



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 08-May-2020 | Report No: PIDISDSA27678



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Senegal	Project ID P170954	Project Name SN - AF Saint Louis Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project	Parent Project ID (if any) P166538
Parent Project Name Senegal - Saint-Louis Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project	Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 11-May-2020	Estimated Board Date 06-Aug-2020
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

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to reduce the vulnerability of populations to coastal hazards along the Langue de Barbarie and strengthen urban and coastal resilience planning of the city of Saint-Louis.

Components

- Component 1: Meeting Immediate Needs of the Disaster Affected Population
- Component 2: Planned Relocation of Populations Living in the Highest Risk Zones in the Langue de Barbarie
- Component 3: Strengthening Urban and Coastal Resilience Planning
- Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component
- Component 5: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	50.00
Total Financing	50.00
of which IBRD/IDA	50.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS



World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	50.00
IDA Credit	50.00

Environmental Assessment Category

A-Full Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

B. Introduction and Context

1. Senegal is highly prone to natural disasters, including, floods, droughts, coastal erosion and land degradation. These environmental shocks disproportionately impact the poor, mainly through decreased agricultural productivity, food price shocks, coastal flooding and erosion in cities and associated health hazards. In recent years Senegal has scaled up disaster risk management (DRM) efforts and has included DRM as one of the sub-components of Senegal’s Poverty Reduction Strategy. However, the Government’s approach to disaster risk is still characterized by a multitude of specialized institutions/agencies, each focused on a specific type of risk and/or a target population. A multi-sectoral, yet integrated approach needs to be adopted, starting with the definition and implementation of a national strategy to deal with both climate change and disaster risk key challenges.

2. With 702 km of coastline bordering the Atlantic Ocean and approximately two thirds of the country’s population residing in the coastal zone (mostly in urban areas), Senegal is particularly vulnerable to coastal hazards. Coastal erosion, inundation, extreme swell events, and soil and water salinization pose a significant threat. Situated on the western-most point of Africa, most of the Senegalese coastline is made up of a shallow, sandy coast with dominant waves from the northwest. Some of the natural causes of erosion include low coastal topography, intense waves and high winds and weak soils. However, human activities such as sand mining and rapid population growth and unplanned development have exacerbated risk to the coastal population, infrastructure and ecosystems. The coastal zone is the main socioeconomic driver for the country, as it and hosts 80 percent of economic activities (horticulture, seaside tourism, fishing, services, and so on). Changing coastal dynamics are already threatening societal and economic interests.

3. Climate change impacts, particularly rising sea levels and increasingly frequent and intense storms, are exacerbating hazard risk in Senegal. Senegal’s climate is characterized by two distinct seasons: a dry season from roughly October to May and a rainy season from June to September. Climate projections indicate that mean annual temperatures could increase by 1.1-3.1°C by the 2060s and 1.7-4.9°C by the 2090s. Sea level rise is projected to be as much as one meter by the end of the century, which could result in the disappearance of between 55 and 86 square kilometers of the country’s beaches and flood 6000 square kilometers of low-lying areas. Recent simulations show that Senegal may lose up to 8 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2030 due to climate change effects. The bottom 40 percent is likely to be the most affected, with their incomes reduced



by more than 9 percent¹.

4. City of Saint-Louis Context: The historical city of Saint-Louis (registered as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2000) is located on the northwest coast of Senegal at the mouth of the Senegal River. With a population of 232,000 (2017), the city has experienced rapid growth in population over the last 50 years. The so-called *Langue de Barbarie* is a thin, sandy peninsula adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean that separates the ocean from the final sections of the Senegal River. This sand spit varies in width from around 100 to 400 meters, and has historically played an important role not only in the protection of the lower Senegal delta plain (including the city of Saint Louis), but also in regulating saltwater intrusion by diverting the mouth of the river several kilometers southwards. Over time, the city has progressively encroached upon the *Langue de Barbarie*, resulting in both populations settling in areas of high risk and reducing the natural protective barrier function of the sand dunes.

5. In recent years, coastal erosion along the *Langue de Barbarie* has accelerated, with up to 5 to 6 meters of beach loss per year². Substantial longshore transport of sand towards the south is generated by Atlantic waves from the northwest and north. However, climate change impacts such as sea level rise and changes in storm patterns have exacerbated the erosion problem. Moreover, unplanned settlement in the area has disrupted circulation and sediment transport patterns and has contributed to the degradation of the coastal zone. Approximately 80,000 people reside in the densely populated fishing neighborhoods along the *Langue de Barbarie*. The neighborhoods of *Guet Ndar*, *Goxou Mbathie* and *Ndar Toute* are situated along the four kilometer-stretch of beach most at risk, among the most densely populated in Senegal, and characterized by high levels of social vulnerability.

6. The city of Saint-Louis experiences frequent extreme storm surges, which have displaced a number of families due to extensive flooding and coastal erosion along the *Langue de Barbarie*. The most recent and notable events that caused extensive damage took place in August 2017, and in February 2018. Several houses located along the shoreline, as well as household and livelihood assets, were completely destroyed. Preliminary census data indicates that 199 families (about 2000 people) were displaced by the August 2017 storm surge, and another 59 families (about 590 people) lost their homes in the February 2018 surge. Most of the 258 displaced families are currently living in a relief camp in the *Khar Yalla* site. In addition to being situated in a flood prone area, families in the relief camp are living in crowded tents, with no sanitation services and inadequate access to water, electricity and transport. In such sub-optimal conditions, the affected population continue to face significant health and flood risks, and thus require urgent attention. Additionally, since the *Langue de Barbarie* area experiences two to three severe storm surges per year, it is expected that more families may lose their homes by the summer of 2018.

7. In addition to the families that have already lost their homes, the Municipality of Saint Louis has identified all households within a band of approximately 20 meters along the sea as being within the zone of extremely high risk. These homes are under constant attack from the sea and it is anticipated that at least some of them will be destroyed by future storm surges by summer 2018. The total population in the high-risk zone along the *Langue de Barbarie* consists of 1,342 households – this includes 315 already displaced households and 1,027 households still residing along the *Langue de Barbarie* (538 *concessions*³; 15,081 people). The high levels

¹ SCD

² EGIS study

³ *Concession* is a French term used in Africa to describe a courtyard with a set of dwellings comprised of multi-generational households connected by kinship.



of vulnerability require quick intervention as the population needs to be protected from frequent and extreme storm surge impacts and permanently relocated to a safe zone. This is consistent with the 2013 EGIS/WB study, which recommended progressive strategic retreat of the population at risk in the *Langue de Barbarie*.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

8. The Government of Senegal (GoS) has demonstrated strong resolve and country ownership for resilient recovery and development in the city of Saint-Louis. A multi-partner crisis response has been activated, given both the urgency and complexity of the coastal erosion challenges in the city of Saint Louis. The Saint Louis Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project (SERRP) was therefore approved on June 7th, 2018 for an equivalent of US\$ 30.0 million (Credit IDA 6273-SN; P166538). The project became effective on September 21, 2018 and the closing date is June 30, 2023. The project development objective of the SERRP is to “reduce the vulnerability of populations to coastal hazards along the *Langue de Barbarie* and strengthen urban and coastal resilience planning of the city of Saint-Louis”. The emergency operation responded to the immediate, medium and longer-term needs of vulnerable populations along the coast exposed to frequent and extreme storm surges, in which more than 2,500 people had already been displaced. The SERRP primarily finances: (i) temporary accommodation of families displaced by ongoing storm surge disasters; (ii) planned relocation of the most vulnerable populations (about 5,000 people) living in the high-risk coastal zone, within a 20-meter wide band of the shoreline; and (iii) urban and coastal resilience planning through reclamation of the liberated area, technical studies and planning documents for urban and coastal risk management, and capacity building.

9. The parent project SERRP was appraised with an original total project cost of US\$ 50.0 million; consisting of an equivalent of US\$ 30.0 million in IDA Credit, US\$ 5.0 million in Counterpart Funding and a US \$15.0 million in financing gap. Given the emergency situation, with severe coastal erosion and the rapid pace with which families were being displaced, the project was approved despite an initial financing gap, so that relocation activities could commence while further funds were mobilized. As such, the SERRP was designed to relocate populations along the *Langue de Barbarie* in a phased approach, starting with the most vulnerable. The financing gap of US\$15.0 million largely consisted of funds necessary to complete a second phase of relocation, moving the remaining (approximately 5,000) of the exposed people out of the 20-meter extremely high-risk area to the permanent relocation site.

10. The parent project SERRP is classified as environmental assessment Category A because it involves significant resettlement (approximately 5,000 people) with major social impacts. It triggers Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12, Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01, Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04, and Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11. As the Project was prepared using the emergency provisions of Paragraph 12 (Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance), Section III of the Investment Project Financing (IPF) policy, environmental and social safeguard requirements were deferred to the project implementation phase and a Safeguards Action Plan (SAP) was prepared. Given the emergency nature of the Parent Project, the SAP detailed a phased approach to the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), in which two deliverables would be prepared – a RAP for the temporary relocation and a RAP for the permanent relocation. The phased approach to the safeguard documents allowed for the activities that address urgent and immediate needs to commence, while preparation for the medium-term permanent relocation continued. A similar phased approach was undertaken for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). In accordance with the SAP, the (i) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), (ii) ESIA for the temporary resettlement, (iii) ESIA for the permanent resettlement and the liberation of the 20-meter band in the *Langue de Barbarie*, (iv) the RAP for the temporary resettlement, and the RAP for the permanent relocation have been prepared, adopted and disclosed. In addition, the Grievance Redress Mechanism under the SERRP has been established and is now fully operational.



11. A Level II restructuring was approved on April 11, 2019 to allow the use of IDA project funds to partially finance resettlement compensation, exclusively for the emergency needs of the project, to enable the urgent site development works of the relocation area to commence. This approach was taken, on an exceptional basis, given the severe fiscal constraints facing the Republic of Senegal and the need to move ahead in a timely fashion with these urgent aspects of the project. The exception was made following a Government request and, in line with the Bank Procedure for Investment Project Financing, subsequent approval granted from the RVP to finance, “Land expenditures or cash compensation and other assistance paid in cash for involuntary resettlement”. The project restructuring (i) created a new disbursement category for the purpose of compensation payments, and (2) re-allocated US\$1,100,000 from Component 2 to the new disbursement category for compensation payments.

12. As of April 2020, the parent project SERRP has been effective and under implementation for about 18 months, with disbursement of 21% (for a total amount of \$6.18 million) of the Original Credit IDA-6273-SN. The last Implementation Support Mission in October 2019 considered progress towards the PDO as Satisfactory, based on the fact that the development objective remains extremely relevant to the country's development priorities and progress has been made in achieving results, as highlighted in the PDO and Intermediate outcome indicators. Overall implementation Progress is considered Moderately Satisfactory. Under Component 1, a total number of 692 people have been moved from the relief camp to the to the relocation site in Djougop with temporary accommodation and improved living conditions. For Component 2, planning and design of the permanent relocation site is well underway, with the government embarking on a thorough participatory process to engage beneficiaries in the planning activities. Regarding urban and coastal resilience planning in Saint Louis (Component 3), the study to design a sustainable coastal risk management solution along the *Langue de Barbarie* is underway. Procurement is currently rated Moderately Unsatisfactory. While ADM has a good procurement system structure in place (as recommended in National Code) and a Project Implementation Manual has been prepared for the project, the Manual is not applied in a consistent manner and internal control is weak. An Independent Procurement Review (IPR) has recently been completed to provide recommendations to improve the quality of procurement. Financial Management is rated Moderately Satisfactory. Overall environmental and social safeguards rating is Moderately Satisfactory, and Monitoring and Evaluation is Satisfactory. The overall risk rating of the project has been since inception and continues to be rated as High, given the complexity of preventative relocation involving the move of more than 10,000 people.

13. The rationale for the Additional Financing (AF) is both to fill the financing gap and scale up activities already ongoing within the framework of the parent project, in response to the worsening coastal erosion conditions. Completing the SERRP as originally planned and reaching its Project Development Objective (PDO) would require an AF as the project was appraised and approved with a US\$ 15.0 million financing gap. Additionally, since project approval and effectiveness, the *Langue de Barbarie* continues to experience several extreme and damaging storm surges per year, the most recent of which took place on November 18, 2018. Therefore, the AF proposes to scale up the planned relocation to accommodate additional families severely impacted by extreme storm surges and coastal erosion. All activities are coherent with the overall project purpose and scope and as per priority interventions identified.

14. As the parent project SERRP is governed by the pre-ESF Safeguard Policies, the AF is in full compliance with requirements on the “Use of Additional Financing for Scale-up of Ongoing Operations Governed by Safeguard Policies”. Specifically:



- a. The AIS for the SERRP AF was approved on May 17, 2019, thus meeting the time requirements.
- b. The rationale is clear, given the need to fill the financing gap of the parent project and scale up ongoing activities to respond to the ongoing coastal disaster and relocate the highly vulnerable families.
- c. The magnitude and scope of the proposed scale-up would cover activities that can be accommodated in the context of the ongoing project by relying on the borrower's existing implementation capacity and implementation arrangements relating to all aspects of the project, including fiduciary and safeguards.
- d. The proposed scale-up activities do not trigger any new safeguard risks or policies, and as the SERRP parent project is already Category A, the AF does not change the project rating.
- e. The ISDS and Environmental Assessment and Safeguard Instruments have been updated and will be disclosed before the Bank begins formal appraisal of the expanded, additional or modified activities. The ESIA for temporary relocation and the ESMF for microprojects were prepared, consulted upon and disclosed on the World Bank web site on May 7, 2019. Similarly, the ESIA for the permanent resettlement and the liberation of the 20-meter band in the Langue de Barbarie has been prepared, consulted upon, and disclosed on the World Bank's web on April 23, 2020. The RAP for the temporary relocation (Djougop) was approved by the Bank in March 2019 and the implementation is ongoing. The RAP for the permanent relocation has been consulted upon, and disclosed on the World Bank web site on May 1, 2020.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to reduce the vulnerability of populations to coastal hazards along the Langue de Barbarie and strengthen urban and coastal resilience planning of the city of Saint-Louis.

Current PDO

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to reduce the vulnerability of populations to coastal hazards along the Langue de Barbarie and strengthen urban and coastal resilience planning of the city of Saint-Louis.

Key Results

1. Key Results include:
 - (a) A total of 15,081 people successfully relocated from high risk areas to safe housing, or satisfactorily compensated.
 - (b) Development of an Urban Coastal Resilience Plan of Saint-Louis

D. Project Description

15. An additional credit (P170954) in an amount of US\$50 million is proposed for the Saint Louis Emergency Recovery and Response Project (P1666538), to be financed under the International Development Association (IDA) national country allocation. The closing date of the AF is proposed as June 30, 2025, and a restructuring is proposed to the Credit under the original parent project to extend the closing date to June 30, 2025 to be consistent with the AF. The AF will maintain the original PDO and components.

16. The additional US\$ 50 million credit to the SERRP parent project will continue to finance (i) the temporary needs of displaced populations from the *Langue de Barbarie* affected by storm surge and coastal erosion disasters; (ii) planned relocation of the most vulnerable population along the *Langue de Barbarie* to the



permanent relocation site; and (iii) urban and coastal resilience planning through development of detailed urban development plans for local communities. Specifically, the AF will support the Government to:

- (a) address the initial financing gap of US\$ 15.0 million in the parent project;
- (b) cover approximately US\$ 29.5 million in scale up and cost overrun for activities under Component 2: planned relocation of populations living in the highest risk zones in the *Langue de Barbarie*; and
- (c) add approximately US\$ 2.0 million for new urban development plan activities under Component 3: strengthening urban and coastal resilience and;
- (d) cover an additional US \$3.5 million in related project management activities due to the scale-up, under Component 4.

These activities are described in detail below and the project costing for both the parent project and proposed additional financing is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Project Cost (US\$ million)

Project Components	Original IDA Credit	Original CF	Original Financing Gap	Proposed IDA AF Credit	Proposed CF AF	Revised IDA Allocation (* with CF)
Component 1: Meeting Immediate Needs of the Disaster Affected Population	3.7	-	1.3	1.08	0.13	4.78 (4.91*)
Component 2: Planned Relocation of Populations Living in the Highest Risk Zones in the <i>Langue de Barbarie</i>	14.35	4.0	11.1	39.07	5.5	53.42 (62.92*)
2.1 Design and Implementation of the Citizen Engagement and Social Support Strategy	0.55	-	-	0.55		1.1
2.2 Design and Works for the Development of the Relocation Site	7.5	-	1.5	5.58		13.08
2.3 Permanent Dwellings for the Population Affected by Coastal Erosion	5.0	4.0	8.6	28.24	5.5	33.24 (42.74*)
2.4 Livelihood Restoration for the Displaced Populations	1.3	-	1.0	4.7		6.0
Component 3: Strengthening Urban and Coastal Resilience Planning	8.85	-	2.6	6.34		15.19
3.1 Reclamation of the Liberated Area Along the <i>Langue de Barbarie</i>	1.9		2.1	3.3		5.2



3.2 Design of Coastal Risk Management Sustainable Solution to Protect the <i>Langue de Barbarie</i> shoreline	3.6	-	0.5	4.1
3.3 Development of a Local Early Warning System and Community Response Plan	0.6	-		0.6
3.4 Development of an Urban Resilience Plan for the City of Saint Louis	2.0	0.5	2.24	4.24
3.5 Institutional and technical Capacity Building	0.75	-	0.3	1.05
Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component	-	-	-	
Component 5: Project Management	4.1	1.0	-	3.51
				6.61 (8.61*)
Total	35.0	5.0	15.0	50.0
				5.63
				85.0

* – with Counterpart Financing

(a) Addressing the Original US\$ 15.0 million Financing Gap in Parent Project

17. In 2018, the SERRP parent project was appraised and approved with an original US \$15.0 million financing gap. This was so that emergency activities could begin following several consecutive storm surge and erosion disaster events, with the intent that further funds would be mobilized in the future to fill the gap. The financing gap of US\$15.0 million largely consisted of funds necessary to complete a second phase of relocation, moving the remaining (approximately 5,000) of the exposed people out of the 20-meter extremely high-risk area to the permanent relocation site. While this activity consisted of the bulk of the financing gap, funds from the financing gap were also spread across various sub-components, where the emergency did not necessitate immediate funds, and activities could be staggered until the gap was filled. Thus, the first main objective of the AF is to fill the original financing gap in the Parent Project (as shown in Table 1 on the previous page).

(b) Scale up of Original Project Activities under Component 2 for a total AF of US\$ 29.5 million

18. Under sub-component 2.1, extend and expand citizen engagement and social facilitation activities to (i) deepen the participatory processes for planning of the relocation site, (ii) increase the engagement of the neighboring host communities, and (ii) extend all citizen engagement activities for the longer duration of the project given the closing date of the AF. The activity will involve extending the ongoing contract with the social facilitation firm responsible for the implementation of the citizen engagement activities and monitoring and implementation of the RAP to take into account the expansion of scope and increased number of beneficiaries.

19. Under sub-component 2.2, scale up the activities under development of the relocation site to take into account the increased number of beneficiaries to be relocated. This will include provision of additional services, such as power, water, sanitation, drainage systems, road networks and communication services, due to the



increased number of dwelling units to be built. Specifically, this provides additional financing for the recruitment of a company to carry out the construction works required to develop the relocation site, as well as the supervision of the works.

20. Under sub-component 2.3, scale up of planned relocation to provide permanent dwellings to an additional 10,081 people on the permanent relocation site, for a total of 15,081 people under the parent project and the AF (ie; from 250 concessions/500 households/5,000 people in the parent project to 538 concessions/1,342 households/15,081 people with the combined SERRP + AF). The increase in the number of people who will be moved to the permanent relocation site is based on the final results of the RAP for those living in the approximately 20-meter zone of extremely high risk along the *Langue de Barbarie*. Relocation of this population is consistent with the 2013 EGIS/WB study, which recommended progressive strategic retreat of the population at risk in the *Langue de Barbarie*, although this is now made more urgent for more people given the ongoing and worsening coastal erosion. Under this sub-component, construction of social and community facilities (schools, health posts, youth/women centers, markets, etc.) on the permanent relocation site will also be included to help strengthen the integration between the neighboring host communities and the relocated population. This therefore consists of additional financing for (i) construction of the permanent dwellings for concessions to be relocated; (ii) supervision of the works of the dwelling units; (iii) construction of social and community facilities; and (iv) supervision of the works for social and community facilities.

21. Under sub-component 2.4, the livelihoods restoration activities will be scaled up to support permanent relocation and provide livelihoods support to the additional 10,081 people to be permanently relocated. This will provide additional financing for micro-projects for the creation and restoration of socio-economic activities for displaced populations, including works for community investment projects and acquisition of goods and services in the framework of the micro-projects.

(c) New Urban Resilience Studies under Component 3 for a total of US\$ 2.0 million

22. Under sub-component 3.4, three detailed urban development plans will be elaborated for Saint-Louis, Ndiébène-Gandiole and Gandon, as well as feasibility studies for some of the priority investment projects identified in the plans. Including development plans for the neighboring communities of Ndiébène-Gandiole and Gandon will both support the overall urban resilience agenda and reinforce the dynamics initiated by PROGEP by consolidating the cooperation between local authorities in the planning and implementation of sustainable solutions articulated with urban resilience.

(d) Additional US\$ 3.5 million in Project Management Activities under Component 4 to Support Scale Up

23. Additional US\$3.51 million in project management will support the scale up of activities and ensure effective project management for the additional 24 months of the Additional Financing (closing in June 2025 vs the original parent project closing in June 2023).

24. The AF proposes to increase the counterpart funding requirement by US\$5.63 million, for US\$10.63 million total for both the parent project and AF.

E. Implementation



Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

25. Under this AF, there is no change to the Implementation Arrangements, which, thus far, have been satisfactory. This means that, exactly as the SERRP Parent Project, The Municipal Development Agency (ADM) will act as the Project Implementation Entity (PIE), and manage the implementation of each component, in close coordination with the relevant implementing partners at the regional and local level. All financing will be managed by the ADM, which will carry out all procurement, financial management and internal auditing for the project. Overall strategic and policy oversight will be provided by the existing Project Steering Committee (PSC), while the Project Technical Committee (PTC) will continue to provide technical guidance at both strategic and operational levels. The role of the implementing partners (Municipality of Saint Louis/ADC and ARD) will include, but not be limited to: (i) taking part in the PSC and PTC meetings; (ii) providing technical input to the implementation of their respective project components; (iii) providing regular activity reports to the ADM, and as needed on an ad-hoc basis; and (iv) actively participating in supervision missions and organizing field visits. ADM will provide regular technical assistance to the implementing partners, regularly share documents produced under the SERRP, and involve them in any necessary trainings or capacity building. The capacity of ADM has already been strengthened for the Parent Project SERRP, with the recruitment of (i) one environmental safeguards specialist; (ii) one social safeguards specialist; (iii) a civil engineer (ideally with coastal engineering expertise); (iv) one urban resilience expert; (v) an assistant in Monitoring and Evaluation; (vi) a procurement specialist; (vii) an accountant, and (viii) project local coordinator. No further recruitment is required for the AF.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project is located in and around the city of Saint Louis, at the interface between the marine environment of the Atlantic Ocean and the freshwater environment of the Senegal River. The Langue de Barbarie, a sand spit attached to the coast at its northern end (Mauritania), was created by wave action from the north and west, and river hydrology from the east. The project takes these natural creative forces into account in its design by planning detailed hydrological and oceanic studies before undertaking any works (coastal protection, sea walls, etc.). There is a potential for unplanned negative consequences if works are carried out in the absence of these detailed studies.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Alexandra C. Bezeredi, Social Specialist
Lucienne M. M'Baipor, Social Specialist
Medou Lo, Environmental Specialist
Mamadou Moustapha Ndoye, Social Specialist
Babacar Diouf, Social Specialist
Sophie Lo Diop, Environmental Specialist



SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>This policy is triggered because of the potential impacts and risks associated to the construction a housing estate/social lodging, the destruction of houses and infrastructure on the Langue de Barbarie, and some microprojects at community level for livelihood restauration. As the parent project was prepared as an emergency operation, the preparation of safeguards documents was deferred.</p> <p>The ESIA for temporary relocation and the ESMF for microprojects were prepared, consulted upon and disclosed in-country on April 19, 2019 and on the World Bank web site on May 7, 2019.</p> <p>The ESIA for the permanent resettlement and the liberation of the 20-meter band in the Langue de Barbarie has been consulted upon, and disclosed in-country and on the World Bank’s web on April 23, 2020. A more comprehensive Waste Management Plan will be prepared along with the technical studies for liberation of the 20-meter band. It will cleared by the Bank and the Ministry of the Environment, and disclosed before the start of work to liberate the 20-meter band.</p>
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	There is none and will not be any private sector financing under this operation. The policy is therefore not triggered.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	This policy is triggered because of the potential of hazardous waste on natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	This policy is not triggered because forested sites will not be eligible as resettlement sites under the project
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	This policy is not triggered because no pesticide will be used. Micro-projects using pesticides will not be eligible under the project.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	This policy is triggered due to the physical infrastructure and excavation works that will occur as part of project activities, including in and around



		Saint Louis, a UNESCO world heritage site. A chance find procedure will be incorporated as part of the safeguard studies. It is also triggered if works disrupt culturally or historically sensitive buildings, zones or artifacts.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	This project will not affect indigenous people as defined by OP4.10
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	This policy is triggered as it involves the resettlement of 1,027 households/15,081 people. The RAP for the temporary relocation (Djougop) was approved by the Bank in March 2019 and the implementation is ongoing. The RAP for the permanent relocation has been consulted upon, and disclosed in-country on April 25, 2020 and on the World Bank web site on May 1, 2020.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy is not triggered as the project will not finance a new dam, does not rely on the performance of an existing dam, power stations or water supply systems, etc., as defined in the OP.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This policy is not triggered as the project will not affect international waterways, as defined in the OP.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered as the project will not operate in disputed areas, as defined in the OP.

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 and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

Four safeguard policies are triggered: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04), Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12).

The project will finance many interrelated activities, including the immediate resettling of 217 families under temporary accommodation; financing micro-projects; planning and constructing permanent housing for of 1,027 households/15,081 people ; clearing the site from which people are living now (20 meters zones); and carrying out long-term studies for the sustainable protection of the urban segment of the Langue de Barbarie. The most significant environmental impacts are expected from the permanent resettlement and the liberation of the 20 meters band in the Langue de Barbarie. The ESIA for these activites estimated the quantity of waste from the demolition of houses located on the 20 m strip at around 63,700 tonnes, made up of 88.10% of inert waste, 10.20% of non-inert and non-hazardous waste, and 1.70% potentially hazardous waste. The project will also cause loss of vetegation in the construction site, in addition to the impacts caused during construction works (noise, dust, health, safety, traffic disruptions, etc.,). Re-grading the soon-to-be evacuated site will also cause environmental and social impacts through works, noise, dust, health and safety and restriction of access. Impacts from micro-projects, the nature of which is still



unknown, are also anticipated, although are likely to be relatively limited. Long-term studies of the hydrology of the Langue de Barbarie and the Senegal river delta will have beneficial impacts on the overall management of the coastal area in the Saint-Louis region.

The project will have beneficial social impacts on populations in the Langue de Barbarie who are exposed to the risk of coastal erosion acceleration in part due to sea level rise and storms patterns, which already caused large losses of beaches and land. The project is categorized A because of the potential adverse environmental and social impacts linked mainly to the planned relocation of 1,027 households (approximately 15,081 people) through the development of a new relocation site where civil works will be done. More than 217 of these 1,027 households that are relocated in Djougop site, have already lost their houses because of storm surges in August 2017 and February 2018. Most of these households lost access to sources of livelihood due to the displacement. Given, the emergency context of this project, the vulnerability of PAPs and threats to their current homes due to coastal erosion, resettlement of the families has been phased. First, priority will be given to the temporary relocation of the 98 families in compliance with World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies with the option of temporary relocation in mobile units were installed on part of the final relocation site, in June 2019. In parallel, actions are planned for the permanent relocation of the 1,027 families in a longer time frame, estimated to 2-3 years.

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

The project will have long-term environmental impacts due to the loss of vegetation up to more than 150 trees / ha in some areas, and very sparse in places in the construction site. .

Demolition of housing on the Langue de Barbarie belonging to families to be relocated, re-grading the site, and preventing future construction and encroachment on the site, will have potential long-term benefits, as the zone will be returned to a more natural state, which could help mitigate coastal erosion. The potential for revegetation and landscaping will also have to be explored to make the site more natural.

Positive long-term impacts include the scientifically sound management of the coastal area in the Langue de Barbarie / Saint-Louis area following the studies that will be carried out (hydrological, sedimentological, climatic, ocean currents, etc.). These studies will inform future coastal developments in the area.

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

N/A.

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.

The Project Implementation Entity (Municipal Development Agency - ADM) has experience with the World Bank Safeguards policies' requirements through several Bank funded projects with large infrastructures and resettlement activities (the Stormwater management and CCA project - P122841, the parent project of this proposed AF). As such, there is reasonable capacity and experience within the various sectors and among the various stakeholders involved in environmental and social issues.

ADM has Environmental and Social Safeguards Department staffed with three environmental specialists (including one



Environmental Health and Safety specialist) and two social specialists. One Environmental specialist and one social specialist are based in Saint-Louis to handle day to day safeguards implementation.

The ESMF outlines an environmental and social screening mechanism for future micro-projects, ensuring that each micro-project is screened, and mitigation measures included before the micro-project receives funding by the Project. Environmental and social measures of the ESIA for temporary relocation to be implemented by the Constructor have been integrated into the bidding document. The contractor, in charge of the temporary relocation, developed its own Contractor ESMP, which was reviewed by the Bank team. The supervision of the implementation of the Contractor ESMP is provided by the project environmentalist based in Saint-Louis.

All bidding documents for civil works related to the permanent resettlement and the liberation of the 20 meters band in the Langue de Barbarie will have embedded environmental and social clauses, in order to enable contractors to follow up on environmental and social due diligence and to mitigate the anticipated negative risks and impacts identified in the ESIA.

The RAP of the permanent resettlement sets out details of mitigation measures to manage potential social impacts and avoid, minimize, mitigate and/or compensate any adverse social impacts associated with the implementation of Project activities, including measures designed to prevent gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse.

Furthermore, comprehensive and inclusive communication strategy and an Action Plan are being implemented in order to help beneficiaries understand project objectives and intervention mechanisms, and to favor appropriate dissemination of all the information concerning approaches, processes, results and lessons learned by the program as a whole to key stakeholders.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The project explicitly seeks to support continued engagement and consultation with the beneficiary households living in the extremely hazard prone coastal zone of the Lange de Barbarie by using the participative approach design. Through consultative processes, engagement in local level planning and feedback mechanisms, the approach to coastal resilience and planned relocation will be elaborated and adjusted. Feedback mechanisms are being developed to ensure transparency, accountability, ownership and learning as well as a continuous dialogue with target beneficiaries and other stakeholders

The key stakeholders for the project are at three levels: national (Ministries, ADM), regional (Administrative Authorities and Regional Technical Services, ARD) and local (Municipality of Saint-Louis/ADC, population and affected people representatives, NGOs). Stakeholders are also identified according to a multi-sectoral nature (coastal zone management, urban planning, social development and livelihoods). These stakeholders are represented in all committees (Steering, Technical, Regional or Local, etc.) established during the project implementation.

All these stakeholders have been adequately implicated in the Project during the preparation and the implemented phases. The environmental and social assessment studies, namely the ESIA, RAPs are carried out according to the same principle, using broad-based public consultation approach, involving the above stakeholder groups. The objective is to raise awareness of project activities and impacts and foster ownership on their part. This approach will be sustained throughout project implementation. Concerns of communities and affected people are being collected



and identified through consultations which are ongoing.

Grievances: The resettlement process is complex, and it is rare for the entire population to agree with the criteria for accessing the solutions offered, with the quality of the solutions, or with the established requirements. A harmonious relationship among individuals who will participate in the relocation program and the entities involved means that any problem arising must be resolved in a timely manner rather than become a dispute.

A GRM system (Djougop and Langue de Barbaries) has been established, whereby queries or clarifications about the project are responded to, problems with implementation are resolved, and complaints and grievances are addressed efficiently and effectively. The GRM operated by the ADM is currently in place to allow all project-affected beneficiaries to submit complaints and receive timely feedback and resolution of issues. In order to create trust between ADM, local Government and affected communities, and acceptance of planned relocation, a public awareness program through the Citizen Engagement component is developed. It will inform about the project activities and provide practical suggestions/feedback that allows for a more transparent implementation, better responsiveness to beneficiaries, increasing involvement of stakeholders' and most importantly, capturing implementation issues before they become more serious and/or widespread. The Results Framework will monitor percentages of addressed grievances.

B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

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 (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?



Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?

No

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?

No

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

NA

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

Yes

Provide estimated number of people to be affected 15,081

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes



All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

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APPROVAL

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