risk category or priority) soon after the projects' financing documents are released, which is typically 14 to

¹ A project ranking does not determine Departments/Agencies' participation in, or technical analysis during, the Treasury-led interagency desk review prior to Board appraisal. Further, the project ranking and justification do not determine or otherwise constrain the U.S. vote on the project when it is considered by the MDB Board of Executive Directors.

21 days prior to appraisal. The purpose of these pre-Board reviews is to evaluate whether the project design appropriately addresses risks, among other issues, and to determine whether the United States will vote in support of the project.

Outputs of Prioritization

During this reporting period, USAID led the interagency in prioritizing high risk Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) projects as well as high risk World Bank (WB) projects in Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. USAID also conducted research and planning tasks to enable it to include high risk African Development Bank (AfDB) projects and WB projects in the Middle East and North Africa during the next reporting period. USAID aims to further scale the prioritization process to eventually include all regions of the World Bank and all regional MDBs in its mandate.

The annexes of this report list the outputs of prioritization. Annex I lists proposed high risk MDB projects ranked as high priority during this reporting period. Annex II lists proposed high risk MDB projects ranked as medium priority during this reporting period. Both of these annexes include ranking justifications. Annex III lists high risk MDB projects that were ranked as high priority during a previous reporting period (December 2021, June 2022, or December 2022) and are still “pipeline” or “proposed” projects. Similarly, Annex IV lists high risk MDB projects that were ranked as medium priority during a previous reporting period and have not yet been approved. Projects have been removed from Annexes III and IV if they have been approved by the MDB Board of Executive Directors and are now under implementation (or canceled by MDB staff).

Update: Mpatamanga Hydropower Project in Malawi (International Finance Corporation and World Bank) – During the last reporting period, USAID selected the Mpatamanga Hydropower Peaking Project in Malawi for a pre-approval field review (i.e., an “affirmative investigation” per Section 1303(a)(3) of Title XIII). Selection of this project was based on the following rationale: the size and complexity of the project is unprecedented in Malawi; the project is near numerous protected areas; and it may cause physical and economic displacement as well as cumulative impacts, given that it is sited on a river with numerous other existing hydropower plants. Moreover, the project requires compliance with U.S. legislation that instructs Treasury, in consultation with USAID and the Department of State, to conduct additional environmental and social due diligence on large dam projects. USAID visited the project area in November 2022 and is currently finalizing its findings and recommendations

and conferring with stakeholders. The anticipated World Bank and IFC appraisal dates are 2024 and 2025, respectively.

New: Water Security and Sanitation Support Project in Cote d'Ivoire (World Bank) – During this reporting period, USAID selected the Water Security and Sanitation Support Project in Cote d'Ivoire for a pre-approval field review. The project will construct or rehabilitate dams, weirs, and water tower(s), sanitation infrastructure, including new wastewater treatment plants, and associated facilities in 11 prefectures in the northern zone. The north is characterized by international in-migration, enduring farmer-herder conflict, and climate shocks, including shocks related to water insecurity. The northeastern extent of the project area is dominated by Comoe National Park, which is one of the largest and most biodiverse protected areas in West Africa. USAID conducted background research and visited the project area September 25 to October 6, 2023 to make observations and speak with stakeholders. USAID is currently drafting its findings and recommendations. The anticipated World Bank appraisal date is February 2024.

All pre-approval field review reports are posted on USAID's public website.² Many recent field review reports also include an excerpt (comprising the Executive Summary and any responses from the lending MDB and borrowing country government) in one or more local languages.

² See <https://ecd.usaid.gov/mdb.php>.

Annex I: Projects Ranked as High Priority During This Reporting Period

Project details ³	Project objective and components	Justification for 'high' priority ranking
ADB - Pakistan Punjab Arterial Roads Improvement Project E&S Risk: Env 'B', IR 'A', IP 'C' Project Cost: \$503,690,000	To expand 535 kilometers of highways in south Punjab (from two to four lanes, with safety and climate resilience features) and engage concessionaires to conduct operations and maintenance.	Rural road expansion project: existing 2-lane to divided 4-lane highway. Large scale of the project poses implementation and monitoring challenges. Likely significant impacts expected from economic displacement and resettlement. Other considerations include social risks to host communities stemming from large labor influx, and health and safety risks to workers themselves.
World Bank - Côte d'Ivoire Cote d'Ivoire Water Security Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$250,000,000	To improve the availability of water resources for various uses and increase access to improved drinking water and sanitation services through dam rehabilitation, water treatment plant construction, and more.	Large infrastructure project, including rehabilitating 9 dams and weirs. Project involves complex civil works and dam safety challenges, including risks for populated areas downstream and biodiversity impacts. Water and sanitation provisions align with USAID objectives. Labor risks from dispersed worksites and occupational health and safety (OHS) hazards for dams and water treatment facilities.
World Bank - Bangladesh Bangladesh Resilient Urban and Territorial Development Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$400,000,000	To increase access to resilient urban services and promote coordinated urban and regional development planning and investments in selected economic growth corridors.	Larger urban infrastructure project, including multiple new landfills for management of hazardous waste. Concern about institutional capacity for project preparation/implementation and potential impact on coastal areas. Many dispersed work sites pose risks of poor work conditions that are difficult to monitor.

³ 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.

Annex II: Projects Ranked as Medium Priority During This Reporting Period

Project details ⁴	Project objective and components	Justification for 'medium' priority ranking
ADB - Kyrgyz Republic Issyk-Kul Ring Road Improvement Project E&S Risk: Env 'A', IR 'A', IP 'C' Project Cost: \$80,000,000	To improve the 79-kilometer Barskoon-Karakol road, enhance management of the road asset, improve road safety, and support preparation of a road sector climate strategy and action plan.	Lake ring road expansion and improvement project with potential significant environmental and climate-related impacts given the area is a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and Ramsar wetland. Area has already been impacted by development and mining, but substantial tourism potential means impact on poverty reduction is likely favorable.
ADB - Timor-Leste Timor-Leste Public Transport Project E&S Risk: Env 'B', IR 'A', IP 'B' Project Cost: \$40,000,000	To provide a high-quality, sustainable public transport system that meets users needs and a transparent, stable regulatory environment that encourages ongoing private sector investment and operations.	Public transit improvement project, including road rehabilitation and improved public transportation services. Risks to biodiversity in Nino Konis Santana National Park. Risks associated with resettlement. Potential impacts on women's employment, employment of existing/informal transport workers, inclusion of LGBTQI+ people and ethnic minorities, child protection.
ADB - Bangladesh South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Dhirasram Inland Container Depot Project E&S Risk: Env 'A', IR 'A', IP 'C' Project Cost: \$250,000,000	To develop a new inland container depot (ICD) in the north of Dhaka with a 7.2-kilometers rail link, replacing the existing Kamalapur ICD.	Planned greenfield development has the potential for significant environmental and social impacts. Labor rights, working conditions, and operations and maintenance management capacity are areas of concern.
ADB - Vietnam Urban Infrastructure for Climate Resilience in Go Dau town, Tay Ninh province E&S Risk: Env 'B', IR 'A', IP 'C' Project Cost: \$58,500,000	To improve access to sustainable, climate-resilient urban infrastructure in the Go Dau District and enhance institutional capacity for climate resilience and sustainable urban services management.	Urban infrastructure and climate resilience project. Risks appear to be greater for resettlement (Cat A) than environment (Cat B) and Indigenous Peoples (Cat C). Planned resettlement of 500 to 600 families and potential for involuntary land acquisition from farmers for the development of irrigation systems or dams.
ADB - Vietnam Ha Tinh City Priority Infrastructure for Climate Adaptation Project E&S Risk: Env 'B', IR 'A', IP 'C' Project Cost: \$100,000,000	To improve the climate adaptation capability of Ha Tinh City through improved urban infrastructure and strengthened capacity for flood risk management.	Urban infrastructure project including construction of dams, roads, and irrigation system improvements. The ADB categorized resettlement risks as greater than risks to the environment and Indigenous Peoples. However, the project seems to be in an early stage of preparation and additional impacts, e.g., to watersheds, rivers, and reservoir(s) in proximity to the project, may be identified as safeguards planning progresses. Diverse social impacts are anticipated given the urban setting.

⁴ 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 ⁴	Project objective and components	Justification for 'medium' priority ranking
IDB - Colombia Bogota Metro Second Line - First Tranch E&S Risk: A Project Cost: \$60,000,000	To contribute to the economic and productivity growth of the Bogota District by improving public transportation and urban development.	Urban transportation project. Ramsar site ⁵ and critical habitat in proximity to the project might be affected. Social risks include physical and economic displacement, gender-based violence, and forced and child labor. OHS concerns exist from high-risk activities, including excavation and tunneling works. Working conditions complaints by operations workers during previous MDB-funding of Transmilenio Bogota transport system are also considered relevant.
IDB - Brazil Parintins Integrated Sanitation Program - PROSAL Parintins E&S Risk: A Project Cost: \$70,000,000	To improve the environmental and health conditions of the population of Parintins through the improvement and expansion of drainage systems, drinking water supply, sanitation services, and urban development.	Project to improve/expand sewage and water systems. Project is in the legal Amazon and Brazil is a USAID priority country for biodiversity and wildlife trafficking. Water and sanitation projects in urban areas are generally associated with high social impacts and the country context is characterized by systemic violation of rights.

⁵ A Ramsar site is a “wetland of international importance” as designated under the Ramsar Convention, an international environmental treaty. See: <https://www.ramsar.org>.

Annex III: Previously Reported High Priority Projects That Are Still Proposed

Project details ⁶	Project objective and components	Justification for 'high' priority ranking
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 are expected to be high. Impact on Indigenous Peoples and need for land acquisition are both to be determined. An opportunity exists to influence project design 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 through the following investments: 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 the design of Stage 2.
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 Bay Terminal Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$350,000,000	To construct a 5 kilometer breakwater, dredge an access channel, and install navigation aids to enable large vessels to access the Bay Terminal of Chittagong Port.	Large scale construction, dredging, and reclamation works that anticipate significant habitat destruction and disturbance for threatened and endangered species in coastal habitats, including mangroves. May also change drainage patterns of local creeks. Cumulative impacts expected in air, water, and waste. Social impacts from the influx of civil work laborers and OHS risks exist, but may be adequately addressed.
World Bank - Bangladesh Jamuna River Economic Corridor Development Program E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$100,000,000	To enhance the following: (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 projects funded by the World Bank and other international financing institutions.

⁶ 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 ⁶	Project objective and components	Justification for 'high' priority ranking
World Bank - Kyrgyzstan Kyrgyz Renewable Energy Development Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$42,000,000	To increase renewable energy capacity and diversify electricity generation through public and private financing of construction and rehabilitation of energy generation facilities and strengthening of the energy grid.	Large- and small-scale hydropower development and construction risks. Potential permanent changes in landscapes; impacts on river flows, quality, and morphology; disturbance of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; waste mismanagement; and OHS impacts of particular concern. There is also the potential for physical and economic displacement. The project is located on an International Waterway (per World Bank OP/BP 7.50) as the activities will be undertaken in the basins of transboundary rivers.
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 that is anticipated to impact a Wildlife Reserve and Ramsar wetland. Cumulative environmental impacts are possible from water sector projects that have already been developed in the same valley and from an active World Bank project downstream of this planned project (i.e., Shire Valley Transformation Program-Phase 2).
World Bank - Nepal Upper Arun Hydropower Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$500,000,000	To increase the electricity supply and regional electricity trade from hydropower.	Hydropower expansion project involving road construction with potential impacts to critical habitats, biodiversity, and water supply. Insufficient E&S documents were disclosed, although USAID led two pre-approval field reviews (2014 and 2016) that confirmed the High-Risk classification for the project (particularly due to construction of the planned access road).

Annex IV: Previously Reported Medium Priority Projects That Are Still Proposed

Project details ⁷	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 through investments in the following: 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 being planned. Contextual risks are high including history of land conflicts, forest degradation, increasing population and limited land availability, and climate vulnerability. Significant resettlement is likely and impacts to Indigenous Peoples are anticipated.
ADB - Bangladesh Narayanganj Green and Resilient Urban Development Project E&S Risk: Env 'B'; IR 'A'; IP 'C' Project Cost: \$151,000,000	To ensure inclusive drinking water supply, drainage, and transport infrastructure through upgrading an existing water treatment plant, installing deep tube wells, and laying a new road as a flood embankment.	Substantial water infrastructure development planned, including new road and flood controls along a river. Positive effects to drinking water supply, drainage management, and transport infrastructure expected. Insufficient information in project documents to understand all impacts, but they likely relate to resettlement, flood management, waste management, and air/water quality.
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 traffic analysis.	One of two ADB road projects in northeast India designated by the ADB as Category 'B' for Environment and Category 'A' for Involuntary Resettlement. Potential for impacts to sensitive environmental areas. Limited management capacity of state-level Public Works and Road departments.
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.	Specific sub-projects and the extent of associated involuntary resettlement are still unknown. However, the project is relevant to USAID/Indonesia activities and priorities.
ADB - Kazakhstan Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridors 1, 2, and 6 Connector Road	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).	Project is in the early stages of preparation. Significant cumulative impacts are possible from other MDB-supported road projects in the country. The project is relevant to USAID/Kazakhstan activities and priorities

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Project details ⁷	Project objective and components	Justification for 'medium' priority ranking
(Kyzylorda–Zhezkazgan) Reconstruction Project E&S Risk: Env 'A'; IR 'C'; IP 'C' Project Cost: \$200,000,000		
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 the following: (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. High contextual E&S risks and limited institutional capacity for risk management.
ADB - Nepal South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Highway Enhancement Project (Kakarbhitta-Laukahi) E&S Risk: Env 'A'; IR 'B'; IP 'C' Project Cost: \$300,000,000	To improve land-based transport connectivity through expanding an existing road to accommodate increased traffic demand and include river bank protection.	Road upgrade project is anticipated to result in landscape changes and higher traffic volumes. This is of particular concern in areas where the alignment traverses forest sections where endangered species are present. Involuntary resettlement and impacts to public structures along the alignment are also anticipated. Potential economic benefits are high (e.g., additional access for agriculture products), but local consultation is needed to confirm community support.
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 irrigation distribution systems and development of the surrounding areas.	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 as well as complex hydraulic properties of the river basin. Local government funding for operations and maintenance is uncertain.
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 values in the project area, particularly marine biodiversity. Insufficient soil erosion mitigation measures on a previous road project in a similar area adversely affected reefs adjacent to that project's construction area. Opportunities exist for strengthening institutional capacity for implementation and monitoring of E&S measures.

Project details ⁷	Project objective and components	Justification for 'medium' priority ranking
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 water flows in rivers and canals and domestic wastewater management.	Major river engineering works are planned in a highly complex hydrological and geological area, including five major rivers near Dhaka and its tributaries. Similar areas of influence as other proposed high-risk World Bank projects (e.g., Jamuna River Economic Corridor Development Program) increases the 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 improve solid waste and plastic management and capacity in selected cities and nationally in Cambodia	Project supports national and international commitments including with respect to plastics. E&S risks depend on site selection and site-specific impact assessments. Project must ensure potential air and water pollution and disease risks are mitigated when closing old dumps and creating and rehabilitating management facilities.
World Bank - Comoros Comoros Interisland Connectivity Project SOP2 E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$20,000,000	To improve maritime transport connectivity and safety between islands through extending and adding quays and rehabilitating other port infrastructure.	Port is not located in a sensitive biodiversity area; however, breakwater design and construction activities present risks to marine habitat via dredging, port waste, and noise, vibration, and dust impacts. Country's overall fragility, climate vulnerability, and threats to LGBTQI+ people present additional concerns.
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 improve regional economic connectivity and enhance logistics efficiency along the Addis-Djibouti road corridor.	Project is located in an important regional economic corridor between Addis and Djibouti. One possible route would go through a national park and wildlife preserve, resulting in potentially significant impacts. If an alternative alignment is selected then this project carries potentially 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 - Eastern and Southern Africa Ruzizi 3 Regional Hydropower Project E&S Risk: High	To increase the supply of clean hydropower electricity to Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Burundi by leveraging private capital to finance construction of a dam and associated infrastructure.	Large dam with potential to advance USG climate goals. Project information document does not provide enough detail to assess potential impacts. Construction has already started, which could limit USG influence, but USAID's previous engagement provides a starting point.

Project details ⁷	Project objective and components	Justification for 'medium' priority ranking
<p>Project Cost: \$195,000,000</p> <p>World Bank - Ethiopia Ethiopia Grid Electricity Expansion and Network Strengthening (GREENS) Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$500,000,000</p>	<p>To extend and strengthen the electricity grid network and enable private sector participation in renewable energy generation.</p>	<p>Grid connectivity may result in displacement, aggravate existing conflicts, and cause landscape and habitat modification. Facility siting is a key component and opportunity for USG influence. Key E&S documents are not yet disclosed.</p>
<p>World Bank - Ghana Kumasi Urban Mobility and Accessibility Project (KUMAP) E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$200,000,000</p>	<p>To improve mobility, safety, and accessibility along selected transit corridors and improve planning capacity for sustainable urban growth through construction of service routes and facilities.</p>	<p>Planned mass transit improvements include corridor infrastructure rehabilitation/reconstruction, urban and land use planning support, and capacity building. Potential significant social impacts exist to women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable populations. Labor and health issues from workforce influx and potential impacts to cultural heritage are important considerations.</p>
<p>World Bank - India Delhi-Gurugram-SNB Regional Rapid Transport System Corridor E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$125,000,000</p>	<p>To provide a reliable, fast, and high-frequency rail service with sustainable and resilient infrastructure to increase access to jobs and safe transportation.</p>	<p>Large scale infrastructure project (\$5.2 billion total) with potential impacts from long term/irreversible land use change, harm to critical habitats and biodiversity, and economic displacement (e.g., street vendors). The influx of laborers will also require careful monitoring due to potential labor issues and overall safety, particularly for women.</p>
<p>World Bank - India Gujarat Resilient Cities Partnership: Surat Resilience Enhancement Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$170,000,000</p>	<p>To enhance resilient urban development in Surat through building flood risk infrastructure and to strengthen the institutional and financial capacity of Surat Municipal Corporation.</p>	<p>Planned development in the urbanized area has the potential to result in significant air, water, and waste impacts, including potential impacts to mangroves downstream from the project. There is also the potential for significant social impacts from land acquisition and physical and economic displacement.</p>
<p>World Bank - Indonesia Eastern Indonesia Port-Led Development Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$200,000,000</p>	<p>To improve sustainable maritime infrastructure and services in Eastern Indonesia with private sector participation.</p>	<p>Many port development locations have yet to be identified, 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 exist, regardless of siting. Contextual risks include limited technical capacity of local implementing agencies.</p>

Project details ⁷	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 Aral Sea environmental conditions and local livelihoods through integrated water resources management (Aral Sea-Syr Darya basin), and holistic natural resources planning and development (Kyzylorda region).	Risks from leaching of accumulated pollution in soils (following rising water levels and dredging and canal building) have the potential to 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 Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project - Mali E&S Risk: Substantial Project Cost: \$150,000,000	To increase adoption of landscape restoration practices by rural communities and enhance livelihoods in selected communes.	Potentially significant E&S risks from land rehabilitation exist. There are opportunities to influence the project based on USAID's expertise in management of water quality and quantity and its experience working in fragile and conflict-affected settings.
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) KWSSB's financial and operational performance.	No land acquisition is anticipated, however, significant risks of physical and economic displacement to informal settlers, including small enterprises and some dwellings, have been identified.
World Bank - Senegal Affordable Housing Program Development Project E&S Risk: High Project Cost: \$100,000,000	To improve access to affordable housing for underserved populations and 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.