

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.: ISDSC1076

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 06-Jan-2015

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 09-Feb-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Senegal	Project ID:	P150351
Project Name:	Senegal Urban Water and Sanitation Project (P150351)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Matar Fall		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	15-Apr-2015	Estimated Board Date:	15-Jun-2015
Managing Unit:	GWADR	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Water supply (50%), Sanitation (50%)		
Theme(s):	Water resource management (100%)		
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	70.00	Total Bank Financing:	70.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			70.00
Total			70.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Project Objectives

The proposed project development objective is to improve access to reliable water and sanitation services in selected urban areas in a financially sustainable manner.

C. Project Description

The proposed project would comprise three components: (i) urban water supply; (ii) urban sanitation; and (iii) institutional support.

Component A - Urban water supply (USD 50.00 M).

This component will be implemented by SONES, the holding company of the urban water sector. It would help to: (i) increase the water production for the Dakar region by 30,000 m³/day from ground water boreholes located 70 km from the capital city, (ii) expand the water storage capacity by the construction of two reservoirs of (2X10,000 m³) capacity at Thiès, (iii) construct a 5km water transmission main from the city of Mbour to the touristic zone of Mbodiène, (iv) rehabilitate the water distribution system of the city of Ngekhokh to be incorporated to the concession of SONES and, (v) expand access to piped water by installing 20,000 household connections in the urban water perimeter.

Component B - Urban sanitation (USD 17.25 M)

This component would be implemented by ONAS, the urban sanitation utility. It would help to: (i) construct a collective sewerage system in the city of Joal-Fadiouth including pipe networks, water pumping stations, a wastewater treatment plant, 2,000 household sewerage connections and 8 public sanitation facilities, (ii) expand access to sanitation services by installing 2,000 additional household sewerage connections in the perimeter covered by ONAS and (iii), update the Greater Dakar sanitation master plan.

Component C - Institutional support (USD 2.75 M).

This component will be implemented by PEPAM (the millennium water and sanitation coordination unit) PCU of the project. The component would support: (i) the preparation/implementation of the second generation reforms in the urban water and sanitation sector, (ii) the implementation of ongoing reforms in the rural water sub-sector, (iii) additional technical studies, (iv) social and environmental safeguards, (v) the PPP transaction of the desalination plant project, and (vi) operating costs of the Project Coordination Unit.

D. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

For urban water supply, the project will focus on the regions of Dakar and Thiès, and particularly the areas of Tasset, Mbour, Ngekokh, and Mdodiène. As regard to sanitation, the project will mainly focus on the city of Joal-Fadiouth. However, specific areas of intervention in the said cities will be determined by technical studies. The social connections programs (for water and sanitation) which have no significant safeguard impact will be implemented in all urban areas covered by SONES and ONAS. The sanitation component aims at mitigating the problem of wastewater discharge in the environment. The nature of the technical solution proposed (extended stabilization ponds or lagoons) characterized by aerobic conditions and the use of plant as biofilters at shallow depth should minimize major risks and impacts (e.g. odors and sludge removal and disposal mainly).

Environmental and social impacts of the project are thus moderate.

E. Borrowers Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The Borrower has reasonable capacity in implementing environmental and social safeguard measures in water and sanitation projects. In that respect, the Borrower is successfully implementing the Environmental and Social Management Plan (EMP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the ongoing IDA funded Water and Sanitation Millennium Project (WSMP) including similar activities than the proposed project. Recent supervision missions of the WSMP concluded that the implementation of the EMP was appropriate and the Safeguard rating is "Satisfactory". While the same institutional framework used for the WSMP will be adopted for the proposed project (the PCU monitoring the overall implementation of the EMP, while implementing agencies would be

responsible for implementing their applicable portions of the EMP) any capacity strengthening measure deemed necessary to improve the safeguard function in this operation will be taken.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Maman-Sani Issa (GENDR)

Salamata Bal (GSURR)

II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project is classified B because of the expected moderate magnitude of the negative impacts that would result from or risks from its activities. Instead, and apart from risks during exploitation, the overall impact of the project is substantially positive due to improvement of sanitation and living conditions in the intervention areas. The potential sites of the civil works in Joal are known but those of the investments in the other cities are not; then, to comply with the Bank policies and the Senegalese environmental regulation, three instruments will be prepared, consulted upon and disclosed in-country and at the Bank Infoshop prior appraisal: (i) an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); (ii) a resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); and (iii) an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the wastewater treatment plant in Joal. Further, it will be agreed with the Borrower at appraisal that the preparation of sub-projects specific EAs/RAPs is a condition of disbursement for each sub-project.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project will not finance activities that affect natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project will not finance activities related to forest exploitation, harvesting, direct or indirect forest degradation, and increased access to forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will not finance acquisition, transport, distribution, storage or use of pesticides or similar chemicals that could threaten environmental and human health.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	This policy is triggered because of the nature of civil works that will be financed under the first two components. The project intervention areas have been inhabited for centuries therefore likely to host underground artifacts. To prevent the destruction during implementation, a chance find procedure will be included in the ESMF and detailed in subsequent EIA/ESMP.

Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples in the project areas.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	The project will include rights of way for the water distribution networks, and minimal land acquisition for water production, storage and distribution and sanitation facilities. Therefore, the Borrower will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that will be consulted upon and disclosed prior to appraisal as a free-standing document along with the ESMF. During project implementation, the screening process will determine whether land will be acquired and whether a sub-project specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not finance dam works or activities associated to existing dam.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project will not finance activities that will interfere with international watercourses; either in terms of water withdraw or discharge of pollutants.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	The project intervention areas are not under dispute.

III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

A. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS: 31-Mar-2015

B. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed.

The specific studies and their timing¹ should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS:

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the sanitation component in Joal are being prepared and expected to be completed by end of February 2015.

IV. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Matar Fall	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Regional Safeguards Coordinator:	Name: Alexandra C. Bezeredi (RSA)	Date: 09-Feb-2015
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Alexander E. Bakalian (PMGR)	Date: 09-Feb-2015

¹ Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.