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

Appraisal Stage

Report No.: PIDISDSA21985

Date Prepared/Updated: 12-May-2017

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Guinea	**Project ID:**	P157782
		Parent Project ID (if any):	
Project Name:	GUINEA Urban Water Project (P157782)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	11-May-2017	**Estimated Board Date:**	27-Jun-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Water	**Financing Instrument:**	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s)	Republic of Guinea		
Implementing Agency	DATU:Direct Nationale de l'Amenagement du Territoire, de l'Urbanisme, de la Voirie et des Infrastr., SEG (Societe des Eaux de Guinee)		

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT	0.00
IDA Grant	30.00
Financing Gap	0.00
Total Project Cost	30.00

Environmental Category:	B-Partial Assessment
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate
Other Decision:	
Is this a Repeater project?	No

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Guinea is a coastal country in West Africa bordered by Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Mali to the north

and Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Cote d'Ivoire to the south. It spans 245,852 square kilometers. Guinea's total population was estimated to 10.5 million (of which 51.7 percent are women) and is growing at 2.7 percent annually (Guinea National Population Census, 2014).

The country has an abundance of natural resources, including a variety of large mineral deposits, specifically bauxite and iron ore, and enormous agricultural land, rich fisheries and hydro-electrical potential. Services and industry are the most important sectors in the economy. The 2012 limited poverty assessment and the 2014 Population National Census indicated that 55 percent of the population lived below the poverty line, compared to 53 percent in 2007. The poorest lived in rural areas, but the aggravation of poverty since 2007 was significantly more pronounced in urban areas. Indications are that these trends have continued during the last few years due to negative per capita economic growth, especially in urban areas, and the impact of the Ebola epidemic. The per capita income slightly increased from US$330 in 2007 to US$450 in 2012 and Guinea is ranked 182th out of 187 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI).

Conakry of about 2.2 million inhabitants (GNPC, 2014) is the capital city and main commercial center of the country. Guinea is experiencing rapid urbanization with the share of the population living in cities having increased from 31% in 1990 to 37% in 2015. This urban growth has not been accompanied by matching expansion of infrastructure and basic services. Conakry represents more than 63 percent of the urban population and about 20 percent of the total population of the country. A large part of Conakry's population lives in overcrowded, underserviced upper-hills conditions, vulnerable to socio-economic ills and disease. Using this 2012 poverty assessment survey and the GNPC, 2014, the "Guinea: Poverty and Vulnerability, WB 2017 "report has mapped out the poverty incidence in the country and then disaggregated it by the five communes of Conakry including (i) Kaloum (33.9%), (ii) Matam (36.2%), (iii) Matoto (37.3%), (iv) Ratoma (34%) and (v) Dixinn (35.7%).

The Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak of 2013-15 highlighted the continued vulnerability of Guinean society and institutions. The disease infected over 3,800 Guineans and claimed 2,536 lives. The human impact was aggravated by economic repercussions. The crisis has led to lower-than-projected economic performance, with economic growth revised downward from 4.5 percent to 2.3 percent of GDP in 2013 and to 1.1 percent in 2014 and 0.15 percent in 2015. Moreover, these effects are exacerbated by the continued fall in global commodity prices, particularly minerals, on which Guinea's economy is particularly dependent. Guinea remains vulnerable to external shocks.

The Ebola crisis in Guinea was rooted mainly in the weakness of the health system, which was unprepared to meet the challenge of the epidemic including (i) the weakness of the epidemiological surveillance system, (ii) lack of adequate preparedness and of qualified personnel, and (iii) lack of access to safe water for the population and the lack of proper hygiene contributed to the propagation of the virus. The insufficiency of Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities in schools as well as poor linkages between the health and education sectors contributed to the delayed reopening of schools, though safe and equipped schools could play a critical role in preventing the further spread of Ebola, protecting children and youth and catalyzing social and economic recovery.

The Government of Guinea (GoG) has prepared a Socio-Economic Recovery Plan (SERP) 2015-2017 in response to the EVD epidemic. The SERP outlines a broad program of measures and investments to overcome the negative impacts of EVD. In particular, the SERP strongly emphasizes the urgent need to address the structural deficiencies in the service delivery systems in the health sector and water and sanitation sector that the EVD epidemic highlighted.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

COUNTRY CONTEXT

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to address the structural deficiencies in the service delivery systems in the health sector and water and sanitation sector that the EVD epidemic highlighted.

SECTORAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

7. Since the 1990s, the water sector was equipped with a modern and relatively comprehensive legal framework based on four laws: the environment law (1987), the health law (1992), the land law (1992) and the water law (1994). This package is complemented by a set of regulations on public investment and control of public enterprises. Additional laws relating to (i) water abstraction fees and (ii) penalties for violations of the Water law were issued on July 4, 2005. In 2011, three decrees complementing the regulatory framework were signed, including (i) authorizations and licenses for abstracting water resources; (ii) the National Fund of Hydraulics and (iii) the National Water Commission and (iv) the new regulatory body for water and electricity, the AREEG. Guinea made commendable progress on the international water resources front, by joining the other riparian countries of the Senegal River in the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS). However, the water sector policy adopted in 1996 needs recent update based on the new developments.

As for the rural water sector, the National Water Points Service (SNAPE) takes the lead role. The territorial distribution of responsibility between the urban water supply utility, SEG and the SNAPE is fixed by decree. However, the SNAPE supports water points in the peri-urban areas in close consultation with the SEG. At the local level, the decentralization law (2006) provides a mandate for water services delivery to local councils.

In urban areas, the Société des Eaux de Guinée (SEG) is responsible for water supply services. After a transition period, the Government decided in 2003 to keep urban water services under public management. SEG was established as a Public Statutory Corporation to provide safe water supply services to 26 district (prefecture) capitals, including Conakry. The recent performance contract for the period 2014-2016 has been signed between the State and SEG sets performance targets for the public utility and clarifies roles and responsibilities.

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

Water Resources: Guinea's surface water resources are abundant due to copious - albeit geographically uneven – rainfall, water retention by its marshes and vast hydrographic basins. Certain areas in the northern region near the borders of Mali and Senegal are considerably drier than the rest of the country. In general, Guinea is well endowed with annual rainfall that normally varies between 1,300 mm to 2,300 mm in the southeastern region, to somewhere between 1,500mm and 4,500mm in the coastal zone. Thirteen of the 19 river basins in Guinea are shared with twelve other countries in the region. There is limited information about groundwater resources in Guinea as exploratory studies are mainly focused on specific water supply development projects. However, the geological character and topography suggest the presence of a number of large aquifers. There is an urgent need to improve Guinea's integrated water resource management practices through improved knowledge of the surface and ground water resources and water needs for drinking water supply, industry, mining and agriculture.

Access to Urban water supply: Access to safe drinking water in urban sector is estimated at 72%. The service by type of access is as follows: house connections, 60%; and access through a public stand post, 12%. However, these data should be considered with caution given the lack of reliable information system available (i.e. population, number of connections charged, and number of people per connection, number of supply hours, and quality of water). The reliability of the supply is very poor and unaccounted for water is very high (about 45%). In fact, poor access to safe water [and] proper hygiene in densely populated environment has also contributed to the propagation of the [Ebola] virus and was even a critical factor in schools, as a report on Recovering from the Ebola Crisis highlighted. The report went on to recommend to improve access in underserved, urban poor communities and areas affected by epidemics by expanding the distribution network and installing household connections (UN / World Bank / EU / AfDB, 2015).

The deficit in the urban water sector: With its actual production at 167,000 m3/day there is a deficit of 141,000 m3/day, upon a water production needs of 308,000 m3/day estimated by ARTELIA in 2013. The distribution network is not covering the upper Conakry where the city is expanding. Therefore, there is a need to reinforce production capacity in phases, transportation, storage, and distribution capacity as well as to develop a significant social connection program to guarantee a continuous provision of drinking water in pro-poor targeted areas. In the year 2030, drinking water needs will be 494,000 m3/day. To cover these needs will require reinforcing its production, transportation, storage, and distribution capacity for up to 330,000 m3/day.

Inadequate pressure levels in the urban supply area: The current water supply system couldn't provid e continuous service and guarantee adequate citywide pressure. In Conakry, the supply of water to the highest reservoirs is ensured every other day, which leads to distribution shedding from a few hours every other day to about ten hours every day depending on the neighborhood. As an alternative, the population of Conakry mitigate the water rationing through: (i) drilling their own water wells; (ii) building a reservoir at their house and storing water for the time when there is no supply; and (iii) buying water from water vendors. This has raised of water quality in the city. The continuity of the water service will only be established once there is a significant increase in water production capacity and the restructuring of the distribution system to reach upper periphery of the city.

High non-revenue and Utility performances: Whereas it is challenging to provide precise estimates of the level of water losses, it appears that non-revenue water has significantly deteriorated from 33 percent of the production in 2011 to 45 percent in 2016. The metering ratio stands at 56%. With the information currently available, it is difficult to accurately estimate the multiple causes of the high level of non-revenue water. However, it is estimated that about three-quarters are due to physical loses and one-quarter to commercial losses. The non-metered customers in Conakry are paying an average monthly fee. Further, the utility performs poorly in main key indicators. Staff productivity, at 5.8 employees per thousand connections in 2016, has hardly improved since the levels of 2011. The billing ratio was only 57 percent of the total water produced. Finally, according to the estimates provided by SEG, the operational cost recovery for 2015 was barely above one, meaning that the utility is only able to pay for its operational expenses from its revenue but not able to finance service expansion. SEG's operational and financial performance needs to be strengthened to reach the average regional levels (West African utilities). As per the SEG financial simulation model developed in 2013 as part of the urban water sector diagnostic study, the current water tariff remains too low to allow the water company to recover its costs despite its increase in 2008 and 2013. A tariff study, including an affordability and willingness to pay survey and efficiency in the analysis with a new tariff structure will be highly useful for SEG. The project shall also contribute to a reduction of non-revenue water by investing in the distribution network, replacing of obsolete network pipes (asbestos cement and gray cast iron), and renewing about 4,000 spaghetti connections along the transmission mains

including tariff review.

Pro-poor focus: The GoG and SEG with the support of JICA and UNICEF are supporting a pro-poor program including the water supply to the identified 5 peri-urban neighborhoods of Conakry characterized by deep incidence of poverty, low or lack of access to water supply, end of distribution network with lack of adequate pressure including (i) Kaloum, (ii) Matam, (iii) Matoto, (iv) Ratoma, (v) Dixinn and Dubreka. These neighborhoods are supported through (i) the extension of the primary and secondary network to reach a large number of 122 additional stand posts; and (ii) the installation of approximately 81 stand-alone stand post kiosks equipped with cistern to receive regular water supply from utility water, and 41 stand posts equipped with borehole and suspended tank. To ensure the sustainability of the above water service expansion investments, there's need to complement the above undertakings to improve service quality, and cost-recovery at the public stand post, through the production capacity reinforcement, extension of network and technical assistance to a stand post operator program.

Management's accountability and regulation: The current Performance contract between Government and SEG for the period 2014-2016 expired on December 31, 2016 and has not been renewed. The recently established regulatory body for water and electricity, the AREEG needs capacity support to deliver on its mandate in terms of analytics and operation. The proposed water project will work with the on-going electricity projects to support the new regulator.

Urban water sector reform: Based on the 2013 diagnostic study (ARTELIA 2013), the Government of Guinea has committed to reform the urban water sector and has adopted the utility improvement Plan for SEG". The diagnostic study confirmed the urgent need for (i) short term critical investments to rehabilitate the aging water infrastructure including production reinforcement and (ii) sector reform through a management contract for SEG utility. In preparation to the reform agenda, and based on lessons learned from the on-going Guinea electricity sector under the same Ministry of Energy and Hydraulics, the GoG has organized a round table with its development partners, on March 10-11, 2016 to present the reform agenda and seek for support. Therefore, the proposed IDA project intends to support the phased short-term investment program and the preparation of the foundation for the sector reform including (i) the development of an urban water supply master plan, baseline and hydraulic modeling for the Great Conakry targeting for the horizon of 2030, (ii) the development of a financial model for SEG, (iii) conducting a tariff study for the urban water sector, and, (iv) updating the legal framework and the sectoral policy letter in the urban water sector. To demonstrate its commitment, the Government has established an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee chaired by the Prime Minister to monitor the reform process with a Technical Committee chaired by the Ministry of Energy and Hydraulics acting as the anchor. It has announced its preference to replicate its successful experience in the electricity sector with EDG transitioning in a 4-years management contract with the operator VEOLIA. It is worth to mention that the urban water was privately managed from 1989 until 2000. However, after the failure of the negotiations of a new lease contract in 2000, the private partner withdrew. After a transition period, the Government decided in 2003 to keep urban water services under public management. SEG was established as a Public Statutory Corporation to provide safe water supply services to 26 district (prefecture) capitals, including Conakry. The fundamental cause of the failure of the lease contract (1989-2000) was the lack of strong and stable institutions, inadequate disputes resolution mechanisms among the parties involved. Further, there was no independent authority to monitor the lease contract effectively. The above lessons learned will be taken into account in the proposed sector reform.

Urban Sanitation sector: The JMP program, based on the compilation of household surveys, estimated in 2015 the overall rate of access to improved sanitation to 34% in urban areas (against 12% in rural

areas). For shared sanitation access rate is 45% in urban areas against 9% respectively in rural areas. For others unimproved sanitation, the access rates are respectively 21% for urban and 55% for rural. Defecation in the open is especially common in rural areas where there is still a 24% rate. UNICEF, NGOs and AfDB are supporting the GoG through intervention in the rural sanitation sector. As for the urban, only Conakry has a sewerage network located in the district of Kaloum, five condominium sewerage systems on the sites of major collective facilities (university, hospital, and professor's blocks) and two fecal sludge treatment plants intended to serve the part of the city of Conakry not covered by the sewer network. A private company manages the urban sanitation infrastructure since December 2005 under a leasing contract signed five-year term with the Government. This contract was renewed on January 2012 for a new period of 5 years. The contract is overseen from the Government side by the Ministry of Cities and Territory Administration (MVAT) through DATU, the National Directorate in charge of urban sanitation development. The operation of this infrastructure is severely handicapped by the non-functionality of the waste water treatment plant and vandalism on the fecal sludge treatment plants. This situation leads to ocean dumping of untreated wastewater collected from the sewer system and disposal of fecal sludge in nature leading to serious health and environmental problems. Therefore, the GoG wishes to be equipped with a citywide urban sanitation baseline and strategy and master plan to guide interventions in the sector.

Relationship to CAS/CPS/CPF:
The Government of Guinea has requested World Bank Group (WBG) support to reform the urban water sector. IDA has been a strong supporter of Guinea water and electricity sectors reforms in the past years. In the water and sanitation sectors, the World Bank financed the Second Water Supply project (cr.1985-Gui) which was the first bank project ever to support the private sector participation in the delivery of urban services and the third Water Supply Project (P001075, 1997-2005). As importantly, IDA's presence in the water and sanitation sector at a critical time for deepening sectoral reforms will maintain the long-term partnership established with the GOG and stakeholders. IDA will thus continue to play a catalytic role in facilitating the reform process taking into account lessons learned from its previous engagement, rather than seeking to push for off-the-shelf solutions.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s)

The objective of the proposed project is to increase access to improved water services in the Greater Conakry area and improve the operational efficiency of the urban water utility.

Key Results

D. Project Description

Project Components
The project components were selected on the basis of (a) The Guinea urban water supply diagnostic study and reinforcement plan, 2013, ARTELIA) and (ii) the urban water supply master plan for Conakry (1996) and (c) the urban water supply improvement plan (2014, JICA) with further refinements during preparation (including the urban water supply for Conakry options, WB, 2016).

Given the immediate and medium term Borrower priorities in the water and sanitation sector, it is proposed that the project will focus on the following areas: (i) help finance an interim investment program to quickly address difficulties arising from water shortages; (ii) support the preparation of

foundation for the reform in the urban water and sanitation; and (iii) implementation support.

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

Component 1: Urban water (US$ 26.2 million) – This component will invest approximately US$26.2 million to increase water production capacity and rehabilitate obsolete parts of the distribution network including targeted extension in order to improve water service delivery in Conakry in general and in the peri-urban poor in particular. The targeted activities are: (i) construction of a booster station at "Grandes Chutes" dam to transfer additional water flow (86, 000 m3/day) through existing two pipelines (DN 1100 and DN 700) to the existing Yessoulou treatment plant which will be reinforced with a new process line and a treated water tank of 6,000 m3 capacity; (ii) rehabilitation of the distribution network in particular by replacing old and obsolete pipelines (asbestos cement and gray cast iron) and restructuring / extending of networks in the targeted areas to reduce non-revenue water (including area metering, and restructuring the spaghetti connections) and reach the targeted peri-urban poor; and (iii) the update of an urban water supply master plan, baseline and hydraulic modeling for the Greater-Conakry targeting for the horizon of 2030 and (iv) improve customer service through helping SEG / customer department to be more responsive to customer complaints and requests. The project will invest in a best-practice grievance redress system to track requests /complaints and their resolution which shall contribute to meeting the PDO target on direct project beneficiaries.

The components 1 will also contribute to energy savings and GHG reduction and climate change mitigation as a result of NRW reduction, for Conakry. This will result in annual CO2 emissions reduction (detailed calculation will be done during appraisal).

Component 2 - Urban sanitation (US$ 1 million) – This component aims to support the Government with citywide inclusive sanitation baseline survey on the current condition of urban sanitation for Greater-Conakry including a sanitation strategy and master-plan for its improvement and to guide interventions in the sector (i.e.: on-site sanitation, fecal sludge management and sewerage system). The project will also facilitate the knowledge exchange between DATU and the Benin agency in charge of urban sanitation.

Component 3 – Institutional Strengthening and Project management (US$ 2.8 million) - This component aims to support the water sector institutions and the urban water sector reform, and to enable the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to exercise its responsibilities through the following sub-components:
(i) Water resources management: The project intends to support the National Hydraulic Directorate (DNH) for the modeling of the underground water table of the Conakry peninsula and the development of a database of water resources users and levels of abstraction;
(ii) Urban water sector reform: The project will provide funding to the Ministry of Energy and Hydraulics for the preparation of the foundation for the urban water reform including (i) the development of a financial model for SEG, (ii) conducting a tariff study for the urban water sector which includes affordability and efficiency in the analysis, and (iii) updating the legal framework and the sectoral policy letter in the urban water sector.
(iii) Project implementation Unit (PIU): In order to mitigate institutional capacity risks at the MEH and SEG, the project will support a strong, carefully recruited project implementation unit with key staff – a PIU Coordinator, a finance management specialist, a procurement specialist, a safeguards specialist and M&E specialist. The contracting of key PIU staff will include a provision for periodic contract renewal based on performances. Further, the project will encourage the use cluster approach between IDA projects in the country to share support from existing safeguards / communication staff of the PIUs.

Due to budget constraints, at this stage the Project will not provide funding for financing a Management Contract for SEG neither for rehabilitating the sanitation infrastructure in Conakry. However, an additional financing by IDA is envisaged conditional on the project implementation meeting the required criteria for additional financing to provide support to the foreseen Management Contract for SEG and the critical investment in the sanitation sector in Greater-Conakry. Currently, under component 2, the project will prepare the required preparatory studies for a smooth implementation when the resources will be available (from IDA or from other sources). The management contract is estimated by the diagnostic study at to US$ 15 million and would be signed between the Government (MEH & MEF) and a private firm (the Operator) with sufficient technical and fiduciary capacity to provide management, operation and capacity building services for SEG over 4-5 years and the auditing services for monitoring and control of the MC (cf. the urban water sector diagnostic study, 2013). The component 3 of this project will support the foundation and pre-requisite for the urban water reform. A performance contract for the period 2017-2019 will be signed between the State and SEG sets performance targets for the public utility and clarifies roles and responsibilities.

Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response (US$0) -The objective of this sub-component is to improve the Government's response capacity in the event of an emergency, following the procedures governed by OP/BP 10.00. paragraph 13 (Rapid Response to Crisis and Emergencies). There is a moderate to high probability that during the life of the project that one on more countries will experience an epidemic or outbreak of public health importance or other disaster which causes a major adverse economic and/or social impact (e.g. Ebola), which would result in a request to the Bank to support mitigation, response, and recovery in the region(s) affected by such an emergency. In anticipation of such an event, this contingent emergency response component (CERC) provides for a request from a REDISSE affected country to the Bank to support mitigation, response, and recovery in the district(s) affected by such an epidemic. The CERC will serve as a first line financing option during an emergency response and only country IDA will be used in such case.

An "Emergency Response Operational Manual" (EROM) will be prepared by each country as a condition of disbursement. Countries will begin drafting the EROM immediately to ensure that the CERC is in place as soon as possible in the event that an emergency occurs early in the implementation of the Project. Triggers for the CERC will be clearly outlined in the EROM acceptable to the World Bank. Disbursements will be made against an approved list of goods, works, and services required to support crisis mitigation, response and recovery.

Component Name:
Component A - Urban Supply
Comments (optional)

Component Name:
Component B – Urban Sanitation
Comments (optional)

Component Name:
Component C - Institutional Strengthening and Project Management
Comments (optional)

Component Name:
Component D: Contingent Emergency Response

Comments (optional)

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

A. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known):
1. The project location is Conakry city and suburban areas, the capital city of the Republic of Guinea, Grandes Chûtes Dam area (70 km from Conakry) and at Yessoulou treatment plant areas (32 km from downtown of Conakry). Conakry is a port opened by a large corniche on the ocean, and has more than 2.2 million inhabitants including peri-urban areas. Located in West Africa, Guinea is open to the Atlantic Ocean, bordered to the south by Liberia and Sierra Leone, to the north by Senegal and Guinea-Bissau, on the east by Mali and Cote Ivory. The historic center of Conakry is located on the peninsula of Kaloum, to Tombo. The city was then far beyond the inland, in the image of the geographical and demographic growth of all major African cities. The city flourished as a port of export, especially after the construction of the railway route to Kankan in central inlands. It is also the seat of the institutions and the administrative, political, economic and cultural development.

2. Conakry and surrounding area is a peninsula area of 308 km2, with a length of 34 km and a width of 1 to 6 km. The city emerges from the continent to the east, through a mangrove belt, and fails at sea in the west. At its peak are emerging in growing the islands of Loos. From the coastal areas to the north and south, the land rises towards the spine of the peninsula, where the soil is rocky and ferruginous. The center, located around the port since the colonial era, is located at the extreme tip: most governments and corporate offices are located there.
3. The capital concentrates about 20% of the total population of Guinea, 60% of the urban population. The average density is 2306 inhabitants per km2 with a growing trend against 19 inhabitants/km2 for the interior. Two climatic seasons are observed, a dry season from November to April and a rainy season from May to October. Conakry is influenced by the monsoon characterized by high temperatures and heavy rainfall ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 mm per year. The city is built on a peninsula surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean except for the east side that has now grown to reach the prefectures of Coyah and Dubreka. Conakry is divided into five municipalities: Kaloum, Dixinn, Matam, Matoto and Ratoma.

4. 85 percent of the current water supply to Conakry is derived by gravity from the Grandes Chûtes Multi-Purpose Dam (70 km from Conakry, 1954) and treated at Yessoulou plant (32 km from Conakry). Yessoulou plant accommodates three water processing lines including (i) 51,840 m3/day, 1964; (ii) 38,800 m3/day, (1994, IDA); (iii) 38,000 m3/day (2009, JICA). There's enough land reserve for further processing lines within the fenced SEG compound.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Cheikh A. T. Sagna(GSU01)

II. IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The Ministry of Energy and Hydraulics (MEH) will be the overall coordinator of the project. Given the limited capacity of MEH, a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established within MEH. The key PIU staff are expected to consist of a Project Coordinator, a Finance management specialist and accountant, a Procurement specialist, a communication specialist, a Safeguards specialist and a Monitoring & evaluation specialist. The contracting of key PIU staff will include a provision for periodic contract renewal based on performances. Further, the

project will encourage the use cluster approach between IDA projects in the country to share support from existing safeguards / communication staff of the PIUs.

The responsibilities of the PIU have been defined in close collaboration with MEH, SEG and DATU to avoid overlaps or frictions with existing departments of the implementing agencies through where relevant subsidiary agreement.

In fact, the PIU will work closely with all of the relevant departments within MEH, SEG and DATU to ensure the smooth execution of both investments and institutional support activities. For this, in addition to the role of coordination, the MEH will be the implementation agency for component 3 of the project on institutional support and reform, while component 1 on urban water will be implemented by SEG, and the component 2 on urban sanitation by DATU. In order to reinforce the existing capacity at MEH and SEG, a technical assistance (Assistance à Maitrise d'Ouvrage: AMO) will be supported to help MEH to undertake the reform agenda and assigned within SEG for the daily management of the urban water component which represents roughly eighty-seven percent of the project amount. The project will encourage a twinning arrangements with a well-performing utility in the sub-region as an alternative to hiring consulting firms.

The PIU will conduct the daily tasks of the IDA project coordination and periodic assessments of its progress in close collaboration with SEG and DATU. The PIU will also be responsible for the financial management of the project and for the preparation of the quarterly unaudited interim financial reports (IFRs) regarding the project. It will ensure that all of the project activities are performed, and that quarterly IFRs, progress reports and annual financial audits are submitted in a timely manner. The PIU will maintain a fixed assets register for the assets to be generated by the project. Such assets will be turned over to the SEG at the end of the project. The PIU will receive financial support through the project, thus ensuring that it has the technical and management resources necessary to oversee the technical studies as well as the technical, safeguards and fiduciary aspects of project implementation.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be responsible for overall strategic guidance and oversight of the project. The PSC is formed by representatives of the Ministry of Energy and Hydraulics (MEH), Ministry of Cities and Territory Planning (MVAT), SEG, DATU, the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MPCI).

Where relevant, a subsidiary agreement will be foreseen between the implementing agencies and MEH including the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF).

B. Results Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The Results Framework (RF) detailed in Annex 1 identifies results indicators for the project as a whole as well as for each of its components. The PIU will be responsible for collecting, verifying and consolidating information and submitting progress reports to the Bank, on an annual basis for PDO indicators and on a semi-annual basis for the intermediate indicators at component level.

Regular M&E will be an integral part of the project. This function will be under the responsibility of the PIU. The project will benefit from the M&E tools, skills, and processes developed during project implementation including (i) water supply in Greater Conakry master plan, which will be updated before the launch of project activities, (ii) distribution network information system (NIS), (iii) district metered areas (DMAs), (iv) utility financial modeling, sanitation master plan for Greater Conakry and the tariff study for SEG.

The PIU will consolidate quarterly progress reports on the project to MEH and to the Bank. The PIU will compile the data necessary to moni tor progress of intermediate project indicators, and each quarterly report will provide a detailed update on these indicators, including updates to the results framework of the project appraisal document. For ease of reporting, the format of the report is simple and streamlined, as presented in the project operational manual.

At midterm review (MTR) will be conducted, and an impact assessment with a beneficiary satisfaction survey will be carried out at project closing.

Partnership with others Donors: For the sake of coordination and synergies between interventions, the project has been prepared in coordination with the JICA, the Islamic Development Bank, the Arab Bank for Economic development in Africa and the Kingdom of Morocco which are active in the urban water and sanitation sector in general and in Conakry in particular.

III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	he proposed intervention aims to finance investments in the water supply system in Conakry. The targeted activities are: (i) construction of a booster station at “Grandes Chutes” dam to transfer additional water flow (86, 000 m3/day) through existing two pipelines (DN 1100 and DN 700) to the existing Yessoulou treatment plant which will be reinforced with a new process line and a treated water tank of 6,000 m3 capacity; (ii) rehabilitation of the distribution network in particular by replacing old and obsolete pipelines (asbestos cement and gray cast iron) and restructuring / extending of networks in the targeted areas to reduce non-revenue water (including area metering, and restructuring the spaghetti connections) and reach the targeted peri-urban poor. Despite significant positive environmental and social benefits associated to such investments, some of them may also induce potential temporally adverse impacts on environmental components even though, they will likely be site specific, moderate,

		limited in scale and easily manageable to an acceptable level. However, the exact locations of the rehabilitation and extensions of the distribution network are unknown to date. The borrower has developed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that has been consulted upon and publicly disclosed in Guinea May 09, 2017 and at the Bank website/InfoShop on May 10, 2017 prior to the project appraisal. The ESMF will guide a screening tool for project activities and the preparation of additional site specific safeguards instruments (Environmental and Social Impact Assessments and/or Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESIAs/ESMPs) as needed. An ESIA and/or ESMP will be prepared for the booster station and additional line and water tank at Yessoulou before any disbursement for component 1. Likewise, these site specific additional safeguards instruments will be consulted upon with project beneficiaries and publicly disclosed on site/in-country and at the WB website prior to the physical start of civil works.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project is located in urban Conakry, and human activity has already modified the area's primary ecological system. Hence, the project is not expected to affect natural habitats as per the definition thereof in Annex A of OP/BP 4.04; consequently, the policy is not triggered. Furthermore, provisions are being made in the ESMF/ESMP to ensure, whenever encountered during project implementation (dam site or within the existing ROW), adequate mitigation measures are in place to immediately mitigate them.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project is located in urban Conakry and thus does not entail forest management and is not expected to impact on forests. Therefore, this policy was not triggered
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	This policy is not triggered as the project will not be involved in helping the borrower manage pests that affect public health.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The project will finance the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure in dense urban areas, and movement of earth and excavations may lead to chance finds. As a precautionary measure for chance find procedures to protect

		and safeguard physical cultural resources have been included as a chapter in the ESMF that has been prepared in accordance with OP/BP4.01.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous peoples in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project will finance the construction and rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure in densely populated urban and peri-urban areas that may necessitate land acquisition resulting in loss of assets, and property/source of income, especially of shelters and income generating opportunities built on to road sides and reserves or ROW; hence, leading to the involuntary resettlement of project affected persons (PAP). The policy is therefore, triggered and the Borrower has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that was amply consulted upon and publicly disclosed in both Guinea and the Bank web site on May 08 and May 09, 2017, respectively, prior to project appraisal and implementation. The prepared RPF describes the processes and procedures to be followed in preparing site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) as needed when specific locations of the proposed sub-projects are known. In fact, it was noted during ongoing mission that most of the population on the current ROW and nearby the Dam and sub-stations are at high risks and will require such actions to be taken immediately after project effectiveness and prior to the physical start of project civil works.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	The project also triggered OP/BP 4.37- Safety of Dams because the current project relies on the safe and sound operation of the existing “Grandes Chûtes” Dam and Baneah Dam in the upstream of the Samou River for supplying water in the additional amount of around 31.5 million m3/year. Therefore, safe operation of those dams has significant social, economic, and environmental relevance and will influence the performance of the project. That’s why, an independent dam safety assessment, including upgrading or preparation of the operation and maintenance (O&M) plan and emergency preparedness

		plan, acceptable to the Association, will be undertaken by the client in coordination with the dam owner before any disbursement on component 1. The O&M plan will cover organizational structure, staffing, technical expertise, and training required, equipment and facilities needed to operate and maintain the dam; O&M procedures, and arrangements for funding O&M, including long-term maintenance and safety inspections. The Emergency Preparedness Plan will specify the roles of responsible parties when dam failures are considered imminent or actions to be taken when dam failures arise, or when expected operational flow release threatens downstream life, property, or economic operations that depend on river flow levels, as detailed in BP4.37 Annex A.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	OP 7.50 is not applicable to the proposed project since the water supply system is only mobilizing local water resources (ground water and surface water) in Great Conakry area. The Samou River is a tributary of the Konkoure River which is only located in Guinea.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is not located in a disputed area.

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:
1. Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 The proposed intervention aims to finance investments in the water supply system in Conakry. The targeted activities are: (i) construction of a booster station at “Grandes Chutes” dam to transfer additional water flow (86, 000 m3/day) through existing two pipelines (DN 1100 and DN 700) to the existing Yessoulou treatment plant which will be reinforced with a new process line and a treated water tank of 6,000 m3 capacity; (ii) rehabilitation of the distribution network in particular by replacing old and obsolete pipelines (asbestos cement and gray cast iron) and restructuring / extending of networks in the targeted areas to reduce non-revenue water (including area metering, and restructuring the spaghetti connections) and reach the targeted peri-urban poor. Despite significant positive environmental and social benefits associated to such investments, some of them may also induce potential temporally adverse impacts on environmental components even though, they will likely be site specific, moderate, limited in scale and easily manageable to an acceptable level. However, the exact locations of the rehabilitation and extensions of the distribution network are unknown to date. The borrower has developed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

inclusive of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will guide the screening of project activities and the preparation of additional safeguards instruments (Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (EISAs) and/or Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) as needed. An ESIA and ESMP will be prepared for the booster station and additional line and water tank at Yessoulou as a condition for disbursement on component 1.

2. Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11
The project will finance the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure in dense urban areas, and movement of earth and excavations may lead to chance finds. As a precautionary measure for chance find procedures to protect and safeguard physical cultural resources have been included as a chapter in the ESMF that has been prepared in accordance with OP4.01.

3. Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12.
The project will finance the construction and rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure in dense urban areas which may necessitate involuntary resettlements, especially of shelters and income generating opportunities built on to road sides and reserves or right of ways.. Therefore, the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared by the borrower since the specific locations of the construction/rehabilitations of these urban water supply infrastructures are yet to be identified during Consultant field mission. The prepared RPF describes the processes and procedures to be followed in preparing Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). However, the ongoing field mission revealed that most of the ROW and Dam side areas are being occupied by poor peri-urban population who will very likely be affected by civil works during project implementation. Since footprints of these locations are known, the project will therefore prepare side-specific resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to ensure PAP are adequately compensated and their livelihood adequately restored.

4. Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37
The project also triggered OP/BP 4.37- Safety of Dams because the current project relies on the safe and sound operation of the existing “Grandes Chûtes” Dam and Baneah Dam in the upstream of the Samou River for supplying water in the additional amount of around 31.5 million m3/year. Therefore, safe operation of those dams has significant social, economic, and environmental relevance and will influence the performance of the project. That’s why, an independent dam safety assessment, including upgrading or preparation of the operation and maintenance (O&M) plan and emergency preparedness plan, acceptable to the Association, will be undertaken by the client in coordination with the dam owner before project effectiveness. The O&M plan will cover organizational structure, staffing, technical expertise, and training required, equipment and facilities needed to operate and maintain the dam; O&M procedures, and arrangements for funding O&M, including long-term maintenance and safety inspections. The Emergency Preparedness Plan will specify the roles of responsible parties when dam failures are considered imminent or actions to be taken when dam failures arise, or when expected operational flow release threatens downstream life, property, or economic operations that depend on river flow levels, as detailed in BP4.37 Annex A.

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

Not applicable
3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
Not applicable
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.
A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be responsible for overall strategic guidance and oversight of the project. The MEH will be the overall coordinator of the project and the implementation agency for component 3 of the project on institutional support. Given the limited capacity of MEH, a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established within MEH. Component 1 on urban water will be implemented by SEG, while the component 2 on urban sanitation will be carried by DATU. In order to reinforce the existing capacity at SEG, a technical assistance (Assistance à Maitrise d'Ouvrage: AMO) will be recruited and assigned within SEG for the daily management of the urban water component which represents roughly eighty-seven percent of the project amount. MEH and SEG has accumulated vast experience in managing and supervising water supply and energy projects and studies. Throughout the different projects financed in the sector, MEH / SEG staff have capitalized significant managerial capacity, and have acquired a good exposure to the Bank's policies and procedures, including disbursement and procurement aspects. In Guinea, the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests is responsible for setting policy guidelines on environmental issues and ensuring compliance with national environmental standards. It has different departments among which the National body in charge of Environmental Evaluation and studies validation (BGEEE, Bureau Guinéen d'Etudes et d'Evaluation et Environnementale) in charge of safeguards compliance of all projects in the country. The unit's capacities are acceptable. With regard to the PIU, a safeguard specialist will be recruited and capacity building efforts to support project implementation will be done by implementing recommendations contained in the safeguards instruments prepared for the project. The project will also receive guidance from the Bank's environmental and social specialists in the Project team.
5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.
SEG, political leaders and cultural leader in the project area, women groups in project areas, in particular with respect to kiosk/standpipe design and placement, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	08-May-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	10-May-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	08-May-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	10-May-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources						
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	[]	No	[]	TBD	[X]
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	[]	No	[]	TBD	[X]
OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams						
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes	[]	No	[X]	NA	[]

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Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	Yes	[]	No	[X]	NA	[]
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Yes	[]	No	[X]	NA	[]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
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	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
All Safeguard Policies						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	[X]	No	[]	NA	[]

V. Contact point

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VII. Approval

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