

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Report No.: PIDISDSA18171

Date Prepared/Updated: 13-May-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Mali	Project ID:	P157438
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P122826
Project Name:	Bamako Water Supply Project - Additional Financing (P157438)		
Parent Project Name:	Bamako Water Supply Project (P122826)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	10-May-2016	Estimated Board Date:	28-Jun-2016
Practice Area (Lead):	Water	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Water supply (96%), General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (4%)		
Theme(s):	Urban services and housing for the poor (52%), City-wide Infrastructure and Service Delivery (48%)		
Borrower(s):	Republic of Mali		
Implementing Agency:	SOMAPEP		
Financing (in USD Million)			
	Financing Source	Amount	
	BORROWER/RECIPIENT	0.00	
	International Development Association (IDA)	30.00	
	Financing Gap	0.00	
	Total Project Cost	30.00	
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
Other Decision:			
Is this a	No		

Repeater project?	
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B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Mali is one of the poorest countries in the world. The country is vast, landlocked and geographically diverse, with a population of approximately 14.9 million people. Despite a drop in the incidence of poverty from 60 to 51 percent between 2000 and 2010, before the 2012 crisis, the rapid demographic growth, economic and social inequalities and growing insecurity are still driving Mali' fragility and limiting the impact of poverty-reduction programs. Mali was ranked 176th in the 2015 Human Development Index. The economy is predominantly rural and informal, with 73 percent of the population residing in rural areas and 80 percent of jobs in the informal sector. The country can be divided along a north-south axis, with large northern regions extending into the Sahara and Sahel and the South accounting for the majority of economic activity, as well as food and cash crop production, thanks to higher rainfall levels and more fertile land. The formal sector is largely located in the capital, Bamako, and is highly concentrated.

Since 2013, the political and security situation has significantly improved. In early 2012, the vast northern regions fell under the control of extremist forces, while a coup d'etat in Bamako threw the country into political instability and turmoil. A strong international military response in early 2013 prevented further destabilization, though part of the North remains outside government control and insecurity has spread to Bamako and the South. The signing of a peace agreement in June 2015 has revived hopes for peace and stability. It is a promising development for the country and anticipates support from the Bank and other partners to identify immediate and longer-term recovery and development priorities, as well as to accompany their implementation.

Whereas the country still faces significant political and social challenges, the macroeconomic outlook appears nevertheless positive. Favorable external factors such as a low CFA exchange rate and declining oil prices are expected to be growth conducive. After peaking at 7.2 percent in 2014, the gross domestic product growth should progressively return to steady state. The main drivers of domestic activity over the next three years are expected to be the primary and tertiary sectors. However, Mali will continue to be exposed to security and climatic shocks, with limited space to mitigate them, except through cuts in public investments in the context of the West Africa Economic and Monetary Union.

Sectoral and institutional Context

At the time of the original project's design, the development of Mali's urban water supply (UWS) sub-sector had been constrained by an investment backlog and an inefficient institutional framework. The early termination of the urban electricity and water concession arrangements in 2005 and the limited external financial support had put the development of water services on hold. The access rate of the urban population to piped water amounted to 75 percent in 2012, and the connection rate was only 40 percent. Therefore, the Government initiated an institutional reform of the UWS sub-sector, by formally separating electricity and water services that were previously vested into a single utility and creating two urban water agencies, SOMAPEP (Societe Malienne de Patrimoine de l'Eau Potable), in charge of managing and developing UWS assets, and SOMAGEP (Societe Malienne de Gestion de l'Eau Potable), in charge of delivering water services. SOMAPEP, SOMAGEP and the Government agreed to be bound by performance-oriented contractual instruments that were extensively discussed with the Bank. Although both

agencies remain public enterprises, the contracts are similar to the ones that govern public-private partnerships established in other countries in the sub-region.

External assistance to the UWS sub-sector resumed soon after the sector reform was formulated. Donors' interventions were initially devoted to Bamako, which faced severe water shortages and rapid urban expansion, and supported a comprehensive investment program named "the Kabala Project" that aimed to double the water production capacity and to expand water storage and transmission, as well as the distribution network. Addressing the needs of the capital city in a financially sustainable way was expected to provide the foundation for implementing sector-wide reforms that would later support the expansion of urban water services throughout the country.

Access to urban sanitation is limited. According to the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children' Fund (WHO/UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Program, the access rate to improved sanitation in urban areas is only 38 percent. As part of the above-mentioned Kabala Project, the African Development Bank (AfDB) is financing a sanitation master plan for Bamako, a nationwide institutional framework/policy and a tariff study for sanitation. The Government, through the Ministry of Environment and Sanitation, is financing sanitation master plans for eleven secondary urban centers, including the six urban centers that would be targeted by the AF.

The original project represented the International Development Association's (IDA) contribution to the Kabala Project. At the Government's request, it focused on (a) addressing the water shortages that affected the poorest communities on the right bank of the Niger River where annual population growth rates exceeded six percent, and (b) supporting the implementation of the sector reform and strengthening the capacities of the sector actors.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The overall objective of the proposed project is to increase access to sustainable water services in Bamako.

Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing

The revised PDO is to increase access to sustainable water services in selected urban areas within the recipient's territory.

Key Results

The proposed Additional Financing (AF) is intended to scale up and enhance the impact of the original project. A total of 856,000 people are expected to benefit from the overall project for 610,000 in the original project (outcome target increased by 40 percent) in Bamako and secondary centers, including 600,000 people gaining access to improved water services (approximately 210,000 additional people through the AF: outcome target increased by 54 percent) and 256,000 with better quality services. The project will also help maintain the financial equilibrium of the urban water sector.

In addition, the AF will also expand the water storage and production capacity in the targeted cities, as well as distribution networks and access to improved services through programs of social connections and standposts.

D. Project Description

The project is renamed "MALI: Urban Water Supply Project" to reflect the continuation of the parent project in Bamako and the expansion of the geographical scope to secondary urban centers outside Bamako.

The three existing components under the original project will continue as designed.

- Component A. Water Storage and Transmission finances activities to expand storage facilities and transmission lines in Bamako.
- Component B. Water Distribution finances activities to expand access to improved water services (social connections and standposts) in Bamako.
- Component C. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building provides support to the sector institutions to implement the reform and develop regulatory skills, and environmental and social management of the project and capacity building for safeguard requirements as well.

AF activities were selected during identification to fit the financial envelope allocated to the AF. All activities are regrouped in a new component D. Under this component, the AF would finance the following:

- (a) Rehabilitating and expanding production, storage and transmission facilities in selected urban centers (US\$11.98 million) to increase water availability and quality through, inter alia, (a) rehabilitating existing raw water intakes and ancillary facilities, water treatment plants, boreholes, water storage tanks and transmission pipes; (b) increasing water production capacity by constructing raw water intakes and pumping stations, expanding and constructing water treatment plants, and drilling and equipping new boreholes with connection pipes to collect ground water; (c) increasing water storage capacity by constructing elevated water storage tanks; and (d) provision of goods related for the purpose.
- (b) Increasing access to safe water in selected urban centers (US\$15.68 million) through the provision and installation of primary, secondary and tertiary water distribution pipes and provision and installation of household water service connections and standposts.
- (c) Support to the Recipient (US\$2.34 million) in the areas of: (a) supervision; and (b) assistance to the implementation of the Safeguards Instruments, including through the provision of technical assistance, Training, Operating Costs, goods and services for the required purpose.

Component Name

Component A. Water Storage and Transmission in Bamako

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Component B. Water Distribution in Bamako

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Component C. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

Comments (optional)

Component Name

Component D. Water Supply in Secondary Centers.

Comments (optional)**E. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

The project will continue to cover Bamako and will target additional secondary centers (mainly Kita, Bougouni, Selingue, Nioro du Sahel, Markala and Gao) to improve water supply services. The project will finance investment for construction and rehabilitation and equipment programs specific to each of the targeted cities. The project areas, for the majority, are characterized by plates and hills of the granitic type with a broken ground of lateritic type, which may represent some difficulties for some of the water production, transmission or distribution works to be developed under the project. There are no significant or irreversible adverse impacts that are expected from the implementation of activities that will be financed under this AF.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Abdoul Ganyi Bachabi Alidou (GTI05)

Cheikh A. T. Sagna (GSU01)

II. Implementation**Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

The implementation arrangements under the AF would remain unchanged. The following gives an update on the existing implementation arrangements, and provides updated information on fiduciary aspects and monitoring and evaluation.

SOMAPEP is the executing agency of the original project. SOMAPEP: (i) carries out financial management through its Financial and Accounting Department (Direction Financiere et Comptable, DFC); (ii) manages all procurement-related activities for the project through its Planning and Investments Department (Direction de la Planification et des Investissements, DPI); (iii) prepares annual work plans and budgets, to be approved by the Steering Committee and the Association; and (iv) ensures monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting through DPI and DFC (financial reporting). These arrangements would continue to apply under the AF.

SOMAPEP would implement all AF activities. The execution of the social connections programs requires an efficient planning and to coordinate the identification of beneficiaries with the design and execution of works. Under the original project, SOMAPEP delegated the management of the programs to SOMAGEP, which is better placed to elicit demand from potential customers and this delegation would be extended to the programs to be carried out under the AF. The Project Implementation Manual has been updated prior to appraisal to include the new activities under the AF.

Staffing. To take care of the scattered implementation of activities, a dedicated project manager from

SOMAPEP would manage AF activities with the assistance of technicians located in the targeted centers. Given the very limited number of contracts required for AF's implementation, there is no need for recruiting additional procurement or FM staff. In addition, implementation would benefit from the strengthening of SOMAPEP safeguards team (see Safeguards section).

Oversight. The oversight of the original project was initially carried out by the Steering Committee of Mali's Water and Sanitation Sectoral Program (Programme sectoriel eau potable et assainissement, PROSEA). This responsibility was further shifted to the Steering Committee of the Kabala Project, which was created in July 2014. The latter would oversee the implementation of the AF and meet at least three times per year, as per its statutory provisions.

Financial Management Assessment. The FM system and performance of the SOMAPEP under the original project are acceptable to IDA. SOMAPEP will be responsible for financial management (FM) of the additional financing (AF) and remains the Bank focal point. SOMAPEP is familiar with the Bank FM requirements and is currently managing the first phase of this IDA-financed project. The current FM staffing is adequate. The FM performance was rated Satisfactory following the last supervision mission completed in 2015. For the purpose of this AF, the fiduciary risk has been assessed Substantial following the primary risk assessment which took into account (i) the country overall PFM risk level, and (ii) the difficulties for SOMAPEP to manage multiple contracts from activities supported by several donors.

FM Arrangements. The FM of the AF will follow the same approach as the implementation arrangements in place for the ongoing project managed by SOMAPEP. The configuration of the current accounting software TOMPRO will be updated. The existing FM procedures manual that was prepared during the first phase of the project was updated and will be used for the purpose of this AF.

FM Reporting.

- The interim unaudited financial reports (IFR) are prepared every quarter and submitted to the Bank regularly (e.g. 45 days after the end of each quarter) on time. The frequency of IFR preparation as well as its format and content will remain unchanged.
- The internal audit function contracted to an individual consultant will remain unchanged. The Internal Auditor (AI) will be required to prepare and submit to the Bank and the steering committee, his annual audit plan. Furthermore, in addition to the Project coordinator, the AI will be required to communicate copies of the reports of his missions and his quarterly reports to the Bank and the steering committee. The TOR of the current internal auditor will be updated to cover the AF activities as well as the reporting line including communication of internal audit reports.
- There is no overdue audit report in the project and the sector at the time of preparation of the AF. The audit report of the project managed by SOMAPEP covering the period ending on December 31, 2014 was submitted on time; the external auditor expressed an unqualified opinion. The next audit report of IDA-financed projects in the sector in Mali is due on June 30, 2016. The accounts of the AF will be audited on an annual basis and the external audit report will be submitted to IDA not later than six months after the end of each calendar year; similar to the on-going phase 1 of the project. The TOR of the current external auditing firm will be updated to reflect the scope of the AF, which required two separate audit reports: (i) one for the project accounts; and (ii) one for the SOMAPEP financial statements. The project will comply with the Bank disclosure policy of audit reports and place the information provided on the official website within one month of the report being accepted as final by the team.

Disbursement arrangements. The original credit's funds were allocated to a single disbursement category. The category's formulation in the original Financial Agreement --Goods, works, non-consulting services, Training and consultants' services for the Project-- does not require to be adjusted to apply to the AF activities. The additional credit/grant will finance 100% of eligible expenditures inclusive of taxes. A new designated account (DA) was opened by SOMAPEP in a commercial bank acceptable to IDA. Interest incomes generated from the DA will be credited in a sub-account to be opened in a commercial bank. The ceiling of the DA would be set at US\$ ____ million, which represents __ months of forecasted project expenditures to be paid from the DA [amounts to be agreed at negotiations]. Upon effectiveness, an initial advance up to the ceiling of the DA will be made and subsequent disbursements will be made against submission of Statements of Expenditures (SOE) reporting on the use of the initial/previous advance. The option to disburse against submission of quarterly unaudited Interim Financial Report (also known as the Report-based disbursements) could be considered, as soon as the project meets the criteria. The other methods of disbursing the funds (reimbursement, direct payment and special commitment) will also be available to the project. The minimum value of applications for these methods is 20% of the DA ceiling. The project will sign and submit Withdrawal Applications (WA) electronically using the eSignatures module accessible from the Bank's Client Connection website.

Procurement. The procurement arrangements of the original project would continue to apply, as SOMAPEP would manage the procurement of all activities. The Procurement Plan of the AF has been prepared based on the current Guidelines and was reviewed and agreed by the Bank prior to appraisal on May 5, 2016.

Monitoring and Evaluation. The M&E arrangements of the original project would continue to apply. The contractual framework of the urban water sub-sector, and particularly the Performance Contract of SOMAGEP and the Framework Agreement of SOMAPEP provides for an adequate reporting of key indicators of project outcomes, e.g. access data and information on the financial equilibrium of the sector. SOMAGEP would also carry out satisfaction surveys to obtain customers' feedback on the delivery of water services. SOMAPEP would carry out beneficiary assessments before completion.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The expected investments within this Additional Financing are constituted by construction of water production including boreholes, transmission and storage facilities, installation of distribution networks and public standpipes. These investments are likely to have moderate adverse impacts on environment and will be site-specific as activities realized under the parent project and for which the project was rated EA category B.</p> <p>The AF aims to scale up the parent project activities into six new locations; if cities to host investments are known, as for now the exact physical location of activities to be implemented are still unknown. Therefore, to ensure core guiding principles and</p>

		<p>prerogatives, as well as adequate mitigation measures are set forth, the Government of Mali has updated the parent-project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to cover the six additional cities.</p> <p>The ESMF includes both an environmental and social screening form (ESSF) be used to properly screen the subprojects; and environmental and social clauses (ESC) to be embedded in contractors contracts and complied with during project implementation. The ESMF was consulted upon and publicly disclosed both in Mali and at the Infoshop on May 13, 2016 prior to appraisal.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	None of the activities to be financed by the AF will be implemented in natural habitats or induce the use of resources collected from natural habitats which could result in their degradation.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	Activities under the AF will totally take place in urban areas. That means no forested area is expected to be impacted.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project does not have any relation with pest management.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	As most of activities to be undertaken will involve excavations with possible discoveries of physical cultural resources, this policy is triggered in order to anticipate and to ensure that all the precautions have been taken to protect and safeguard physical cultural resources. However, given the expected site specific nature of foreseen risks and impacts of the physical cultural resources (PCR), there is no need to prepare specific standalone instrument on physical cultural resources; rather, provisions are being made in the ESMF to properly comply with policy requirement, especially during project implementation.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	As per the policy definition, there are no such Indigenous Peoples living in the project targeted areas in Mali; therefore the policy is not applicable.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project activities will involve the constructions and rehabilitation of infrastructure ranging from water production, including boreholes, transmission and storage facilities, installation of distribution networks and public standpipes, may have potential impacts on people and lead to land acquisition or economic resettlement of communities on the corridor of the foreseen civil works.

		<p>Though the targeted beneficiary cities are all known, the footprints of exacts physical location of proposed sites are not known yet and will not be known before appraisal. Therefore, the existing parent-project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was updated, consulted upon by the client and disclosed both in Mali and the Infoshop on May 13, 2016 prior to appraisal.</p> <p>The RPF, just as the ESMF, includes land screening form to be used to ensure project due diligence in preparing site specific RAPs.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not finance dam or dam-related investments, nor use waters from dams. The policy is therefore not applicable.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	<p>Among investments to be realized under this Additional Financing, there is the construction of water production facilities that will be using waters of the Niger River, known to be an international water way serving many riparian countries.</p> <p>The total necessary volume to take per day is estimated to be around is estimated around 5.500 cubic meter per day, cumulated for the five cities of Kita, Bougouni, Selingue, Markala and Gao.</p> <p>An authorization to withdraw a debit of 302,400 cubic meter per day was already issued by the Niger Basin Authority (NBA) to the GoM in 2011. To date, on this total of 302,400 cubic meter per day only 144,000 cubic meter per day have been deducted for the water treatment plant of Bamako.</p> <p>Nonetheless, the project aims to preserve the scarce hydric resources, and will therefore launch a proactive sensitization and advocacy campaign vis-a-vis of beneficiaries with the view of reducing/ minimizing the waste of water. Provision is being made in the ESMF to support this undertaking. The project will continue to rely upon the water withdrawal authorization issued by the NBA.</p>
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	This project is not being implemented in any disputed areas.

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify
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and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

There are no significant or irreversible adverse impacts that are expected from the implementation of activities that will be financed under this AF. Most of the adverse environmental and social impacts associated with these investments will be small in scale and site-specific, typical of category B project, and therefore easily manageable to an acceptable level.

The project's EA category remains B (Partial assessment). In addition to the three safeguards policies (OP/BP 4.01, OP/BP 4.12 and OP/BP 7.50) triggered by the parent project, the AF triggered OP/BP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources) to reflect that artifacts can show up during earth works. Parent-project safeguard instruments (ESMF and RPF) were updated accordingly, disclosed both in-country and at the infoShop on May 13, 2016 prior to appraisal; and will be implemented accordingly.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

The potential adverse impacts associated with projected activities are anticipated to be minor, low and scale and mostly site specific and thus limited to an acceptable level.

Both the social and environmental safeguards impacts and risks identified are not expected to have long term or cumulative effects; rather, the overall outcome will be mostly positive as it lifts the burden of the communities in access to potable water.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

As indicated above, the potential adverse impacts are minimal whereby the positive ones are expected to be huge and more sustainable.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

During the parent project's implementation, screening of sub-projects has taken place to ensure identification and mitigation of any adverse impacts. In addition, limited Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIAs), Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) have been developed and implemented. During civil works' phase, a monthly environmental and social report was regularly produced by the Project Implementation Entity. Moreover, World Bank's safeguards specialists have been closely supporting the project and will continue to provide guidance and advice during the implementation support missions in the fields to ensure that the project will be implemented in full compliance with safeguard triggered policies (OP/PB4.01, OP/PB4.11, OP/PB4.12 and OP/BP7.50).

At a procedural level, as the exact physical location of future investments is not yet known and will not be known by appraisal; and that activities are diversified, the borrower has already updated the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to manage land acquisition, involuntary resettlement or loss of livelihoods induced by the implementation of activities. Both safeguard instruments (ESMF & RPF) contain basic standards, methods, prerogatives and procedures specifying how future activities whose physical location, number, type and scale are unknown will systematically address environmental and social issues. They also clarify the principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to investments to be prepared during AF implementation. They include: (i) a systematic environmental and social screening (ESS) for all sub-activities before selection and implementation; (ii) procedures for conducting activities-

<p>specific ESIA/ Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and/or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); (iii) capacity strengthening and awareness-raising campaigns targeted at relevant stakeholder groups, inclusive of vulnerable groups such as women, elderly, children and youth, for better implementation and monitoring of project safeguard measures; and (iv) establishment and implementation of participatory consultation framework for the environmental and social control and monitoring. Civil works with negligible impacts environmental measures based on national laws and regulations will apply.</p> <p>All the above safeguards documents provide detailed mitigation measures to ensure sustainability and compliance with Malian regulations and legislations, as well as with the World Bank environmental and social policies.</p> <p>As indicated previously, the Project Implementation Entity currently has an environmental specialist who has benefited from safeguards training during Bank supervision missions or specific trainings on safeguard policies and procedures. The Project Implementation Entity is in the process of hiring three environmental and social specialists (one Senior and two Junior) to strengthen its internal capacity. This team will continue to be responsible for environment and social safeguards implementation within this AF.</p>
<p>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</p>
<p>The key stakeholders are communities living in the project areas, particularly poor households, pupils and teachers in schools, which will benefit from water supply, but also the industries that will be connected to water networks, as well as those operating these services as private activities to generate income and share prosperity, and the municipalities. During the update of these safeguard instruments (ESMF and RPF), all these potential stakeholders have been fairly consulted upon and their comments and suggestions taken into consideration in the finalization of the documents. These series of consultations have been organized through workshops and communication campaigns, and as an iterative process, they will continue throughout the project life cycle.</p>

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	02-May-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	13-May-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Mali	13-May-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	21-Apr-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	13-May-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Mali	13-May-2016

<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

V. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Madio Fall

Title: Sr Water & Sanitation Spec.

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: Republic of Mali

Contact: Mamadou Frankaly Keita

Title: Ministre de l'Energie et de l'Eau

Email:

Implementing Agencies

Name: SOMAPEP

Contact: Mr. Adama Tiemoko Diarra

Title: Directeur General, SOMAPEP

Email: atdiarra56@yahoo.fr

VI. For more information contact:

The InfoShop

The World Bank

1818 H Street, NW

Washington, D.C. 20433

Telephone: (202) 458-4500

Fax: (202) 522-1500

Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/infoshop>

VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Madio Fall	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Maman-Sani Issa (SA)	Date: 16-May-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Alexander E. Bakalian (PMGR)	Date: 16-May-2016

Country Director:	Name: Paul Noumba Um (CD)	Date: 16-May-2016
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