



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 12-Apr-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24124

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Senegal	Project ID P164262	Project Name Senegal Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 23-Apr-2018	Estimated Board Date 06-Jun-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Water
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL, Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement (MHA)	Implementing Agency Direction de l'Hydraulique (DH), Office des Forages Ruraux (OFOR), Direction de Gestion et de Planification des Ressources en Eau (DGPRES), Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Office National de l'Assainissement du Sénégal (ONAS), Direction de l'Assainissement (DA)	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The project's development objective is to increase access to improved water and sanitation services in selected rural areas and strengthen capacity for water resources management.

Components

Component 1 : Water Supply

Component 2 : Sanitation

Component 3 : Water Resources Management

Component 4 : Institutional Support and Project Management

Financing (in USD Million)**SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	130.00
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Total Financing	130.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

Total World Bank Group Financing	130.00
World Bank Lending	130.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)



B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Senegal is a Sub-Saharan African country with a population of 14.8 million (2016), of which 54 percent live in rural areas. The annual growth rate of the country population until 2030 is estimated at 3.0 percent, with a lower growth rate of 2.6 percent in rural areas. Senegal's per capita gross national income using the Atlas method was US\$950 in 2016.
2. After decades of very modest growth, particularly from 2007 to 2013, the Government of Senegal (GoS) adopted in 2014 the Emerging Senegal Plan (Plan Senegal Emergent, PSE) designed to help the country get out of a cycle of low-growth and weak poverty reduction. Greater competitiveness, punctual progress in structural reforms, and a favorable external environment all mean economic growth has recently accelerated, reaching about 6.5 percent in 2015; 6.6 percent in 2016 and making Senegal one of the best performing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa. At a sectoral level, the higher growth in both years was mainly attributed to larger contributions from the agriculture and industrial sectors. In short, Senegal's recent uptick in economic growth reflects stronger international competitiveness, incipient structural changes and, to a lesser extent, favorable exogenous factors, such as positive terms of trade favorable climatic conditions. Other macroeconomic indicators are showing positive trends, although public debt is trending upwards. The fiscal deficit also narrowed in the last few years, to 4.8 percent of GDP in 2015 and 4.2 percent in 2016.
3. Senegal's medium-term economic prospects are positive for as long as its new structural reforms are sustained and deepened, and the external environment remains benign. Economic growth is projected at reaching 6.8 percent in 2017 and 6.9 percent in 2018, and the PSE economic blueprint for becoming a middle-income country targets even more ambitious growth rates of between 7.6 percent and 8.3 percent from 2016 to 2018. To accelerate Senegal will need all its drivers of economic growth pointing in the same direction at the same time. This means more reforms to solve critical bottlenecks in the country's productivity and competitiveness; sustaining a credible fiscal policy and avoiding currency overvaluation; and benefiting from a positive international environment.
4. Progress in poverty reduction in Senegal has been mixed in the last 15 years. The poverty rate declined 7 percentage points between 2000 and 2005, particularly in urban areas, followed by stagnation until 2011, when poverty was estimated at 47.3 percent, per the latest official survey. Although there is a lack of updated data, recent projections indicate that progress in poverty reduction has been rather modest, and that Senegal continues to display high rates of monetary poverty. Simulations based on the evolution of per capita GDP suggest that poverty may have decreased by 3 percent to 6 percent from 2011 to 2015, driven by improvements in rural areas and agricultural expansion. Data on employment suggest that some reallocation out of agriculture took place in rural areas, which might have further contributed to poverty reduction. But non-monetary evidence suggests that inequality has stagnated. Social indicators and outcomes have been generally positive, although slow and uneven. In urban areas, the poor are mainly unemployed or working in the informal sector, typically in trade. Poverty in urban areas is less deep, and urban poor are more likely to transit out of poverty. Most of the poor live in rural areas, where poverty is deeper and more severe, generally linked to the lack of access to basic needs like food and social services (education, health, electricity, water and sanitation).

SECTORAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT



5. The fragmentation of the sanitation sector in several ministerial departments (Water, Health, Environment, Cities) is a serious handicap for the focus on sustainable services delivery. The urban sanitation sector is mapped to the Ministry of Cities and Territory Planning.

Situation of water and sanitation services and challenges

6. Senegal is a Sahelian country with limited water resources to support key sectors of the economy including agriculture and domestic water supply. Therefore, improving knowledge and strengthening the integrated planning, development and management of surface and ground water resources is essential. Consequently, the GoS has adopted a National Program for integrated water resources management (IWRM) together with an action plan including water resource protection to ensure adequate quantity and quality of water to meet the various demands. The IWRM Action Plan (*Plan d'action pour la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau*, PAGIRE) adopted in 2007, is aligned with the recommendations of the Rio Summit and the Council of African Ministers of Water's vision for sustainable management of water resources. In a pragmatic approach, the implementation process of the PAGIRE is based on: (i) improving governance through the legislative and regulatory framework; (ii) improving knowledge and monitoring of water resources; (iii) strengthening the water resources planning systems; and iv) communication and information on water resources issues. The implementation of the PAGIRE places IWRM at the heart of the sector's governance policies and strategies, in line with the national SDG agenda, which devotes four indicators to IWRM.
7. Substantial progress has been achieved with the preparation of the Water Act (Code de l'Eau), which should be soon submitted to the National Assembly; however, there is a need to strengthen data collection and analysis capabilities to ensure that decision-making is based on scientific analysis, inform investments and water resources related policies. This will be key in ensuring water security and sustainability of urban and rural water supply and sanitation infrastructures.
8. By international standards, Senegal's urban water sub-sector ranks among the top performers in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Through successful reforms underpinned by large investment programs and an aggressive policy to promote subsidized household water connections, near-universal access to piped water (98.5 percent, with 90 percent served through private connections) has been achieved in urban areas, thereby exceeding the initial target of 96 percent set for the MDGs.
9. Steady investment programs in the rural water supply (RWS) sub-sector have resulted in an access rate to safe drinking water of 88 percent in 2015 in rural areas, exceeding the initial target of 82 percent set out for the MDGs. However, the development of the RWS sub-sector is still facing the following challenges:
 - (a) Many rural water systems are obsolete and need to be upgraded/rehabilitated including: the reinforcement of water production/storage facilities, the replacement of pumping systems, the densification of water distribution networks, and the installation of household water connections programs in response to the growing demand of the population.
 - (b) More than 1 million people are affected by the poor quality of the groundwater (high salt and fluorine contents, exceeding the limits set by of the World Health Organization (WHO) with a negative impact on public health). In addition, most of the groundwater delivered by the existing piped systems is not disinfected.
 - (c) The need to further support the ongoing reforms to introduce PSP in the management of rural water facilities, and enable OFOR to effectively fulfill its missions as the *société de patrimoine* of the sub-sector about assets management and monitoring the delivery of services by private operators.



10. The sanitation sub-sector did not witness a similar progress, and did not achieve the MDGs targets. Only 48 percent of the country population has access to improved sanitation services, with a large difference between urban areas achieving a 62 percent access rate, against 36 percent in rural areas. This disparity is even more important in the central areas of the country where only 26 percent of the rural population has access to improved sanitation and 53 percent practice open defecation with a negative impact on public health and child mortality. Mobilizing more concessional financing to fill the access gap in rural areas particularly in the central part of the country, is the main challenge facing the development of the sub-sector. A massive intervention in this area is needed to complement the GoS' efforts to achieve SDGs in rural sanitation. Sanitation-related hygiene promotion activities are also required to increase impact on behavior change and public health and generate more counterpart funding from beneficiaries.
11. In addition, small towns in rural areas face specific sanitation challenges. Most of the households possess latrines and water service connections. However, the disposal of fecal sludge and wastewater is largely inadequate and environmentally unsafe. Manual emptying of latrines is the most frequent desludging method and the few operators of vacuum trucks dump fecal sludge in the vicinity of the towns, in the absence of adequate disposal sites. Wastewater disposal faces similar issues, as a limited number of households have soak away pits of acceptable quality, the functioning of which may be prevented by the soil and infiltration conditions. Dumping of wastewater in the immediate street environment is largely prevalent. The findings of the sanitation master plans that were carried out for the small towns show that these challenges can only be addressed by a combination of on-site and off-site solutions (condominal sewerage or conventional sewerage), associated with wastewater and sludge treatment plants.
12. To boost rural households' access to improved sanitation and reduce the rate of open defecation, a new strategy for rural sanitation was adopted in 2013 and its action plan validated in 2016. The main goal of the National Rural Sanitation Strategy (*Stratégie Nationale de l'Assainissement Rural*, SNAR) is to gradually hand over the responsibility to build their own sanitation facility to households by relying on sanitation marketing techniques. It was noted that each time the GoS helps build one sanitation facility, households self-build 1.5 facility, which indicates a significant self-building capacity. The new strategy thus plans to support the households in carrying out these sanitation efforts through a marketing approach to sanitation. Under this approach the GoS should plan, strengthen the capacities of the private sector (craftsmen, masons, etc.), carry out promotion and IEC, regulate and manage subsidies. The latter remain necessary, first for reasons of equity between urban and rural areas, then to boost achievements by the private sector. The governing rules and procedures of this approach have been elaborated by the Directorate of Sanitation (*Direction de l'assainissement*, DA) of the MHA, with the support of the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), but remain to be tested.

Institutional and Legal Setting

13. The provision of water supply and sanitation services in Senegal is governed by a comprehensive legal and contractual framework. The Water and Sanitation Law of September 24, 2008¹, defines responsibilities for managing urban and rural water and sanitation services as well as principles for delivering services, delegating responsibilities (including to private entities), monitoring and controlling the delivery of services and cost recovery of services.

¹ Water and Sanitation Act, organizing the public service for water supply and household wastewater (*Loi portant organisation du service public d'eau potable et d'assainissement des eaux usées domestiques*, Loi SPEPA 2008)



14. Since 1996 Senegal has been engaged, with IDA support, in a reform of the water supply and sanitation sector, the principles and progress of which are summarized in Box 1.

Box 1. Basic Features and Progress of WSS Reform in Senegal

The WSS sector reform in Senegal is based on three overarching principles: (a) vesting public entities with the responsibility of planning and implementing the development of services, (b) vesting private operators with the responsibility of delivering services and (c) setting and monitoring performances of the various actors that would be effectively enforced through financial incentives. These principles were progressively applied in the urban and rural areas to the water supply and sanitation sub-sectors.

The first phase of the reform took place in 1996 with: (i) the creation of the National Water Company of Senegal (SONES), a public holding company in charge of managing assets and developing urban water services under a concession agreement with the GoS; (ii) the recruitment of a private operator, the Senegalese Water Utility (*Sénégalaise des Eaux*, SDE), which delivers water services under a performance-based lease (*affermage*) agreement; and (iii) the establishment of the National Sanitation Agency of Senegal (*Office National de l'Assainissement du Sénégal*, ONAS), a parastatal in charge of managing urban sanitation. SONES and ONAS have also entered performance contracts with the GoS represented by the Ministry of Water and Sanitation (*Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement*, MHA) and the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning (*Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et du Plan*, MEFP). The implementation of the reform was supported by two IDA-financed operations.

The urban water supply reform was replicated in 2014 in the rural water supply sub-sector, with the creation of the Rural Boreholes Agency (*Office des forages ruraux*, OFOR), a public asset holding company (*société de patrimoine*) – playing a similar role in rural areas to the one assigned to SONES in urban areas: managing assets, developing rural water services, and monitoring private operators –, and the delegation of the operational management of rural water systems to private operators. The Water and Sanitation Millennium Project (PEPAM-IDA, P109986 – closed in December 2015) helped design and initiate this reform. As of today, four regional *affermage* contracts, out of the eight initially planned, have been signed and it is expected that all rural piped water systems in Senegal will be managed by private operators by the end of 2018.

With a second-generation reform of the urban water supply sub-sector, the GoS plans to give more responsibility to the private operator in terms of assets renewal and to launch a bidding process to recruit an operator for the “*affermage*” to seek savings in the operator’s remuneration through competition. The process is on-going with the support of the Urban Water supply and Sanitation Project (UWSP, P150351) and expected to be concluded during the first semester of 2018.

In parallel, ONAS moved to actively seek private sector participation (PSP) in the operation and maintenance of urban sanitation facilities. In a first step, PSP is carried out through services contracts covering Dakar facilities (including sewers and sludge treatment plants). ONAS has prepared a roadmap to generalize PSP to all sewerage networks throughout the country.

15. The implementation of the reforms of the rural water supply and sanitation sub-sectors is facing several institutional challenges:
- (a) OFOR has developed capacities in planning and implementing RWS investments, but is still deprived of adequate tools to manage the sub-sector’s assets and effectively monitor the delivery of services by the private operators and the execution of their contractual obligations.
 - (b) ONAS has made substantial progress in delegating responsibilities to the private sector for maintaining networks and operating treatment facilities, but would require assistance at start-up to fulfill its new responsibilities in rural sanitation.
 - (c) The recently approved rural sanitation strategy emphasizes the need to involve the Senegalese private sector in the development of access to improved sanitation by using a marketing approach as a medium-term alternative to subsidized latrines programs. With the assistance of WSP and consultants, DA prepared a comprehensive set of rules and procedures of the marketing approach, which remain to be tested.



Rationale for Bank Intervention

16. For over twenty years, the Bank has been a leading partner of the GoS in the development of the water and sanitation services, through IDA lending and knowledge. Under three successive operations funded by IDA over the period 1995-2015, namely the Water Sector Project (US\$100 million, closed in June 2004), the Long-Term Water and Sanitation Project (US\$125 million, closed in June 2009), the PEPAM-IDA (US\$55 million, closed in December 2015), more than 2.5 million people gained access to improved water services and 1.0 million people benefited from improved sanitation services. These projects also supported the successful urban water sector reform initiated in 1995, and the preparation/implementation of the rural water sub-sector reform which led to the creation of OFOR in 2014 and the establishment of the first rural water service delegation through a public-private partnership (PPP) in 2015.
17. Under the ongoing UWSP, the Bank helps finance strategic water investments, increase access to sanitation services in urban centers and support the GoS in the implementation of the second-generation reform of the urban water. The Bank is also supporting the ongoing institutional reform of the urban sanitation which resulted in defining a clear roadmap for progressively increasing PSP in the management of urban sanitation facilities.
18. Bank's continued engagement under the proposed project, would provide an opportunity to build on the lessons learned from the long and successful partnership with the GoS in the development of the water and sanitation sector. The project is aligned with the GoS priorities towards achieving SDGs and is consistent with the increased focus on institutional reforms in the context of the urban water second-generation reform and increased PSP in the management of rural water services. The project will focus on central rural areas facing below-average access rates to water and sanitation services and poor water quality with negative impact of public health. The project location is the central west part of the country (regions of Thiès, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack and Kaffrine) where four private operators have been recruited to operate about 600 rural water supply schemes most of which need to be rehabilitated to ensure the sustainability of water services. In this area, access rate to improved sanitation facilities is the lowest in the country and open defecation practice is the highest.
19. In addition to direct investments in infrastructure to develop access, the Bank's repositioning in rural areas will consolidate its leading role in the rural water sector reform which resulted in increased PSP in the management of rural water systems. The continued Bank support to the reform will help consolidate performance and address remaining institutional challenges for the sustainable development of rural water services.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

20. The project's development objective is to increase access to improved water and sanitation services in selected rural areas and strengthen capacity for water resources management.



Project Beneficiaries

21. **The expected total number of beneficiaries is 1.50 million**, of which 365,000 people provided with access to piped water through household connections and standpipes, and 1,135,000 people provided with improved sanitation facilities via household latrines, household connections to off-site piped sanitation systems and toilets in schools, health centers, and public markets. In addition, all existing users of piped water systems will benefit from improved water quality with the installation of chlorination equipment. The project will finally have a positive impact on the private sector directly involved in construction activities and contracted for service delivery. The project will also help strengthen IWRM through improving knowledge, planning and the institutional framework.

PDO Level Results Indicators

22. The following key performance indicators will measure success in achieving the PDO:

Table 1: PDO Indicators

PDO Indicator	Assessed Aspect of PDO
Number of people in rural areas provided with access to improved water sources under the project	Increased access to water services
Number of people in rural and semi-urban areas provided with access to improved sanitation under the project	Increased access to sanitation services
Coverage of water needs by the water production in the project area	Improvement of water services
Number of Water Resources Development Plans completed and approved	Strengthened capacity for water resources management



Key Results

The following key performance indicators will measure success in achieving the PDO:

- Number of people in rural areas provided with access to improved water sources under the project (core);
- Number of people in rural and semi-urban areas provided with access to improved sanitation under the project (core);
- Coverage of water needs by the water production in the project area;
- Number of water resources development plans completed and approved.



D. Project Description

Project Components:

The proposed project will consist of four components, which are summarized below.

Component 1. Water Supply (US\$40.88 million). This component aims at improving water services and expanding access through the following sub-components:

- 1.1 Upgrading of piped water systems to increase water availability and quality, in selected areas through (a) the renewal of electro-mechanical equipment of about 371 water production sites; (b) rehabilitating water storage facilities; (c) the installation of about 203 water production meters and about 12,640 water distribution meters; (d) the installation of chlorination devices on about 580 systems; (e) expanding capacity by drilling and equipping two new boreholes with connection pipes to collect ground water; (f) the renewal of water distribution networks and water meters; and (g) provision of goods for the purpose.

This sub-component will: (i) rehabilitate water production, storage and metering facilities of the systems covered by the *affermage* contracts of Thiès/Diourbel, Kaolack/Kaffrine and Fatick and ensure water disinfection in all systems; and (ii) expand the production capacity of the NDP branch of the NDP/GL *affermage* by about 6,000 m³ per day and help rehabilitate networks and metering of the NDP branch.

- 1.2 Development of access to water in selected areas through (a) the installation of about 30,500 household service connections and the expansion of tertiary distribution networks by about 483 km; (b) the installation of about 200 stand posts and the expansion of distribution networks by about 500 km; and (c) provision of goods for the purpose.

This sub-component will: (i) help connect mostly poor households under affordable conditions; and (ii) enable the water services to reach currently unserved neighborhoods.

- 1.3 Provision of consulting services for the control and supervision of sub-components 1.1 and 1.2.

Component 2. Sanitation (US\$66.26 million). This component aims at increasing access to improved sanitation and ensuring adequate disposal of wastewater and sludge through the following sub-components:

- 2.1 Development of access to improved sanitation in selected rural areas through (a) the installation of about 100,000 household latrines; (b) the installation of about 200 public toilets; and (c) provision of goods for the purpose.

This sub-component will provide on-site sanitation facilities to the rural population in four regions (Diourbel, Fatick, Kaffrine and Kaolack) at home and outside the home, in markets, schools and health centers.

- 2.2 Provision of sanitation facilities in one selected small town through, (a) the installation of sewer pipes, one wastewater pumping station and about 1,400 household interceptor tanks and service connections; (b) the construction of a wastewater treatment plant and a sludge treatment plant; (c) the purchase of one vacuum truck; and (d) provision of goods for the purpose.

This sub-component will equip one small town with a condominal sewer network and provide adequate wastewater and sludge disposal.



- 2.3 Development of access to sewerage services and provision of adequate wastewater and sludge disposal in selected small towns through (a) the installation of about 40 km of sewer pipes, the installation of five wastewater pumping stations, the installation of about 3,890 service connections; (b) the installation of three wastewater treatment plants with a global capacity of about 4,100 m³ per day, the installation of five sludge treatment plants with a global capacity of about 85 m³ per day; and (c) provision of goods for the purpose.

This sub-component will: (i) develop access to sewerage services in four towns (Diourbel, Nioro du Rip, Guinguiné, Kounghoul) where off-site sanitation is the best option; (ii) equip three sewered towns (Nioro du Rip, Guinguiné and Kounghoul) with wastewater and sludge treatment plants; and (iii) equip two small towns (Malem Hodou and Birkilane) where on-site sanitation is the best option with sludge treatment plants.

- 2.4 Support to the Recipient in the areas of: (a) supervision; (b) communication, information and education, related to the activities under Components 2.1 to 2.3.

Information, education and communication (IEC) activities play a decisive role in generating demand for access to improved sanitation services. Therefore, the implementation of the on-site sanitation component will be based on three types of activities: (i) generation of demand through awareness raising activities on hygiene promotion and behavior change; (ii) construction of on-site sanitation facilities and public toilets; and (iii) quality control of the execution of works. Following this approach, ONAS will recruit sanitation contractors under delegated project management, with a separate technical control. Contractors will be invited to present themselves in the form of joint ventures covering both IEC and works execution. IEC activities will be launched upstream to encourage targeted households to acquire a latrine or any other sanitation system that is efficient and compatible with their financial means. Given the large number of structures to be built, it was decided to have one contractor by region or operational division of ONAS.

Component 3. Water Resources Management (US\$7.33 million). This component aims at improving the knowledge and planning of the development of water resources through the following sub-components:

- 3.1 Strengthening the Recipient's capacity in assessing and monitoring water resources through (a) carrying out hydrogeological and hydrological studies; (b) construction of piezometers, trial boreholes and hydrometric stations; and (c) consulting services and provision of OT equipment and software for the establishment of a water quality mapping system.

This sub-component will help improve knowledge and monitoring of groundwater and surface water resources in *Sénégal Oriental* and *Casamance* and design and implement a centralized water quality mapping system.

- 3.2 Support to the Recipient's capacity in planning the development of water resources through consulting services and technical assistance for the preparation of water resources development master plans in five water basins.

This sub-component will provide planning tools at an adequate geographical level (water basin) for coordinating and validating the water demands of the various water-consuming sectors.

Component 4. Institutional Strengthening and Project Management (US\$15.53 million). This component aims at supporting sector institutions and the sector reforms, and enabling the PCU to deliver its responsibilities through the following sub-components:



- 4.1 Support to the Recipient in the areas of Project coordination, supervision, financial management, communication and outreach, procurement, monitoring and evaluation, supervision of implementation of the Safeguards Instruments, including through the provision of technical assistance, Training, Operating Costs, goods and services for the purpose.

This sub-component will enable the PCU to fulfill its responsibilities about project management.

- 4.2 Support to the Recipient and sector institutions through (a) consulting services for the preparation of a feasibility study of water transfers to the central regions and the update of the RWS master plan of the Kédougou region; (b) the provision of technical assistance to ONAS; (c) the provision of subsidies to the construction of household latrines in selected areas, the provision of marketing services and the construction and equipment of the Sani markets; (d) support to OFOR through (i) consulting services for the inventory and management of rural water supply assets, the update of the financial model and the design and implementation of a reporting system for monitoring private operators and for the design and supervision of OFOR's Dakar offices; (ii) the construction of OFOR's Dakar offices; and (iii) provision of goods for the purpose; (e) the provision and installation of monitoring and laboratory equipment for DGPRES and the provision of goods and services for communication activities of DGPRES.

This sub-component will (i) help DH to explore solutions for addressing the water quality issues in the Central Zone; (ii) help OFOR and ONAS to fulfill their respective mandates in the context of the ongoing sector reforms; (iii) support the pilot implementation of the marketing approach to rural sanitation; and (iv) strengthen DGPRES's monitoring and communication capacities.

- 4.3 Support to the Recipient and sector institutions through the provision of (a) _ vehicles; (b) OT and office equipment; (c) Training; and (d) travel allowances and travel expenditures of the implementation agencies for the supervision of project activities.

This sub-component will help strengthen the implementation capacities of the implementation agencies.



E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

A. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

23. The proposed project will replicate the implementation arrangements of previous IDA-financed projects in the sector, OFOR replacing SONES as the responsible *société de patrimoine*, in line with the shift from urban to rural areas. The rural water component of the project will be implemented by OFOR, the sanitation component by ONAS, and the water resources component by the DGPRES. OFOR technical and planning departments are fully experienced and staffed to deliver their mandates under the Project. ONAS has set up a Rural Sanitation Unit in Dakar, reporting to the General Manager, and assigned three rural sanitation coordinators to its regional offices to oversee the execution of the rural sanitation component. The overall coordination of the project will be carried out by the existing PEPAM's Project Coordination Unit (PCU), which will also implement the institutional support component in collaboration with technical departments of the MHA, namely the Directorate of Hydraulics (DH) and the DA. Project oversight will be the responsibility of a Steering Committee (*Comité de coordination et de suivi, CCS*) regrouping representatives of the MHA, sector institutions, [municipalities] and the MEFP.
24. The project implementing agencies are fully equipped with the capacity to implement such a project, as they have proven in the implementation of previous IDA-funded projects. IDA implementation support missions of the ongoing UWSP have consistently rated the procurement and financial management of the project as "satisfactory". Recent reviews of the ongoing project concluded that the implementation of the environmental and social protection measures was also "satisfactory". There are no overdue audits under projects implemented by the proposed PCU. Updated assessments of the capacities of the implementation agencies were carried out during project pre-appraisal in February 2018 and concluded that the Financial Management risk and the Procurement risk are "Moderate". The assessments identified capacity strengthening actions, particularly to adapt procedures to the specific activities of the proposed project, which are listed in Annex 3. These actions will be completed [before appraisal].

B. Results Monitoring and Evaluation

25. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be managed by the PCU, which includes an experienced M&E unit. The PCU (a) is equipped with a multi-project monitoring software to follow on the execution of all projects in the water and sanitation sector and help prepare annual sector reviews, (b) manages all household surveys related to water and sanitation (including beneficiaries' satisfaction surveys) and impact evaluation studies. OFOR and ONAS routinely gather and compile information on access to services.
26. The PCU will collect data from the implementation agencies and works supervision teams to elaborate the project monitoring indicators, as follows:
- (a) The private operators will provide data on water access, service connections, and operating performances, which will be verified by OFOR before transmission to the PCU.
 - (b) ONAS will provide data on access to improved sanitation (rural and small towns)
 - (c) Intermediate indicators linked to works/goods contracts (on rehabilitation, installed connections, stand posts, wastewater and sludge treatment) will be drawn from the progress reports prepared by the supervision engineering firms.



(d) The status of indicators linked to the institutional strengthening will be assessed by the implementation agencies and validated by the PCU.

27. A specific indicator of citizen engagement has been included in the result framework. Monitoring will be based on satisfaction surveys to be carried out among users of water and sanitation facilities [at project start, midterm, and completion]. Gender-disaggregated results will be available for the number of beneficiaries of access to services and for the results of the satisfaction surveys.

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

The project will intervene in the Regions of Thies, Diourbel, Kaolack, Kaffrine, Fatick, Saint-Louis, and Matam. In the project area the climate is characterized by a spatial and temporal rainfall variation. Vegetation consists of degraded savannahs on fragile soils substratum, mostly sandy and exposed to high water and wind erosion. Such phenomena make soil infertility, scarcity of surface water resources and land degradation the main natural factors of vulnerability. These are increasingly exacerbated by frequent droughts associated with climate change and high human pressure on natural resources. In the regions of Diourbel, Kaolack, Fatick and Kaffrine, groundwater resources are characterized by high levels of fluorine and salt, exceeding the limits set by of the World Health Organization (WHO) with a negative impact on public health.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Medou Lo, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
Mamadou Moustapha Ndoeye, Social Safeguards Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project is classified B because the magnitude of the potential negative impacts and risks are expected to be low to moderate and can be mitigated. Since the sites of the civil works of the investments are not known, The Government has already completed the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a resettlement



		Policy Framework (RPF) to comply with the World bank safeguard policies and the Senegalese environmental regulation. These have been consulted upon and approved by the Bank and the DEEC. They will be disclosed in-country and at the Bank website before decision meeting. For known sites, the borrower will have to carry out the screenings and elaborate the environmental and social impact assesment and the RAP if necessary.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	It is not anticipated that natural habitats will be impacted by the project.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project will not finance activity in forest, and no project activities are expected to impact the welfare of forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project involves no activity that would require usage of pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The Project will not support any activities that would adversely impact any known physical cultural resources as defined in OP 4.11. However, due to potential impacts on underground artifacts during civil works, the ESMF includes provisions of "Chance Finds" to ensure that these aspects will be taken into account in ESIAs/EMPs to be developed under the ESMF.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples in the project intervention areas
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project may cause loss of income sources or means of livelihood, and minimal land acquisition for water and sanitation facilities. The Government has already completed the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to comply with the World bank safeguard policies and the Senegalese environmental regulation. Validated by the Bank and the DEEC, the safeguard instruments will be disclosed in-country and at the Bank website before decision meeting. For known sites, the borrower will have to carry out the screenings and elaborate the environmental and social impact assesment. Where needed, a RAP will be developed. RAPs will integrate an effective grievance redress mecanism (GRM) and will be implemented before any civil work starts.
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	There are no activities related to international waterways in the project.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The Project is not located in a disputed area as defined by the policy.

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:

The proposed project is classified category B as potential negative impacts are expected to be site specific, moderate, and easily manageable. In addition, conventional and well-mastered wastewater and sludge treatment technologies envisaged under the project should minimize potential risks and impacts. Three World Bank safeguard policies are triggered under the project: OP/BP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment; OP/BP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources; and OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

The World Bank Group EHS guidelines for water and sanitation also apply, especially when it comes to finalize and incorporate the environmental clauses in the enterprises and plant operators' contracts. The overall project environment and social impact was assessed significantly positive on the quality of life and reduction of sanitation related diseases.

No RAP was prepared at this stage, as it is expected that only a limited number of temporary displacement will be occurred during the construction phase of the project.

The impacts and risks that the borrower will prevent and monitor during the project implementation, including the exploitation phase, are as follow: (i) minor to moderate biophysical and social impacts (noise, increased dust in the local atmosphere, increased risk of accident, increased risk of communicable diseases, loss of vegetation at the borrow pit sites, etc.) during the construction; (ii) foul odors incommoding the surrounding communities, the risk of waterborne disease exacerbation, and biological pollution discharge (BOD surge, trace chemicals, etc.) into the humid ecosystems in case the treatment plans dysfunction.

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

No potential indirect or long term or cumulative impacts are foreseen during the project implementation. However, the receiving environment will be polluted in case fecal sludge treatment plants and wastewater treatment plants dysfunction.

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

ESIAs are planned in six (6) small towns where sanitation infrastructures will be constructed. In each case alternatives solutions will be found to minimize the risks discharge of polluted effluents in the receiving environment.

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 will include rights-of-way for the water distribution and sewer networks and minimal land acquisition for stand posts, public toilets, pumping stations and treatment facilities. However, the specific locations of project sites in the targeted areas are not yet known and are to be determined once the design studies are completed. Therefore, the



Recipient has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that have been consulted upon and validated by IDA and the Directorate of Environment (Direction de l'Environnement et des Établissements Classés, DEEC), who had delivered the environmental license for project implementation. RPF and ESMF have been cleared by IDA and will be disclosed on April 11, 2018, in-country and at the World Bank Web site. The ESMF and RPF include sound institutional arrangements, outlining the roles and responsibilities of key various stakeholder groups involved, for screening, review and approval of subprojects, as well as implementation and monitoring of their mitigation measures. The ESMF guarantees sustainability through mitigation measures. All subprojects are subject to systematic environmental and social screening and categorization process to minimize the potential negative impacts of these activities; and where applicable, a site-specific ESIA and/or a site-specific RAP will be carried out, consulted upon, and publicly disclosed before the start of civil works.

All works contracts and bidding documents will have environmental and social clauses incorporated to enable contractors to follow up on environmental and social due diligence and to mitigate the anticipated negative impacts, while maximizing the positive ones. Supervising engineers (Bureaux de contrôle) will be hired by the project to oversee the construction works (including implementation of environmental and social measures by the constructor) on behalf of the PIU.

In addition, the project will set up an Environmental, Social, Health, and Safety Action Plan (ESHSAP), taking into account the good environmental and social practices of international standards. ESHSAP will integrate technical activities, environmental and social management measures, health and safety of workers and communities including sensitization on water-related diseases, sanitation issues and STIs and HIV / AIDS; gender and capacity building aspects; information, education, communication (IEC) on Gender by Violence (GBV), support for vulnerable groups; monitoring recruitment on the site; accident reports; a Grievances Redress Mechanism. The basic principle is a sharing and harmonization of the approach of taking charge of the environmental and social aspects between the project implementation unit, contractors and the service providers.

The PIU has experience with the World Bank Safeguards policies' requirements through several past Bank-funded operations (PSE, PELT, PEPAM and PEAMU), and staffed with seasoned environmental and social specialists

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

The key stakeholders are the Ministries (and their relevant agencies/departments) in charge of rural development, habitat, hydraulics, drainage and sanitation; environment and protection of nature; and local development and decentralization; the participating municipalities and communes (in the 7 regions Thiès, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack, Kaffrine, Saint-Louis and Matam), participating communities, NGOs and other relevant institutions.

All the relevant bodies have been adequately informed of the Project. Concerns of the communities and some details of consultations have been provided as Annexes in the ESMF and RPF. The key concerns raised during the consultation process. All these concerns will be addressed in the alternatives proposed through the environmental and social management plan (ESMP).

One of the key principles of this project from the outset was to foster participation of all relevant stakeholders. This approach will be sustained throughout project implementation. The environmental and social assessment studies, namely the ESMF and RPF, were also carried out according to the same principle, using broad-based public consultation approach, involving the above stakeholder groups. The objective was to raise awareness of project activities and impacts and foster ownership on their part.



B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
26-Mar-2018	12-Apr-2018	

"In country" Disclosure

Senegal

12-Apr-2018

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
16-Mar-2018	12-Apr-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Senegal

12-Apr-2018

Comments

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

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 4.11 - 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?

Yes

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

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?

Yes

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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