



Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 12-May-2023 | Report No: PIDA35365



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Senegal	Project ID P180203	Project Name Additional Financing for Stormwater Management and Climate Change Adaptation Project 2	Parent Project ID (if any) P175830
Parent Project Name Stormwater Management and Climate Change Adaptation Project 2	Region WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 05-Apr-2023	Estimated Board Date 27-Jun-2023
Practice Area (Lead) Urban, Resilience and Land	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Senegal	Implementing Agency Municipal Development Agency (Agence de Développement Municipal - ADM)

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

To reduce flood risks in peri-urban areas of Dakar and improve capacity for integrated urban flood risks planning and management for selected cities in Senegal.

Components

- Component 1: Integrated urban planning and management accounting for climate risk and sustainability
- Component 2: Drainage investment and management, community engagement, environmental and social management
- Component 3: Contingent emergency response
- Component 4: Project management

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	145.70
Total Financing	145.70
of which IBRD/IDA	135.00
Financing Gap	0.00



DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	135.00
IDA Credit	135.00

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Counterpart Funding	10.70
Borrower/Recipient	10.70

Environmental and Social Risk Classification

High

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- Senegal is located at the westernmost point of Africa and the Sahel alongside the Atlantic Ocean, with a land area of 197,000 km² and an unevenly distributed population of about 15.7 million.** The climate is both arid and tropical with two seasons—the dry season (October to May) and the rainy season (June to September). Dakar, its capital city, is located at the westmost tip of the country on the Cap-Vert Peninsula, in a geographic transition zone and with a hot semi-arid climate influenced by the ocean. The wet season, in concordance with the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) migration and the West African Monsoon Jump, brings heavy rainfall that can translate into floods, especially in urban and peri-urban areas. Rainfall is highly variable at interannual and interdecadal time scales, being influenced by climate oscillations, such as the El Niño-Southern Oscillation¹.
- Senegal is increasingly vulnerable to floods and droughts, as well as coastal erosion and land degradation, which can jeopardize development gains and livelihoods,** affect productivity, and threaten social stability. Climate-related disasters are exposing both urban and rural poor population to growing risks of stress and poverty. The vulnerability of Senegal to natural hazards and climate change-related disasters is largely linked to its 700 km coastline open to the Atlantic Ocean, its latitudinal position in a transition zone between the Sahelian and the Guinean climate which causes significant rainfall variations within the country, and high groundwater levels during the rainy season. The country ranks 9th in the

¹ ENSO phenomenon



world related to the largest share of its urban population living in low elevation coastal zones (LECZs)².

- Climate change will likely increase erratic and delayed rainfall pattern, causing deferred rainy seasons in the sub-region**, resulting in longer drought on the one hand, and more frequent and intense storms on the other end, impacting rising sea levels and exacerbating hazard risk in Senegal. In response to rising greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations, air temperature in Senegal is projected to increase by 1.8°C up to 3.6°C (very likely range) by 2080. Compared to pre-industrial levels, the median temperature increase according to climate models in Senegal, is likely to reach 1.7°C in 2030, and 2.1°C in 2050 depending on the different GHG emission scenario. In response to global warming, heavy precipitation events are projected to rise in intensity, as the atmosphere becomes warmer its capacity to hold water vapor increases. As a result, the number of days with heavy precipitation is expected to jump from a range up to 8.8 days in 2000 to up to 10.7 days in 2080 in the range of high probability³.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

- Stormwater flooding was the most serious natural hazard that Senegal faced over the last three decades.** From 1980 to 2008, stormwater floods have affected an estimated 400,000 to 600,000 people per year and caused significant damage to infrastructure, public equipment, and private property along with economic losses. In 2009, heavy rainfall caused serious flooding in Senegal, particularly in Dakar but also in the rest of the country. According to Government figures, about 360,000 people were directly affected. Further, a PDNA assessed its total cost at US\$104 million with almost US\$56 million for damages and US\$48 million for losses.⁸ The peri-urban areas of Dakar were the most affected with the cost of flooding estimated at US\$82 million or 79 percent of the total cost. The country was also heavily affected by urban floods in 2010, 2012, and most recently in 2020 and 2022 due to the rapid urbanization and city extension in peri-urban areas and insufficient stormwater management systems, causing water to inundate roads and properties.
- Faced with the scale and recurrence of floods, accentuated by a changing rain pattern due to climate change, the Government of Senegal (GoS), implemented from 2012 to 2020 the US\$121.3 million "Stormwater Management and Climate Change Adaptation Project (PROGEP)"** co-financed by the World Bank (WB) and the Nordic Development Fund (NDF). The PROGEP was designed to support the implementation of the Ten-Year Flood risk Management Plan (2012-2022), aligned with the objectives of the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE), the Decentralization Act, and the Drainage Master Plan (PDD) of the Dakar peri-urban region. PROGEP achieved important infrastructural and non-infrastructural results by providing protection from flooding to 167,000 people directly and 1.3 million indirectly and draining more than 1,000 ha in Dakar's peri-urban areas. The PROGEP could however not cover all the hydraulic works targeted in the PDD and the country experienced serious flooding in the areas not covered by drainage investments in 2020 and 2022.
- The 2020 catastrophic floods in several Senegalese localities, notably in Keur Massar-Jaxaay and the Sangalkam-Kounoune-Tivaouane-Peulh in the Dakar peri-urban area, led the GoS to trigger National Emergency Response Plans (ORSEC).** Consequently, and acknowledging the success of the PROGEP for

² Dakar, Saint-Louis, Thiès, Matam, Kaolack, Kolda, and Kaffrine

³ Senegal Climate Risk Profile, GIZ, 2022



the peri-urban area of Dakar, the GoS requested the financing support of the World Bank in a letter dated October 28, 2020, for a follow-up operation to improve the capacity to manage urban flood risks in an integrated way. The follow-up operation extends PROGEP's integrated flood risk management approach to new sites in Dakar peri-urban at-risk areas while planning further phased interventions in the rapidly urbanizing greater Dakar region and in secondary cities namely Saint-Louis and Mbour. The new project was approved in May 2021 and addresses persistent issues related to (i) O&M of drainage infrastructure, notably the need to clarify institutional arrangement and sustainable financial mechanism for stormwater management and investments (ii) the need to review regulatory and policy urban instruments to better address climate hazard and climate change, and urban resilience challenges in a context of increasing urban demographic pressure.

- 7. The August 2022 exceptional heavy rainfall and serious flood also highlighted the need to resume the national decennial program against flood and linked drainage investments program for zones not yet covered by projects.** The Bank received a new request on February 15, 2023 for an additional financing to the PROGEP 2 to cover the Keur Massar Nord in the Mbeubeuss watershed and Kounoune – Sangalkam in the Lake Rose watershed that are the main peri-urban expansion of the greater Dakar. These areas are located between the Dakar suburb and the city of Diamniadio which is at the heart of a governmental priority agenda to attract domestic and international investments, reduce the overwhelming urban management challenges of Dakar and accelerate economic growth. While these two areas are expected to play an important role for the extension of the greater Dakar and linked economic activities, they were the epicenters of flooding during the 2022 rainy season, representing 71 % of the flooded area. The conjunction of a rapid and uncontrolled urbanization, lack of drainage infrastructures, as well as increase in rainfall and stormwater runoff caused serious damages to public infrastructures, private properties, and economic activities. The impact of these devastating 2022 floods led to the tourism and salt extraction industry decline in the Lake Rose area which is an important economic zone and the most significant touristic area of the country. The GoS identified these two priority areas, which experience a booming population growth, for urgent intervention to tackle Flood risk exposure in the main urban extension zones of the Greater Dakar. Indeed, urban expansion is expected to reach a projected population by 2035 of 37,754 inhabitants in Keur Massar Nord and 74,131 inhabitants for the western part of the Lac Rose watershed. The projected population by 2050 will be 56,301 inhabitants for Keur Massar Nord and 110,549 inhabitants for the western part of the Lac Rose making coherent and structured urbanization all the more necessary.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

To reduce flood risks in peri-urban areas of Dakar and improve capacity for integrated urban flood risks planning and management for selected cities in Senegal.

Current PDO

To reduce flood risks in peri-urban areas of Dakar and improve capacity for integrated urban flood risks planning and management for selected cities in Senegal.

Key Results

8. The Results Framework will be revised to reflect the changes and the scaled-up activities as well as to



extend the new end target dates. The proposed adjustments to the indicators include:

- (a) Increasing the target of PDO Indicator “Area in peri-urban Dakar protected against recurrent flooding through drainage works” from 826 to 3,600 Hectares to include the two areas that will be protected with the infrastructure constructed under the project.
- (b) Increasing the target of PDO Indicator “Direct beneficiaries, of which female (50%)” from 120,000 to 189,000;
- (c) Increasing the target of PDO Indicator “Number of institutional actors in the project intervention areas who have adopted the planning tools for integrated flood risk management” from 200 to 350
- (d) Increasing the intermediate results indicator “Number of integrated urban flood risks management tools and guidance notes developed” from 8 to 9.
- (e) Increasing the intermediate results indicator “Number of key stakeholders trained in integrated urban flood risk management, climate change resilience and territorial planning” from 600 to 750
- (f) Increasing the intermediate results indicator “Primary drainage system in Keur Massar/Mbao catchment put in place” from 45,200 to 88,150 meters to indicate the length of the additional drainage infrastructure
- (h) Increasing the gender-disaggregated intermediate results indicator “Number of people reached by information, education and communication strategy in flood risk management and resilience (120,000 of which 50% women)”
- (i) Increasing the intermediate results indicator “Number of Local flood management committees (COLIGEP) created in Keur Massar/Mbao catchment and strategy for sustainability designed and implemented” from 3 to 6 as the extension of the intervention zone to new localities will result in more community dynamic and citizen commitment in the municipalities.
- (j) Increase the intermediate results indicator “Number of eligible flood risk community investment projects completed in Keur Massar/Mbao catchment” from 80 to 120 in correlation with the extension of the intervention areas and additional citizen engagement activities.
- (k) Increase the intermediate results indicator “Number of women and girls trained and engaged in flood risk management activities at a community level (EWS, Solid waste management, awareness, education system)” to 42,000 to 57,500 as the new communes supported in setting up COLIGEP will allow for additional activities of participatory planning involving more women and girls in flood risk management at the community level.

D. Project Description

- 9. **This additional financing is for an amount of US\$135 million to the PROGEP 2 (P175830).** The proposed AF also envisages restructuring of the parent project to include an extension of its closing date by 36 months to July 31, 2029.
- 10. **The AF will maintain the original PDO,** “To reduce flood risks in peri-urban areas of Dakar and improve capacity for integrated urban flood risks planning and management for selected cities in Senegal”. The Project components will remain the same.
- 11. **The additional financing will allow to scale up key project activities.** Specifically, the AF will support the Government to: (a) add US\$1.275 million for new urban development planning activities under



Component 1: “Integrated urban planning and management accounting for climate risk and sustainability”; (b) cover US\$132 million in scale-up activities under Component 2 “Drainage Investment and Management, Community Engagement, Environmental and Social management” and; (c) cover an additional US\$1,74 million million in related project management activities due to the scale-up, under Component 4: “Project management”.

12. **The AF will allow to extent the area covered by flood risk mitigation infrastructure in the peri-urban expansion zone of Dakar** namely (a) the remaining part of the Mbeubeuss watershed that has not yet been covered by the parent project, and the (b) Kounoune-Sangalkam sub-watershed of the Lac Rose watershed (LRBV) including the communes of Sangalkam, Bambilor and partially Tivaouane Peulh Niaga.
 - The Keur Massar North area belongs to the Mbeubeuss catchment perimeter and is the only flood-prone area in the Drainage Master Plan (DMP) that has not yet been covered under PROGEP 1 & 2. It is located in the extreme north-east of the Commune of Keur Massar Nord on the way to Tivaouane Peul (covering about 15,000 inhabitants). This area is devoid of rainwater drainage networks and has experienced significant flood damage during the summer of 2022.
 - The LRBV constitutes the main peri-urban expansion zone of Dakar, with an area of about 17,000 ha, subdivided into 5 sub-watersheds, with a main thalweg that extends over 9 km. The Kounoune-Sangalkam sub-watershed (6042 ha) is the most urbanized area of the LRBV and was the most affected by floods with 71% of the area flooded during the 2022 rainy season.
13. **The AF will also finance** (a) technical assistance for the development of a new Ten-Year Flood Risk Management Plan (2023 – 2033); (b) E&S studies to complement the detailed technical studies (APS, APD) of the stormwater drainage system of the Lac Rose sub-watersheds already funded under the parent project; (c) stormwater drainage infrastructure, retention basins and roads in the two above-mentioned zones; (d) extension of the transitional flood management scheme; (e) urban planning and social and environmental management instruments.
14. **Project Results Framework.** The results framework as part of the additional funding will be revised to reflect scaled-up activities, notably in terms of the end-targets.
15. **With the additional financing, the closing date will be extended by 3 years, until July 2029, based on the detailed work schedule established during the project preparation.** A chronogram of the activities planned over the three years for the additional financing highlighting the key milestones has been prepared by the ADM.
16. The US\$135 million IDA equivalent and US\$10.7 million from the GoS will finance the Scale up of Original project activities as follows:
 - (a) Scale up of Original Project Activities under Component 1 for US\$1.275 million
17. **Under sub-component 1.1 Integrated urban planning and management accounting for climate risk and sustainability (US\$0.91 million):** Technical assistance and training to support capacity building to the DGUA (General Directorate of Town Planning and Architecture) for the implementation of urban planning tools that (i) include climate risk management for future urban expansion zones, (ii) promote



more compact urban development leading to lower GHG emissions, and (iii) restrict settlements in Flood prone areas. Assistance will be provided to local authorities, private and public urban actors, and elected officials for the implementation of the urban planning documents and particularly the PUDs in a "learning-by-doing" approach. The idea is to help all stakeholders involved in urban planning to take ownership of the newly created tools in a practical way. The AF will assist local authorities, deconcentrated services, the Directorate of Land Use Monitoring and Control (DSCOS), the DGUA and other urban actors by building their capacity for the hands-on implementation of climate-risk informed urban planning documents, and the operationalization of the PUDs developed under the parent project. The sub-component will also provide equipment and dedicated software to strengthen the technical capacities of the DGUA in the operationalization of urban planning documents.

18. The AF will also finance activities aimed at improving the management of land use and ensuring adherence to the urban planning guidelines developed by PROGEP2. To achieve this, the project will (i) establish a memorandum of understanding and provide institutional and technical assistance to the DSCOS to develop tools and applications for land use control, and (ii) support the DGUA in setting up and operationalize urban planning and control offices in the municipalities covered by the project. The AF will also support the government for the development of a new Ten-Year Flood risk Management Plan (2023 – 2033) which will help informing and prioritizing future investments.

19. **Under sub-component 1.3 Promoting good practices for integrated urban management including resilience and sustainability (US\$0.36 million):** This component will support the development of a manual for the preparation of contingency plans by municipalities and capacity building for local stakeholders in emergency response. The AF will provide funding for the project's capitalization, which includes incorporating the lessons and experiences gained throughout the project's entire duration.

(b) Scale up of Original Project Activities under Component 2 for US\$132 million.

20. **Under Sub-component 2.1 Temporary emergency pumping and drainage infrastructure construction and management (US\$119.4):** the AF will finance (i) temporary emergency pumping activities to address immediate needs during a flood event, (ii) design and drainage investments in the two targeted intervention zones. Detailed climate informed studies including most up to date scientific data will be conducted to fully assess the best possible design to ensure infrastructure have a positive impact on the ecological balance of the Lac Rose watershed while being resilient to future climate scenario. The activities under this AF sub-component will be implemented in two phases:

i) Phase 1 will finance:

a) Drainage works (US\$38 million IDA) in Keur Massar Nord area in the Mbeubeuss watershed including 11,7 km of primary and secondary collectors, 10 rainwater harvesting basins with a storage capacity of 165,200 m³, additional road and pavement rehabilitation along drainage network infrastructure. Technical studies and safeguards instruments were already prepared under the parent project and are ready, so the works could start at project effectiveness.



- b) Temporary emergency pumping systems (US\$7 million IDA) for the next rainy seasons in selected areas of the two intervention areas of Keur Massar Nord and Kounoune -Sangalkam respectively in the Mbeubeuss and Lac rose watersheds, while the drainage civil works are ongoing or not yet launched.
- c) Feasibility studies, engineering design and Environmental and social studies for the drainage works (US\$1,5 million IDA) in the Lac rose watersheds. It is expected that during the 18 first months of the AF implementation, phase 1 activities and investments will represent the biggest share of disbursements while studies for phase 2 are conducted.

ii) Phase 2 will finance:

- d) Drainage works in the Kounoune -Sangalkam sub-watershed of the lac Rose watershed (LRBV) (US\$72.9million IDA) including construction of a primary drainage network of 27.35 km with associated road and secondary network as well as construction of the outlet to the sea, 6 retention basins for a total capacity on 120,000 m3. Two of the basins right of way have already been secured by the DGPI (Directorate of Flood Planning and Management), and Reinstallation Action Plans (RAPs) will be implemented for the 4 other basins. The AF will also finance technical design studies for future drainage investments in selected urban areas based on the drainage master plans and detailed urban master plans prepared under the parent project. Overall, the design and E&S studies conducted under phase 1 are expected to be finalized by mid-FY25 and civil works launched by April 2025. The rapid implementation of this second phase will help limiting the compensations in the context of RAPs in an aera of rapid and uncontrolled urbanization.

- 21. **To the extent possible the AF will promote public amenities, and nature-based solutions** such as green corridors or reservation for tree planting, in all associated roadworks along urban drainage network construction, or around the retention basins. These public green infrastructure along roads and waterbodies will allow to reduce stormwater runoff and provide cooling urban landscaping in the vicinity of flood protection grey infrastructure providing climate adaptation co-benefits.
- 22. **Under Sub-component 2.2 Drainage infrastructure Operation and maintenance (US\$5.9 million):** While the stormwater drainage network is expected to increase under the new Flood risk management Plan (2023 – 2033), the AF will reinforce ONAS capacity for drainage infrastructure operation and maintenance through the acquisition of equipment, network monitoring tools and trainings. This support will complement the parent project efforts for the development of an institutional and sustainable financial mechanism for the stormwater drainage network Operation and maintenance. More specifically the AF will finance the drainage investments maintenance before the transfer of responsibility to ONAS, the acquisition of new maintenance equipment as well as capacity building for the sustainability and financing of stormwater management O&M based on the sectoral reform roadmap.
- 23. **Under Sub-component 2.3 Community Projects and Engagement (US\$5.6 million):** The subcomponent includes investments to develop community sub-projects around built drainage works to promote social cohesion and socio-economic activities. This will include (i) building of urban infrastructure,



neighborhood sanitation activities, and outreach to mobilize and engage local stakeholders to ensure their active involvement in stormwater management, in drainage network O&M, and in flood prevention at the community level, through consultative and participatory process. The activities will include organizing solid waste collection at the local level (in collaboration with the PROMOGED) and related educational activities including awareness raising on the effect of climate change, the role of solid waste management in mitigating GHG emissions and the importance of infrastructure maintenance to improve adaptation to more extreme climate related event in the future. Solid waste collection campaigns will also support recovery of eligible materials for reuse or recycling, including recovery and valorization of bio-waste. The community sub-projects will also contribute to promote the improvement of public space, such as (i) energy efficient public lighting (ii) greening initiatives and tree planting which will contribute to reduce urban heat islands and improve livability of public spaces.

24. **Under Sub-component 2.4 Environmental and Social Management (US\$1,05 million):** This subcomponent will finance the elaboration and implementation of the E&S instruments to manage and address environmental and social aspects of the project for the new investments. This includes the update of the project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), the grievance redress mechanism (GRM), and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). In addition, all activities initiated within the project will undergo Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and will require the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) including all mitigation measures necessary before and during construction work.

(c) Scale up of Original Project Activities under Component 4 for US\$1,74 million.

25. **Under component 4 project management (US\$1,74 million):** The AF will finance project management cost for the additional 36 months after extension of the original project closing date (closing in July 2029). This includes implementing and technical agency operating costs, financial and technical audits, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) (including gender-disaggregated data) etc.

26. **The AF proposes to increase the financial counterpart of the State requirement by US\$10.7 million** including US\$10.3 million for the complementary compensation expenses related to the works of the component 2 and US\$400,000 for the support to the operation of the project. The total amount of counterpart funding for the parent project and AF represents US\$19,38 million. The GoS financial counterpart will be reflected in the Financing Agreements of the AF.

Summary of Component Changes and Costs

COMPONENTS	COST US\$ Parent Project (IDA)	US\$ COST AF	US\$ COST TOTAL	GoS counterpart Initial Project	GoS counterpart AF	GoS counterpart Initial project + AF
PROJECT COST	154,998,756	135,000,000	287,927,624	8,679,245	10,700,000	19,379,245
Component 1: Integrated urban planning and management accounting for climate risk and sustainability	3,981,132	1,275,000	5,046,132	-	-	-



<i>Subcomponent 1.1: Integrated urban planning and management</i>	735,849	910,000	1,435,849	-	-	-
<i>Subcomponent 1.2: urban legislation and regulatory framework</i>	349,057	-	349,057	-	-	-
<i>Subcomponent 1.3: Promoting good practices for integrated urban management, resilience and sustainability</i>	2,896,226	365,000	3,261,226	-	-	-
Component 2: Drainage Investment and Management, Community Engagement, Environmental and Social Management	146,149,700	131,980,661	276,269,228	7,679,245	10,300,000	17,979,245
<i>Subcomponent 2.1: Temporary emergency pumping and drainage infrastructure construction and management</i>	126,632,075	119,413,208	246,045,283	-	-	-
<i>Subcomponent 2.2: drainage infrastructure Operation and maintenance</i>	8,207,547	5,914,568	12,640,983	-	-	-
<i>Subcomponent 2.3: Community Projects and Engagement</i>	9,961,021	5,602,885	15,563,906	-	-	-
<i>Subcomponent 2.4: Environmental and Social Management</i>	1,349,057	1,050,000	2,019,057	7,679,245	10,300,000	17,979,245
Component 3: CERC Component	-	-	-	-	-	-
Component 4: Project Management	4,867,925	1,744,340	6,612,264	1,000,000	400,000	1,400,000

Legal Operational Policies

Triggered?

Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50

No

Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60

No

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

27. **The institutional arrangement will remain the same as in the parent project.** The parent project is implemented through the Municipal Development Agency (Agence de Développement Municipal, ADM) who will continue to act as the Project Implementation Entity (PIE) and fiduciary agency responsible of the overall project implementation and coordination while the Senegalese National Sanitation Office (ONAS) will be in



charge of Subcomponent 2.2: "Operation and maintenance of drainage infrastructures" as implementing partner. Specifically, the ADM coordinate the overall project implementation, ensure timely payments to contractors, assume the responsibility for the relevant E&S due diligence, ensure continuous community outreach and consultation, maintain project accounts and produce financial reports, undertake M&E activities, ensure functional and accessible GRM, and report results to various stakeholders. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by the Ministry of Water and Sanitation will continue to provide overall strategic and policy oversight. The Project Technical Committee will provide technical guidance at both strategic and operational levels and be responsible for ensuring efficient and effective technical decision-making and resolving implementation challenges. It will be co-chaired by the DGUA and the Directorate of Sanitation (Direction de l'Assainissement), while ADM functions as the secretariat of the PTC.

28. **ADM is the implementing agency with a fiduciary role for several donors' project** including six (6) IDA funded projects namely, the Urban Development and Decentralization Program (PAC - P099673), the Local Authorities Development Program (PRECOL - P084022), the Stormwater management and climate change adaptation project (PROGEP – P122841), the Municipal and Agglomerations Support Program (PACASEN-P157097), the Saint-Louis Emergency recovery and Resilience project (SERRP – P166538) and, the Stormwater management and climate change adaptation project 2 (PROGEP 2 – P175830). The ADM is well experienced and has been implementing complex projects, in particular urban resilience projects, for several years and is also adequately staffed with a skilled team both at technical and fiduciary levels.

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