

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

Report No.: PIDISDSC15644

Date Prepared/Updated: 22-Mar-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Guinea	Project ID:	P157782
		Parent Project ID (if any):	
Project Name:	Water and Sanitation Project (P157782)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	30-May-2016	Estimated Board Date:	01-Dec-2016
Practice Area (Lead):	Water	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Sanitation (10%), Water supply (90%)		
Theme(s):	Water resource management (67%), Urban services and housing for the poor (33%)		
Borrower(s):	Republic of Guinea		
Implementing Agency:	DATU: Direct Nationale de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Urbanisme, de la Voirie et des Infrastr., SEG (Société des Eaux de Guinée)		
Financing (in USD Million)			
	Financing Source	Amount	
	BORROWER/RECIPIENT	0.00	
	IDA Grant	30.00	
	Total Project Cost	30.00	
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Concept Review Decision:	Track II - The review did authorize the preparation to continue		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		
Other Decision (as needed):			

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Guinea is a coastal country 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 is growing at 2.7 percent annually, and was estimated by the last census in 2014 at 10.6 million of which 1.6 million inhabitants live in Conakry. Guinea is experiencing a rapid urban population growth rate as the urban population has grown dramatically from 31% in 1990 to 46% in 2014. The population is overwhelmingly young: more than one-third of the population is estimated to live in urban areas, while over 40% of the population is under the age of 14. This urban growth has not been accompanied by infrastructure and basic services needed. Conakry is the main commercial center of the country and is of prime importance as the largest trade center and import/export point for commodities and finished goods.

The country has an abundance of nearly untapped natural resources, including a variety of large mineral deposits, specifically bauxite and iron ore, and enormous agricultural land, rich fisheries and hydro-electrical potential. Yet poverty in the country is deep and widespread and per capita income slightly increased from US\$330 in 2007 to US\$450 in 2012. Over half the population lives currently below the poverty line (55.2% in 2012) and Guinea ranks 178th out of 187 countries in the 2011 UNDP-Human Development Index.

Weak economic management, poor governance, low level of infrastructure, a high unemployment rate and weak human capacity have been considered as some of key factors for the lack of progress in reducing poverty and one of the main causes of the 2006 popular uprising coordinated by the unions, which led to appointment of a Prime Minister for the first time in the history of the country.

The Government established on 2010 after presidential election had since strengthened the country's relationships with the donors' community and started to stabilize the economy by tightening the fiscal and monetary policies.

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 2.4 percent of GDP in 2014 and to 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. There is a widening fiscal deficit in the country of more than 5 percent of GDP. The revenue targets for the third quarter are below expectation due to slippages in tax collection and oil-related imports. The revenue targets for the third quarter have been below expectation due to slippages in tax collection and oil-related imports. The spending, partly due to increased domestically-financed public works and elections, has increased, and some grant money has been slow to materialize. The Government is resorting to additional taxes (telecom and excise) and cuts in investment spending to address some of these issues, but growth is expected to rebound in 2016 (possibly 4% growth rate) with end of Ebola and reduced political uncertainty after the establishment of a new government in January 2016 following the re-election of the President. Growth projection for 2016 largely depends on the performance of the mining and agriculture sector, but the performance of the mining sector is uncertain given declining commodity prices.

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 water and sanitation sector that the EVD epidemic highlighted”. The proposed project is a key step towards achieving this goal.

Water Resources. The surface water resources in Guinea are abundant, except for certain areas in the northern region near the borders of Mali and Senegal. 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. 13 of the 19 river basins in Guinea are shared with some 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 that there should be a number of large aquifers. There is an urgent need to improve the integrated water resource management practices in Guinea and improve knowledge of the ground water resources, to ensure better abstraction and provision of water for drinking and agriculture.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Urban Water sector issues

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 (population, number of connections charged, and number of people per connection). The reliability of the supply is very poor and unaccounted for water is very high. In fact, “poor access to safe water [and] proper hygiene in densely populated environment” 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).

Lack of financial viability of the urban water sector: In urban areas, the “Société des Eaux de Guinée” (SEG), is responsible for water and sanitation supply. Water tariffs are too low to cover operation costs and result in a financial deficit to the utility. The water tariff remained too low in Guinea during the last decade, despite tariffs increase in 2008 and 2013 the water company is still facing a financial deficit. But this deficit is now decreasing and by year 2014, the water utility SEG is covering almost its operation cost (deficit per cubic meter falls around 200 GNF = 0.028 USD). In other utilities in the sub-region tariffs are covering more than the operation and maintenance costs and include some debt repayment and at times even funds to finance system expansion. In fact, the average tariff in West Africa is around 0.75 USD/m³ against 0.57 USD/m³ for SEG.

Shortage of treated water: In 2014, the population of the Great Conakry was estimated to be 2.2 million inhabitants. 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, (a consulting firm) in its diagnosis report approved by Government on September 2013. Furthermore, the distribution network is not covering the upper Conakry where the city is expanding. Therefore,

there is a need to reinforce production, transportation, storage, and distribution capacity as well as to develop a significant social connection program to guarantee a continuous provision of drinking water. In the year 2030, on the basis of an annual growth rate of 3%, this population of Great Conakry will reach 3.5 million inhabitants. At which horizon, 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. These investments are envisaged by the Government within the framework of the 4th Water Project for Conakry in negotiations with the community of donors.

Poor governance and weak operational and commercial capacity: The current situation in Conakry is characterized by a lack of proper and transparent governance in the way SEG is managing the technical, commercial, and financial aspects of its business. The situation is caused by limited transparency in the management of the sector, lack of payment of Government's water bills which preclude the sector to achieve its financial sustainability. Concurrently, only about 59% of bills delivered were collected the same year. The figures for other countries in the sub-region are substantially higher. The poor governance is manifested by a situation in which there are a large percentage of illegal connections and the utility is unable to regularly collect payments since disconnected customers are reconnected illegally without penalty by private individuals, lowering customers' incentive to pay their water bills.

Management's accountability and regulation: Under the current institutional arrangements there is a lack of accountability by SEG's management to the Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic (MEH) and to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) which eventually underwrites SEG's borrowing costs. The Performance contract between Government and SEG expired on 2011; to date it has not been renewed. The regulatory framework in the sector is considered weak and needs strengthening. This is an objective of the Government as it recently established a new regulatory body for water and electricity, the AREEG.

Metering, Quality of and Access to service: Currently there are 31% non-metered customers in Conakry which are paying an average monthly fee. Increasing metered customers is a priority, as is reducing their average consumption and increasing SEG's revenues per customer. Metering must be a part of the technical performance improvement in the sector. There is a lack of information regarding access and quality of service in Conakry which makes it difficult to manage the sector. While certain parts of the city receive 24 hours service, other neighborhoods receive only intermittent service (3-4 hours per day and few times per week). Managing the network and rationing water distribution is practiced because of low pressure. There is a need to improve the information and management of the network, using more professional tools to equalize distribution. While such problems are not unique to Conakry and exist in other urban centers around Guinea, Government has decided to focus this operation on Conakry where 85% of total SEG production is concentrated. If successful, reforms could be expanded to other urban centers.

Nowadays when analyzing Conakry water utility's performance in comparison with countries in the sub-region, it is evident that its performance indicators are low. For example, the average water tariff in Conakry, US\$0.57, is substantially lower than in the sub-region where average prices are around US\$0.75. Also, average water production costs in Conakry, although the system is gravity fed and requiring no pumping, are higher US\$0.74 versus an average of US\$0.60 in the sub-region. Technical and commercial losses, as well as collection rates are all much stronger in

countries such as Senegal, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Côte d'Ivoire, leaving much room for improvement to reach the sub-regional average.

Sustainability: Ensuring the sustainability of the urban water services will require drastic measures to verify that the reasons which precluded the achievements of sustainable services at the end of the 3th Water Project (1997-2005) are addressed.

The proposed project will address the poor governance, lack of accountability, transparency and weak capacity in the management of water operations and the limited cost recovery of the urban water sector. The project will support the setting up of performance indicators to be reached by the utility, ensure the Government allocates enough resources to cover its water consumption and pays its water bills while reducing its consumption. There is also a need to adapt the organizational structure of the urban water utility while outsourcing some of the critical functions to the private sector, and increasing the capacity of Government to monitor the urban water sector with a much larger involvement of the civil society in monitoring its performance.

Furthermore, the proposed project is also of high public interest, as it forms a critical element of the Post-Ebola Guinea Socio Economic Recovery Plan 2015-2017 and an important contribution to building resilience to future outbreaks in the urban context including the cases of EVD and other water related diseases by increasing access to clean water to urban population from 72% to 92%.

Urban Sanitation sector issues

Access to Urban Sanitation: 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.

Conakry has a sewerage network located in the district of Kaloum, five condominal 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. So, there is an urgent need for rehabilitation and upgrading of these facilities, so they can play the role intended for them.

Relationship to CAS/CPS/CPF

The proposed project will contribute to achieving the goals of the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS: 2014-2017) whose second pillar aims to improve access to and quality of basic social services, including water and sanitation. The project is fully aligned with the third poverty reduction strategy for the period 2013-15 endorsed by the government on May 2013 and built

around four main priorities: (i) governance and public sector reform; (ii) growth and economic diversification; (iii) service delivery; and (iv) reducing regional disparities through local development and decentralization. The third priority seeks to meet basic social needs which will require improving access to water and sanitation services.

The project will contribute directly to the World Bank twin goals of eradicating poverty and fostering prosperity shared more equally to the benefit of the poor. Access to clean water and sanitation is a key health determinant. It is also the basis for many types of livelihoods that can turn the poor into local entrepreneurs for example home-based manufacturing and services.

Recently on July 2015, the Government has requested Bank's support for contributing to the improvement of water services in order to address the needs of the population and mainly the shortage issues in the capital Conakry. While there are several donors operating in the water sector, the World Bank is considered by GOG to have the expertise and experience required to address the situation, especially given its long involvement in the urban water sector in Guinea and many other countries in the Region, and its familiarity with the urban water sector issues in Guinea.

About 328,000 people would benefit from the proposed project; 208,000 additional people mostly from poor urban and peri-urban families will gain access to safe drinking water and 20,000 additional people would have access to improved sanitation services under the project. While the beneficiaries will be equal part men and women, the burden of water hauling (a time consuming and physically stressful task) mostly fall on women and the project will thus contribute to freeing up time for more productive activities particularly among women.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s) (From PCN)

The objective of the proposed project is to increase access to water and sanitation services in Conakry through: (i) physical investments in the water supply system; (ii) upgrading the sanitation infrastructure, and (ii) improving the financial performance of the urban water utility.

Key Results (From PCN)

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

- Number of people in urban areas provided with access to "Improved Water Sources" under the project (core);
- Number of people in urban areas with access to "Enhanced Water Supply Services" under the project (core);
- Number of people in urban areas provided with access to "Improved Sanitation" under the project (core);
- Number of direct project beneficiaries, of which female (core);
- Additional water production for the Great Conakry (m³/day), and;
- Restoration of the financial equilibrium of the urban water supply sub-sector (yes/no).

The number of direct project beneficiaries will be determined during project preparation, but at this stage it is estimated that the project would benefit about 328,000 people (additional people getting access to improved sanitation services, additional people getting access to improved water sources + people already connected and who are getting access to enhanced services).

The primary targeted groups are urban residents including the poor who are currently not served by the national water utility and thus have no direct access to safe drinking water. Poor households will especially be targeted through the implementation of standpipes or neighborhood-based provisions. Transparent private management of the standpipes and social intermediation to empower local residents to be active in water management will also be enhanced.

D. Concept Description

Given the immediate and medium term Borrower priorities in the water and sanitation sector, it is proposed that the project focus on the following areas in Conakry region: (i) help finance an interim investment program to quickly address difficulties arising from water shortages; (ii) fund the rehabilitation and upgrading of the sanitation infrastructure; and (iii) support the implementation of the urban water sector reform, strengthen capacities to deliver and manage services and build institutional capacity. These activities are categorized into three components.

Component 1: Urban water (USD 22 million)

This component will finance investments in the water supply system in Conakry. These could include measures to increase water production and storage, to recover the distribution network performance and the expansion of the water supply network. The targeted activities are: (i) rehabilitation of Kakoulima water sources, (ii) construction of new boreholes associated with water tanks, (iii) rehabilitation of the distribution network by equalizing pressures, improving the network zoning, reducing technical leakages through renewal activities, increasing micro and macro metering of the network, and (iv) introducing a social connection program. SEG has already identified zones where investments are needed (Kakoulima, Kobaya, Kipe, Nongo, Terrain rouge, Matoto, Kountia, Cimenterie, Wanidara, and districts along the transport pipe). But the exact composition of these investments would be determined by a flow analysis study to be performed during project preparation. Rehabilitation of water pipelines in Government and military owned buildings to reduce leakages will also be considered in order to reduce wastage in the water consumption of Government's entities and bonded customers. The possibility to expand production through well drilling might be explored as well.

Component 2 - Urban sanitation (USD 3 million)

This component aims to restore the functionality of the urban sanitation infrastructure in Conakry by channeling investments to rehabilitate targeted facilities that are currently out of service (2 fecal sludge treatment plants, condominium sewerage systems, etc.) and to expand one site sanitation services in peri-urban areas.

Component 3 – Institutional support (USD 5 million)

This institutional support will be split into two sub-components: (i) a performance improvement and institutional strengthening area, and (ii) the support to the project implementation unit within SEG.

The targeted activities are summarized below:

- i. The first sub-component will finance activities related to improving the governance of the urban water utility and transparency in the management of its operations, and by implementing a Performance Improvement Plan (PIP) to achieve key technical, financial, and commercial indicators. For instance a service contract to outsource commercial and financial functions of SEG will be considered. Increasing technical, operation and management capacity of the utility

will be addressed through the setting up of an appropriate organizational structure. Key positions and functions of SEG will be streamlined and key managerial positions in the technical department will be competitively advertised and selected managers will have to deliver on clear performance targets. An operating fund for the service contract, as well as to improve working conditions, will be set up.

- ii. The second sub-component will finance the operating costs of the project coordination unit including technical assistance for project management.

II. SAFEGUARDS

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

The project location is Conakry, the capital city of the Republic of Guinea (coordinates: 9°30'33"N 13°42'44"W). Conakry is a port opened by a large cornice on the ocean, and has more than 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 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.

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 area, is located at the extreme tip: most governments and corporate offices are located there.

The capital focuses 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 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 Coya and Dubreika. Conakry is divided into five municipalities: Kaloum Dixinn, Matam, Matoto and Ratoma.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The project will be implemented by SEG, the national water company (Société des Eaux de Guinée). SEG has accumulated vast experience in managing and supervising water supply projects and studies. Throughout the different projects financed in the sector, 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 Guineen 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, 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.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Abdoul Wahabi Seini (GSU01)

Abdoulaye Gadiere (GEN07)

Ayouba Moussa (GSU10)

D. POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The proposed intervention aims to finance investments in the water supply system in Conakry. These activities comprise rehabilitation of water sources, the distribution network, and the construction of new boreholes associated with water tanks (see component 1). Additionally, the ongoing operation intends to restore the functionality of the urban sanitation infrastructure in Conakry by channeling investments to rehabilitate targeted facilities (see Component 2). Despite significant positive environmental and social benefits associated to such investments, many of them may also induce potential adverse impacts on environmental components even though, they will likely be a specific site, moderate, limited scale and manageable easily at an acceptable level. However, the exact locations of those investments are unknown to date. Then, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be developed by the borrower, consulted upon and disclosed in Guinea and at the Infoshop prior the appraisal.
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 functions. Hence, the project area does not affect natural habitats as per the definition thereof in Annex A of OP/BP 4.04 and the policy is not triggered.
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.
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	Yes	The project will finance the construction and

OP/BP 4.11		rehabilitation of infrastructure in dense urban areas which may affect physical cultural resources adversely, though this unlikely. In order to anticipate and to be sure that all the precautions have been taken to protect and safeguard physical cultural resources, guidance/guidelines addressing these concerns will be developed and included as a chapter in the ESMF that will be prepared in accordance with OP4.01.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	This urban project is located in Conakry, the capital city of Guinea, there are no indigenous peoples expected to be present in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project will finance the construction and rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure in dense urban areas which will necessitate involuntary resettlements, esp. of shelters and income generating opportunities built on to road reserves.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project does not entail construction of dams, nor does it rely on dam structures.
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.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is not located in a disputed area.

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

1. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS

30-May-2016

2. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS.

The borrower will prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). These instruments once prepared, will be reviewed, consulted upon and disclosed within the country by the Government of the republic of Guinea, and at the World Bank's Info shop prior to project appraisal.

III. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Oumar Diallo

Title: Sr Water & Sanitation Spec.

Contact: Deo-Marcel Niyungeko

Title: Sr Water & Sanitation Spec.

Borrower/Client/Recipient

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Implementing Agencies

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V. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Oumar Diallo,Deo-Marcel Niyungeko	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 29-Apr-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Alexander E. Bakalian (PMGR)	Date: 06-May-2016
Country Director:	Name: Rachidi B. Radji (CD)	Date: 11-May-2016

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